

A-26

Men Whose Presence Typifies Great Friendship of Japan



(Staff Photographer)

Japanese Envoys in Shades of Harvard

These two men, Ambassador Sato, representative of Japan at Washington and Viscount Ishii, head of the visiting mission from the Mikado's kingdom, were photographed when on their trip through Harvard College

CUSHING SAYS PARTY LAGS

**Republicans Too Conservative,
He Tells Scandinavian-
American Club**

**M'CALL SAVED BY
CONTEST LAST TIME**

**Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge, Mayor
Curley and Crooker Also
Speak at Dinner**

Grafton D. Cushing, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Governor, told the 150 persons present at the annual dinner of the Scandinavian-American Club at the Westminster last evening that he had always believed a contest within the party is not a bad thing. He added that he believed he had proved it is perfectly possible to carry on a manly, decent campaign of that sort without indulging in personalities. Besides Mr. Cushing, Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge,

Mayor Curley, Conrad W. Crooker, candidate for nomination as Attorney-General; ex-Rep. Edward Sandberg of Quincy, and Pres. H. C. Hanson of the club spoke. Louis A. Tullgren was toastmaster.

The speeches had a distinctly patriotic tone. Mr. Sandberg led those present in a rising vote unanimously expressing allegiance and then called for three cheers for country, State and flag, which were given with a will.

Mr. Cushing, who had been asked by the executive committee of the club to frankly say why he is a candidate, expressed the view that he believed two years ago, and still believes that the contest for the nomination for the Governorship was a good thing for the party and that it was extremely doubtful whether without it Gov. McCall would have been elected.

"I believe I was the nominee of the party last time," said Mr. Cushing, "and that if it had not been for the elimination of Republican registration, I would have been elected. The Republican party has not been very successful of late years. I think we have been rather too conservative. If a political party is going to lead, it has got to have the vision to change, to enlarge its horizon with the times. I believe I recognize conditions as they are, and when I see the necessity of a change I shall not be afraid to make it.

"Another reason for present conditions I believe to be that we have looked on the Republican party as an entirely Anglo-Saxon organization. I believe that it is a duty to give recog-

nition to the various component parts of the Republican party.

"I am not a spoilsman and I believe that we should get for Massachusetts the very best service we can procure. But I believe you cannot expect a great body of men to work to the bone for the party unless they are to get recognition. If I was Governor, I would not appoint any man to public office who was not fit for the place, no matter what indorsement he had. But if you should unite on the best man and say to the appointing power, 'We recommend this man for the place,' if he was fitted for it, it seems to me that no Governor could refuse you. It is his business to use the power which is given him for the upbuilding of the party and not for the upbuilding of his private fortunes."

Mr. Cushing was very cordially received, as were the other speakers.

Lieut. Gov. Coolidge praised the club as a help to good fellowship and good citizenship. He spoke of the eminent servants of the public who have been furnished to this country by the Scandinavians in this country and especially referred to Thure Hanson, the State sealer of weights and measures, as a man who is saving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and perhaps millions, to the people of Massachusetts annually. The Scandinavians, he said, had every reason to be proud of the things which they have accomplished since they came to this country.

Mayor Curley was much applauded when he said that it was the purpose of the city authorities to give the statute of Lief Ericsson a better place on Commonwealth ave. than it now has. Referring to city matters, he said that in four years the net debt has been reduced \$4,000,000, "a larger net reduction than has ever previously been made in any 10 years of the city, and the tax rate is lower than that of any city in Massachusetts except Peabody." Speaking of the treatment of city employees, he said that on June 1, 1917, more than 6300 had their wages raised and that this was a larger number than ever received a raise in one city on one day since the world began.

He spoke at some length in praise of the work of President Wilson, and was much applauded as he declared: "The time has come for the Scandinavian nations to stand with America, France and Britain for the destruction of Prussian militarism and the establishment of democracy throughout the world."

Conrad W. Crooker spoke with much energy regarding the coal and transportation situation. The railroads of Massachusetts, he said, have done the greatest business in their history during the last 12 months, and yet are tottering on the verge of bankruptcy.

"The dastardly attempt which is now being made," he said, "by the banking interests which wrecked those roads to place the responsibility on the Public Service Commission deserves your contempt."

The trouble with the New Haven, he declared to have been caused by the illegal issuing of \$200,000,000 stock, and he asserted: "No man among those responsible for the wrecking of the New Haven has been punished,

RECORD - SEP-20-1917

DEPUTY CHIEF MAKES CHARGE AGAINST DUNN

Alleges Elevated Employee Refused to Aid Fire Department

Charges that Station Master Robert E. Dunn, in charge of the Northampton st. elevated station refused to obey a command of Deputy Chief Daniel Sennott of the fire department, were made by the fire chief today to Fire Commr. Grady and officials of the road.

The fire department was called to the station, last night, to extinguish a fire under a train which was stopped at the station and before the firemen were permitted to work on the structure near the third rail with the power on, Chief Sennott ordered Station Master Dunn to have the power shut off.

It was reported that instead of ordering the power off, Dunn issued an order to the contrary and the power remained on as the road employee claimed with assistants he had extinguished the fire and the services of the firemen were not required on the structure.

A rule of the fire department requires that no firemen shall go on the elevated structure while the power is on and thus imperil their lives, and for that reason Chief Sennott claims his order should have been obeyed.

The passengers were ordered from the train and the cars operated to Sullivan sq., and Chief Sennott and other witnesses claim that the fire had not been extinguished as the trucks were blazing on the moving train.

Officials of the Elevated investigated the complaint and will report to Commissioner Grady.

SEP-19-1917

GALLIVAN SAYS HE WILL FIGHT FOR MAYORALTY

Pays Boston Flying Visit to Announce His De- termination

Cong. James A. Gallivan, who recently announced his determination to run for Mayor of Boston against Curley made a flying trip to this city yesterday to confer with Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and before boarding the Federal Express last evening to return to Washington he reiterated emphatically that he was in the mayoralty fight "hook line and sinker," and that when the State

primaries are over he will open his guns in earnest.

"So far as politics are concerned," said the Congressman, "I do not think that I ought to go into any more details while the primary contest is occupying the attention of the people. When the primaries are over, however, I'll have something to say that ought to start things humming along until the intelligent directorate of the city marches to the polls Dec. 18th to pick their chief executive for the next four year."

Cong. Gallivan has not the slightest doubt that the bill to draft alien slackers will win in Congress.

"I am hurrying to Washington to take a hand in the fight to get this bill enacted into law," he said. "It will be taken up tomorrow, and I have been requested to lead the fight on the floor, should the opposition develop any considerable strength. We'll win, however, and the President ought to sign the bill before a week passes."

Returning to the Mayoralty question, Cong. Gallivan said: "Yes, my announcement is wholly genuine, if there be any doubting Thomases. Let me say that I am a candidate because I want to be Mayor of my native city and because I think I can do something for Boston and all its people, regardless of class, when I am elected."

"I want to see Boston do better, in the march of progress along the lines of civic development. I promise the absolutely 'square-deal' treatment to all my fellow-citizens, high and low, rich and poor, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile. That's where I propose to stand."

SEP-20-1917

PLAN FOR VISIT OF AUSTRALIAN NOTABLE

Arrangements for the reception and entertainment of William A. Holman, prime minister of New South Wales, who will arrive in this city Saturday morning and depart for Montreal in the evening, were completed yesterday by Mayor Curley.

The minister will be the guest of the city during his 12-hour stay, and upon his arrival will be met by Mayor Curley and other officials. A breakfast will be served in the Copley-Plaza Hotel immediately following his arrival, after which he will be driven to the State House and then to City Hall.

The visitor then will be shown points of historic interest about the city, after which he will be the guest of honor at a luncheon in the Parker House, to be attended by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and other officials and 50 prominent citizens of the city.

The luncheon will be followed by a tour of the park system, following which the visitor will be driven to the hotel for dinner. He will leave Boston for Montreal on the 7:55 p.m. train.

SEP-20-1917

SMALL HOPE AIRMAN WILLIS IS ALIVE

In a letter Mayor Curley received yesterday from Ambassador Jusserand of the French Republic, little hope is expressed that Harold B. Willis, the Boston aviator, is alive. The French ambassador says that definite information may be available later. 1017

SEP-21-1917

DR. CASTLEMAN GETS \$3000 POSITION

Made Head of Bacteriological Laboratory—Van de Velde Named Assistant

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed Dr. Philip Castleman as deputy health commissioner of the city health department in charge of the bacteriological laboratory at a salary of \$3000 a year, and Dr. Honore Van de Velde, 72 Huntington ave., a noted Belgian bacteriologist, as assistant bacteriologist in the same branch of the service. The latter will receive \$2000 a year.

Deputy Castleman has been acting deputy of the laboratory since the resignation of Dr. Francis A. Slack several months ago. He was formerly in charge of the laboratory, but when several changes were made in the department several years ago he was reduced in office.

Dr. Van de Velde was born in Bellem, Belgium, Aug. 3, 1868, and studied in St. Nicholas, University of Louvain, Institute Pasteur of Paris and other institutions. He came to this country in 1915, and has since been engaged in private practice.

SEP-21-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Penal Commr. Shaw received yesterday from Long Island a wonderful collection of giant vegetables raised there this summer by inmates who were transferred to the Island from Deer Island. Among the collection now on exhibition in his office is a huge pumpkin weighing 60 pounds and mangle beets weighing about 10 pounds. There is no kale in the collection.

Asst. Custodian Hugh McLaughlin is vainly searching for a new \$3 feather duster which mysteriously disappeared two days ago. Custodian Dan Sheehan is threatening to "dock" him for his alleged carelessness, but Hugh says that would not be right as it is the first time he lost anything in his life.

Within a few days the front yard of City Hall will regain its own regal appearance with the disappearance of the two bleacher type reviewing stands which have obscured a clear view of the Hall during the entire summer. The work of razing began yesterday morning.

Clerk of Committees John F. Dever received yesterday a picture postal card from his nephew, Joe Dever of the Sewer Division, who is now in France with the 14th Regt., U. S. Engineers. The postal is dated Aug. 13 and says that by the time of its delivery the writer expects to be on the firing line.

Andy Buckley of Ward 15, Jamaica Plain, a candidate for the House this year, is one of the many candidates who frequently visit City Hall to learn "the feeling." He is one of the few candidates who believe somewhat in the City Hall opinion despite an intimate knowledge of local conditions in the ward.

ISHII PARTY SEES PARADE AT HARVARD

Is Entertained By
Pres. Lowell

Mayor Meets Jap Mission
at Luncheon at
City Club

The most impressive ceremony in honor of the visit of the Imperial Japanese Commission to this city was exhibited today when the delegation, in charge of Viscount Ishii, visited Harvard and were entertained by Pres. Lowell and the recruits at the Harvard Radio School.

The guests were taken in automobiles from the Copley-Plaza Hotel to the Stadium, and the machines made a tour of the grounds.

As the envoys were driven over the Larz Anderson bridge they were particularly interested in the gift of their former ambassador.

The party was then taken to one of the dormitories occupied by Japanese students and only the envoys visited the building.

The next stop was at the Widener Library, where Pres. Lowell met the party, and with Prof. A. C. Coolidge, director of the library, the party inspected the reading rooms and galleries.

Saw Jap Students

As the party was ushered through the reading room several Japanese students were studying and rose in honor of the missionaries from their home land.

As the guests were leaving the library, Percy Rogers Pease, '16, a great-grandson of Commodore Perry and Admiral Rogers, was introduced to Viscount Ishii, and the latter posed while the lad took his photograph.

The guests and committee then walked across the campus to Memorial Hall, where the visitors saw the tables set to serve dinner to the 1500 students at the radio station.

Pres. Lowell led the party to the parade ground of the radio school, and as the guests marched on to the grounds the band played the national anthem of Japan.

Lieut. Nathaniel F. Ayer, commander of the school, met the guests and took them to seats from which they were to review the parade of sailors.

Before the parade the color bearers of the sailors marched forward with a new stand of colors, which were donated to the new school by James A. Parker and presented by Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Commandant Rush of the Navy Yard.

Blessing Colors

Chaplain Arthur W. Stone of the

yard then blessed the colors and they were taken to their position and followed in the line of march.

Commandant Rush with naval officers and the guests inspected the students, after which there was a parade, the 1500 boys passing in review.

As the colors were accepted for the school the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Two French officers assigned to Harvard as instructors were in the crowd of spectators and were brought forward to meet the envoys, and the band saluted them with the "Marseillaise."

The automobiles went back over the Harvard Bridge, the visitors going to their apartments in the Copley-Plaza while the committee continued to the City Club and completed the arrangements for the luncheon, which was tendered the mission at 1 p. m.

Mayor Curley met the party at the luncheon.

Go to Camp Devens

Later automobiles were taken from the City Club for Camp Devens, Ayer, where the commission inspected the new camp for recruits of the draft army, being escorted over the grounds by United States Army officers.

The commission was taken through Lexington and Concord and the historic points of interest in the towns were pointed out.

At 6 o'clock tonight dinner will be served at the Copley-Plaza and an hour later the delegates will entrain for Washington on their journey across the country.

SEP-20-1917.

ITALIANS PROUD OF RECEPTION

Member of Mission to U. S.

Tells of Welcome

It Received

WELCOME AMERICA
TO ALLIED RANKS

ALESSANDRIA, Italy, Sept. 4 (Correspondence of the Associated Press, received Sept. 19).—Warm appreciation of the welcome given by Americans to the members of the Italian Mission who visited the United States this summer was expressed by Marquis Luigi Borsarelli, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and member of the mission, in reporting some of the incidents of that visit on his return home. Addressing his constituency, the municipality of Alessandria, the Marquis said:—

"The scenes which we beheld were beyond all belief and all imagining. I could not describe to you the delirious multitudes, the hundreds of thousands of people crowding the streets, and the Italian voices, mingling with those of the Americans and greeting us with acclamations and cheers for Italy. They were our compatriots, our brothers, who cheered the symbols, the name and the memory of their distant, but unforgotten fatherland; it was the American people, mingling with them and greeting the represen-

tatives of a friendly people with a welcome worthy of elevated and noble souls.

"Hearts could not refrain from emotion, nor eyes from tears, on seeing the flag of the 48 stars and the tricolor of Italy intertwined as symbols of a common loyalty of sentiments. We heard orators make great speeches; we heard the distinguished Mayors of beautiful cities, and other famous men, say such great things about Italy and utter such words as shall remain forever engraved on our memories.

"And these men made clear how just and holy they consider the cause for which both we and they have taken up arms, and how they recognize that, with the success of this cause, are bound up the independence of nations, the liberty of peoples and the triumph of democracy.

"America is contemplating with admiration the brave sons of Italy, and observing how the men, to whom the world was only willing to concede the fame of artists, of singers and of poets, are fighting like lions on the Alps and on the sea. America sees that Italy the frivolous, the light, the inconstant, the incapable of effort, is in reality virile and capable of long-sustained efforts; she sees that Italy is calm and firm as the rocks of her mountains, even amid privations and sufferings. She sees, too, that no form of steadfastness is unknown to her, whether it be that of her Parliament or of her population showing no signs of fatigue or of weakening that might be a source of joy to the enemy.

"America's sympathy has become transformed into esteem and friendship, and she longs to bring to the common cause her potent and multifarious help. May her ships sail safely across the ocean.

"Let the men from beyond the seas come to our shores. Let those worthy men come, too, who are representatives of American benevolence, and who are getting ready to bring a welcome aid for the Red Cross, and may they be welcome.

"They will find when they come here a people that is fighting without being discouraged, a people that knows how to endure without showing the impatience of the weak, a people that can suffer without complaining, strong and steady because of the righteousness of its cause, and trusting in the star of its destiny. Such is the real Italy."

SEP-20-1917.

MAYOR APPROVES GENEVA AVE. RE-PAVING ORDER

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the order of the Public Works Department for repaving Geneva ave. between Bowdoin st. and Dorchester ave. with asphalt by city employees at an estimated cost of \$4000. The Mayor also approved the action of the Street Commissioners in granting permission to the American Sugar Refining Co. to construct railroad tracks across Granite st., South Boston. The tracks will be used to connect the main plant with the new branch.

SEP 20 1917

RECORD - SEP-24-1917

SEP-20-1917

FOUNDRYMEN OPEN CONVENTION TODAY

Mechanics Building will be converted into a foundry and machine shop next week, during the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Assn. and the American Institute of Metals, which opens today. It is estimated that 3000 foundrymen from all sections of the United States and Canada will attend the meetings and inspect the exhibitions of foundry supplies and equipment.

Many of the factories and foundries are today engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and machinery showing the methods of producing castings will be on exhibition in the convention.

Mrs. Henry E. Pridmore of Chicago, the only woman in the foundry and molding machine business in the United States, will have an operating exhibit. She has shipped more than a carload of machinery from her foundry.

Mayor Curley will deliver an address of welcome to the delegates this morning, and R. A. Bull will respond for the members.

During the week several excursions have been planned for the members and their wives, a sail in and about the harbor being arranged for Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday, a visit will be made to the ball game at Fenway Park, with a theatre party at Keith's in the evening.

Thursday afternoon a visit will be made to the General Electric plant at West Lynn and in the evening the annual banquet will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel with John A. Penton of Cleveland as the chief speaker.

Mr. Penton was in France for several months and will tell of his experiences.

The convention and exhibit will close Friday and the officers elected during the business session will be installed in Paul Revere Hall Friday morning.

CANADIAN BILL FOR CONSCRIPTS INDUCED BY U. S.

New South Wales Premier Leaves Boston Tonight for Montreal

That the adoption of compulsory conscription by the United States induced Canada to follow the example and will produce desirable results in Australia in the near future is the belief of Premier William Arthur Holman of New South Wales, one of the six states of Australia, who arrived in Boston, this morning, as the guest of the city and State.

The distinguished visitor recently arrived in this country from England, where he went on state business. He will leave for Montreal tomorrow morning and in a few weeks will sail from San Francisco for Australia.

"BLACK WATCH" COMES TODAY

Cordial Greeting Awaits the
Highlanders—Due at
7.30 A.M.

BIG RECRUITING RALLY IN ARENA TONIGHT

Boston will extend a warm welcome to the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada—the Black Watch—and their two bands when they arrive at the North Station at 7.30 a.m. today from Montreal.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall, the Highlanders will participate in the biggest drive for recruits that has been undertaken in New England since the outbreak of the war. The members of the local committee who have been assisting in the preparations for the drive are confident that at the meeting in the Arena tonight fully 500 men will volunteer their services for the British and Canadian armies.

All men who enlist at the rally are to be presented to the thousands who will be in the building and the crowds who will hear the speakers and the bands at an overflow meeting outside, and tomorrow they will join the Highlanders in their parades through Boston streets.

Every person who attends the Arena rally or the overflow meeting will contribute toward the success and the picturesqueness of the affair if they comply with the desire of the military and civil authorities by carrying small American and British flags. The hundred boxes in the Arena are to be occupied by representatives of the various British, Canadian, Scotch, Irish and Welsh societies in Boston, with their families, and by officers of the American Army and Navy, the Government at Washington, the State and City Governments and various patriotic and war work societies in New England.

The program for the Highlanders in Boston is as follows:—

7.30 a.m.—Arrive at the North Station; will be met by parade committee and proceed to Commonwealth Hotel.

10.30 a.m.—Parade starts from Derne st. and will proceed to the State House and through Park, Tremont, School, Washington, Boylston and Tremont sts. to Boston Common.

Noon—Big Rally on the Common.

4 p.m.—Parade from the hotel to the Common via Mt. Vernon and Park sts., and rally on the Common.

6.45 p.m.—Parade to the Arena via Derne, Mt. Vernon, Park, Tremont and Boylston sts.

8 p.m.—Meeting in the Arena begins. Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British Recruiting Mission to the United States; Lieut.-Col. C. D. Murray and Second Lieut. Cyril White, the general's son and aide-de-camp, will arrive in Boston this morning and will take part in the 10.30 o'clock parade. They will also be among the speakers tonight at the Arena.

The parade this morning promises to be a spectacular one. Not only will the Highlanders and their two bands participate, but Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, has assigned a detail of 100 men, with their own band, to march with the Canadian soldiers. In the parade will also be two companies of the 11th Regiment, M. S. G., and various other military and semi-military bodies.

In recognition of the splendid work both in Canada and the United States since the outbreak of the war, Col. John S. Dennis yesterday received word from the War Office at Ottawa that he has been made a full colonel.

Carrying the Stars and Stripes with the King's colors, the Black Watch Highlanders, in command of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall, paraded the streets of the city today, escorted by a detachment of jacksies from the Navy Yard and two companies of the State Guard.

They were officially welcomed on behalf of the State by State Treas. Burrill, who was delegated by Gov. McCall to receive them at the State House, and by Mayor Curley who welcomed the Kilties at City Hall and presented a stand of colors to take home with them.

From the start of the parade from the Commonwealth Hotel, until they halted at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common, the most famous fighting regiment of Great Britain was met with the cheers of several thousand who lined the sidewalks.

Greeted at Station

The Black Watch Highlanders is the only regiment in the fighting force of Great Britain privileged to wear the red hackle on their hats, the honor being bestowed on them by the King for honors won on the battlefield at Flanders.

Arriving at the North Station shortly after 8 a. m. the Kilties were met by a delegation from the British Mission citizens' committee and officers of several British societies.

They paraded to the Commonwealth Hotel where breakfast was served. Lieut.-Col. Birchall and his staff were entertained by Col. Dennis and his officers at the Parker House.

The official flag of Mayor Curley was presented to Lieut.-Col. Birchall by Col. Dennis before the start of the parade, and the colors will be carried with the flag of England and the regimental banner during their stay in New England.

Ensign Ehrhardt, from the Receiving Ship, held the colors until they were taken by Col. Dennis and given to Col. Birchall.

Parade City

At 10 a. m. the parade moved from Derne st., headed by a detail of police and followed by a detachment of 250 sailors from the Navy Yard in command of Lieut. F. G. Gordon; two companies of State Guard in command of Maj. A. L. Daniels; members of the staff; pipe and brass band of the Kilties and the platoons of the Highlanders.

The parade then proceeded to Hancock, Mt. Vernon, Joy, Beacon, Park, Tremont, School, Washington, Boylston, Tremont sts. to the bandstand on the Common where the United States troops were dismissed, the

Continued next page.

SEP-20-1917
 Highlanders remaining for the noon rally for recruits.
 When the head of the parade reached Park st., in front of the State House, the sailors and State Guard formed a line, and the Canadian visitors formed a line between the government troops and the reviewing party of Treas. Burhill.

The parade then continued to City Hall, where Mayor Curley met the officers on the steps of the hall, and presented a stand of colors to Col. Dennis, and the second American flag, to become a part of the color bearer's staff was added to the ranks.

Bld for Recruits

At the State House and City Hall a general salute was given by the Canadians, while their brass band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

The two companies of State Guard were from Belmont, in command of Capt. N. H. Atkins, and the Arlington company in charge of Lieut. H. M. Gott.

At 1 p.m., the officers and committee of the British Recruiting Mission and the visiting Highlanders formed line and marched to the Commonwealth Hotel, where dinner was served.

Col. Alexander P. Graham presided at the noon rally and introduced as speakers, Brig.-Gen. White, Col. Dennis, Col. E. C. Murray and Guy A. Ham.

All the speakers sought to have all young men join the Army or Navy of this country or one of the Allies, and implored those sons of Great Britain to enlist now before the conscription law goes into effect and the British aliens now claiming exemption in this country would be drafted for service under the English flag.

This afternoon the details formed at the hotel and again proceeded to the Common where the second rally was held, and tonight the visitors will march to the Arena where the largest rally planned in the campaign will be held.

Big Rally Tonight

The evening parade will start from Bowdoin st. and will proceed to Park, Tremont, Boylston, Copley sq., Huntington ave., Massachusetts ave. to St. Botolph st., to the Arena.

Both bands will be placed in the gallery and play during the evening, and Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley will be the most prominent speakers to address the meeting.

It is planned to accommodate about 10,000 people at the meeting and the admission will be free.

SEP 24-1917
 An interesting feature of Dorchester's goodbye to her drafted men yesterday was the unfurling of the district flag by Mayor Curley at the Municipal Building, Columbia rd., headquarters for Div. 17. The familiar red flag with white center and blue stars, bearing witness to the number of men who left for the front, was cleverly arranged, to show what the Meeting House section has done. Instead of carrying 132 stars for the district's quota, the figures 132 were outlined in stars. A tremendous burst of cheering followed Mayor Curley's release of the flag, which will hang from the building, as a remembrance of Dorchester's participation in the draft.

EAST BOSTON HEROINE GIVEN BRONZE MEDAL



MISS ANGELINA VELARDO,
 East Boston girl, awarded hero medal for rescue of two younger sisters from fire.

Angelina Velardo, a 15-year-old girl, who on the night of March 4 rescued her two sisters, Stephen, 12 years old, and Mary, 10 years old, when a fire started in the room in which they were sleeping, at 15 Chelsea street, East Boston, is now the heroine of the neighborhood in which she lives.

All the neighbors are proud of her and all were pleased when, with formal exercises, she was presented a bronze hero medal by Mayor Curley.

MALLEY APPEALS FOR WAR FUNDS

Revenue Collector Speaks on Boston Common

John F. Malley, Collector of Internal Revenue, appealed to more than 1000 listeners on the Common today for contributions for the Knights of Columbus \$3,000,000 war fund, now being raised in all parts of the country.

He told an enthusiastic gathering what it means to the soldier boy in strange lands to have a place of comfort to read the newspapers from America and find writing material to send a few words to the folks at home.

Other speakers were Henry Abrahams of the Boston School Board, and Frederick J. Daggett, a well known lawyer. Both told the crowd what this \$3,000,000 war fund meant and how it was going to be used. They said that at present in the Army camps throughout the country K. of C. buildings were being erected and in some of the camps the buildings are completed and accomplishing wonderful results.

JOHNSTON GIVES TO WAR LIBRARIES

Head of Northeastern Dept.
 Contributes to \$50,000
 Boston Fund

GENERAL'S GRANDSON VISITS HEADQUARTERS

Miss Fannie Goldstein, librarian of the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library, and one of the moving spirits in the new project of the War Library Commission to raise a fund of \$50,000 in Boston to provide men of the Army and Navy with good reading material, called personally on Brig.-Gen. Johnston, commander of the Northeastern Department, yesterday afternoon, to receive his suggestions and co-operation in the movement. Gen. Johnston, who is one of its most enthusiastic supporters, contributed generously, and announced his regrets that Mrs. Johnston will be unable to take an active part in the campaign, at least during its initial stages.

Mrs. Johnston leaves for her former residence in Washington on Sunday. The home has recently been leased to the Russian Embassy and in the event that nothing further interferes she expects to join her husband in Boston about Oct. 20.

Lieut.-Col. Johnston, commanding the five M. N. G. Coast Artillery Corps stationed around the Springfield Arsenal, reported for orders at Gen. Johnston's office yesterday.

Eleven-year-old "Jack" Summerlin, grandson of Brig.-Gen. Johnston, was another visitor at the headquarters yesterday, and made merry with the officers, some of whom knew him since infancy.

The little fellow made a decided hit with his military salute and knowledge of the various officers' rank.

Little "Jack" is here with his mother, the daughter of Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. John A. Johnston, and both are staying at the Hotel Vendome, Commonwealth ave.

When asked by the reporters if he was to enter West Point and follow the footsteps of his distinguished grandfather, he said:—

"I have not decided whether I will enter West Point or Annapolis, but I rather think Annapolis will be my choice, as I am very much interested in the Navy."

Capt. Harold R. Dana, M. R. C., yesterday announced that Sergt. Charles L. Siebert of Watertown, and First Class Private Roland M. McCormack of Dorchester, the latter a well-known football player, have been transferred from the Northeastern department headquarters to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and assigned as medical attendants.

LODGE'S VIEW OF ALIEN DRAFT IS TOLD BY CURLEY

Reveals Correspondence
With President Wilson
on Situation.

Senator Lodge's solution of the alien draft problem, as divulged to President Wilson in a letter from Mayor Curley written three weeks ago, was yesterday made public by Mayor Curley shortly after the mayor learned that his communication, during the three week period, had passed through the office of the secretary of state to the office of secretary of war.

Although Mayor Curley made no comment other than the submission to the press of the contents of his letter file on the subject, it is known at City Hall that he had confidently imagined the President would personally act on the matter with the English, French and Italian ambassadors as the result of the alleged statements made by these three men to Senator Lodge.

Mayor's Letter to Wilson

The mayor's letter to President Wilson, under the date of Aug. 29, reads as follows:

"On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last, I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens and was informed by him that the matter has been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador and was informed by all three that if your excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring 12 months' written notice."

"Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your administration."

"Personally, I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure, and I sincerely trust you will so regard it."

President Wilson's secretary on Aug. 31 wrote Mayor Curley as follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 29 relative to the drafting of aliens, and to say that I shall bring it to the President's attention."

Sent to Secretary of War

The letter that yesterday inspired the mayor to make public the correspondence was from Director of the Consular Service W. Carr, who signed himself as speaking "for the secretary of state." This letter read as follows:

"The department has received, by reference from the White House, your letter of Aug. 29, 1917, addressed to the President, asking that some action be taken with a view to drafting aliens into the United States Army."

"A copy of your letter has been sent to the secretary of war, who has jurisdiction over matters of this character."

GOLD RAZOR IS CURLEY'S GIFT TO GEN. EDWARDS

Flag Also Presented Commander in Memory of
Civil War Veteran.

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the 26th Division, composed of Massachusetts troops, yesterday received two gifts from friends, a gold safety razor from Mayor Curley and a large silk, hand-sewed flag from Mrs. Frank Sturgis, in memory of her brother, Phillip Lydig, a member of the staff of Gen. Parks in the War of the Rebellion.

The general was delighted with the tributes. He praised Mayor Curley and the spirit of co-operation evident in this city. A note enclosed with the razor from Mayor Curley read: "May no wounds ever visit you while fighting abroad for the Stars and Stripes except those inflicted by this razor."

Gen. Edwards expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the depot brigade at Westfield has been equipped. "The depot brigade is organized and awaiting word from Washington for further orders," he said. "I have been highly pleased with the speedy equipping and full requisition the brigade has received. I expect it will be at Charlotte before very long."

Three Sons Enlist

Former Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island informed Gen. Edwards yesterday afternoon that his three sons have enlisted in the service of their country. Gordon Lippitt recently secured a transfer from the Rhode Island Coast Artillery to the 101st Engineers Regiment. Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr., is a member of the headquarters company, and the third son is in another branch of the army.

Gen. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, addressed the War Library Association yesterday afternoon at the Boston Public Library. He expressed approval of the movement and said that the books will be welcome at the cantonments, and even more so when the troops are in France.

Maj. Cecil Stewart, of the National Army Division at Ayer under command of Maj. Gen. Hodges, called on Gen. Johnston yesterday, as did Harrison Keller, a prominent Boston violinist and musician, and Gen. White United States Army, retired. Keller is in the draft, and will go to Ayer Sunday with the other Boston conscripts.

Gen. Johnston yesterday praised the action taken by The Journal and other newspapers, and many periodicals, in urging their readers to place a one-cent stamp on the paper or magazine and send it to the troops through the medium of the postoffice authorities. Postmaster-General Burleson has agreed to assist in delivering the papers and periodicals to the soldiers.

Col. McCoy III

Col. Frank B. McCoy, head of the army recruiting office, 3 Tremont Row, was absent from his headquarters yesterday on account of an illness which overcame him Tuesday night shortly after the dinner to the Japanese War

Mission, at which he was a guest. He suffered an attack of indigestion, but recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home in Brookline. He was resting comfortably yesterday and is expected back at his desk today or tomorrow.

The army accepted 15 recruits yesterday and shipped 13 to Fort Slocum, one to Camp Syracuse, seven to Camp Curtis Guild, Boxford, for the 102nd Field Artillery and one to the Coast Artillery at Fort Banks. The marines had a quiet day, but enlisted a prominent Torrington, Conn., policeman, John F. Ryan, who has been in charge of the Bertillon finger print system department of that police force. Ryan is a former marine and at one time was in the ranks of the regular army. He re-enlisted yesterday. An ex-sergeant of the marines applied yesterday to join again. He has served 16 consecutive years in the marines, and received four excellent discharges. Alfred E. Coutier of Lowell is the man, and he will become a sergeant today when he signs up again. He saw active service at Santo Domingo and Vera Cruz.

SEP-19-1917

SOCIALISTS TO HAVE CITY TICKET

James Oneal Will Be Party
Candidate for Mayor
of Boston.

The Socialist party plans to make a city campaign this fall and a complete ticket will be put in the field if the 300 signatures required for nomination papers are obtained for all the candidates.

James Oneal, State secretary of the party, is the candidate for mayor, and the City Council candidates are Louis E. Henderson, William T. Richards and John M. McDonald. For the School Committee, Mrs. Eva Hoffman and Dr. G. W. Galvin are the selections, and the candidate for sheriff will be John Weaver Sherman.

Mr. Oneal is prominent as a writer and has delivered many addresses on the Common and elsewhere during the past year to explain the Socialist view of the war and other problems. The council candidates are all men prominent in the party. Mrs. Hoffman is at the head of the West End Housewives' League, which has been working actively for lower prices on foodstuffs.

GALLIVAN SEEKS AN INCREASE IN ARMY CHAPLAINS

Will Offer Bill Approved by
Catholics and Pro-
testants.

Washington, Sept. 19.—A bill that meets the approval of representatives of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches will soon be introduced in Congress which will provide for a big increase in the number of chaplains in the army, Congressman Gallivan of Massachusetts announced tonight.

His announcement followed a conference with the Rev. Dr. Lewis J. O'Hearn, C.S.P., official representative of the American hierarchy in charge of the Catholic army and navy chaplain bureau, and the Rev. Dr. Tippy, representing the various Protestant denominations in chaplain appointments. A tentative bill was drawn up by Mr. Gallivan and agreed to by both religious representatives, pending an opinion from the sects represented by the Rev. Mr. Tippy.

Through the enlargement of regiments to war strength, the number of chaplains for the National Army has been reduced from 350 to 128, of which 46 are Catholics.

"This ratio is inadequate to care properly for the thousands of Catholics in this branch of the service," said Mr. Gallivan.

The Navy regulations provide a chaplain for every 1250 men, including the Marine Corps.

"It is my desire," said the Massachusetts congressman, "to get the army chaplains on some such numerical basis."

Through a bill introduced by Congressman Siegel of New York and supported by Congressman Gallivan, authority has been conferred upon the President to designate 12 Jewish chaplains in the new National Army. It will be the first time Jews called into service will have the benefit of services of chaplains of their own religious belief.

JAPAN'S MISSION IS IMPRESSED BY BOSTON VISIT

Viscount Declares "Venomous Gossip" Will in Future
Be Swept Aside.

The Japanese extraordinary war mission to the United States left Boston last evening with assurances that the "venomous gossip, misunderstandings and misinformation" that have tended to keep the two countries apart will in the future be swept aside through friendly council together in the common cause of humanity.

Viscount Ishii and his fellow-legates returned to Washington to complete their negotiations with the federal government. Their train left the city soon after the return of the mission and the Boston reception committee from an inspection of the army cantonment at Ayer.

The Japanese visitors were the guests of the Boston City Club at luncheon yesterday afternoon. Following the presentation to him by Mayor Curley of a silk American flag, the gift of the city, the viscount said:

Impressed by Welcome

"The wealth and generosity of our welcome to Boston will remain for all time a happy memory. It is particularly impressive and gracious of you to afford so much valuable time to the entertainment of this mission in the midst of activities unparalleled and in an hour when your country calls—a call you are answering with the energy and determination characteristic of Americans and Americans."

"We are conscious of the fact that this reception you have given us is not promoted by the formal obligation of host to guest. We know that we have been bidden here as the representatives of our nation to receive an assurance that Boston and New England in this, as in all else, holds out the hand of friendship to those who come to their shores from far lands, bringing honest assurance of friendship. In the voice of New England we recognize the ring of sincerity which can only be found when friend greets friend."

"The venomous gossip that has for a decade endeavored to keep our nations apart; the differences between us in the past; the misunderstandings and the misinformation which so easily finds credence, have perhaps caused doubt and suspicion to influence, to some extent, the people of your country and ours, but now returning to our homeland, we can carry the message of absolute assurance that the true heart of America has not been reached by the blight which has menaced us both, and that from now through all time, Japan and America, in friendly council to-

gether, will follow steadfastly the path which leads to the fair fields of sweet content, each protected by the other and each protecting the other from the enemy."

Comrades and Partners

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: We are together in this great war to win freedom and to secure liberty, to give and to take according to our needs. We are comrades and we are partners. Let us see to it that no enemy tongue or intrigue can at any time throughout the years do anything to divide us. While this war shall last let us cooperate and fight together as comrades, so that afterward the memory of what we have together achieved may stand forever to perpetuate our friendship. And so that from the ashes of destruction may rise a surer and a safer world."

"On behalf of myself and the members of my mission, I thank you sincerely."

Both Mayor Curley and President James J. Storrow of the club, who was toastmaster, expressed the hope that relations between the United States and the empire of Japan would grow increasingly friendlier. "The way to have a friend is to be his friend," said Mr. Storrow, "and I know I am voicing the sentiment of every man in this room and in our New England when I say that we are friends of Japan."

Present at Review

The envoys passed yesterday morning at Harvard, and were present at a review of the 1500 men of the Naval Radio Training School. The Japanese were the special guests at a presentation to the naval students of national and school colors by Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Commander Rush of the Navy Yard. The flags were the gift of James A. Parker, Harvard '91.

Mayor Rockwood, other members of the Cambridge city government and many of the Harvard faculty members were present. Capt. Rush attended with his staff. After a prayer of dedication by Chaplain Stone of the Navy Yard, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," the Japanese anthem and the "Marseillaise." The two new French officers at Harvard, Lieut. R. L. Bosc and Capt. Henri Amann, witnessed the presentation of the colors.

Lieut. Nathaniel F. Ayer commanded the naval radio cadets. Just before the presentation of the flags, Viscount Ishii, Ambassador Sato and the other Japanese visitors were received in the Widener Library by President A. Lawrence Lowell of the university.

The members of the mission were also shown the Stadium, Soldiers Field and the Harvard Yard.

JOURNAL-SEP-20-1917

AYER RECRUITS HALT JAPANESE WAR MISSION

"Berlin, N. H., to Berlin, Germany," Sign Bars Visitors' Way.

By J. V. Keating

Camp Devens, Ayer, Sept. 19.—The big squadron of autos bearing the Japanese war mission sightseeing party burst into Ayer late this afternoon and stopped short. It had run into a blockade.

Viscount Ishii, Mayor Curley and the others in the leading machines fixed their gaze on the road ahead of them.

Blocking the path was a surging mass of young men in civilian attire which filled the roadway from side to side. But what magnetized the attention of the sightseeing party was the sign, a long cloth streamer grasped tightly by the youths who flanked the struggling mob, which confronted them.

"From Berlin, N. H., to Berlin, Germany," via Ayer," the sign shouted in great letters. The sightseeing party bound for an inspection tour of the camp had run plumb into the middle of the mobilization procession which poured into the cantonment at about the same hour as did nearly all of more than 2000 draft recruits of today.

Swarm off Train

On the heels of the Granite State boys who so clearly defined their objective, there swung into the road ahead of the sightseeing party hundreds of other youths from New Hampshire and Vermont, who had swarmed off the same train.

After a time sufficient to impress the fact that men on the business of war should have the right of way over men on a sightseeing tour, the bundle laden mob of chattering rookies crowded to the side of the road and let the automobile fleet of about 40 machines sail ahead to be escorted into camp by a waiting troop of cavalry.

Tomorrow the dark-clothed rookies who today converged upon the camp from Maine and Rhode Island as well as from New Hampshire and Vermont, will be transformed into brown garbed soldiers.

The disorganized dense masses of men who straggled up the road to camp will begin the training which will whip them into symmetrically aligned groups of soldiers fitted to undertake the task of they have set for themselves, of marching into the Kaiser's capital.

Tonight they tumbled into beds in most cases made ready for them by the recruits who had preceded them. But they retired only after an evening of wonderment at the things they found here, after hearing the enthusiastic stories of their "veteran" barracks mates, who recounted the full days of physique building activities they have

gone through since their arrival two weeks ago.

Meals Ready

The efficient preparations which had been made for this quota of recruits was most appreciated by a delegation of about 300 Maine men, the last to arrive, who did not reach camp until almost midnight. These men, going to the 303d Heavy Artillery, found everything in readiness for their assimilation assigned. They also found a warm meal awaiting them, as did all the men who arrived earlier in the day.

The largest delegation today was that from Rhode Island, the State's full quota of 894 men. They reached camp after disembarking from their special train shortly before 5 o'clock. Unlike the other trains, which unloaded their recruits at Ayer Junction, this train drew up to a point opposite the camp entrance. The Vermont delegation of 120 men came in detachment, one of which was the first large group to arrive. This initial group of 57 men, which entered the grounds about 3 o'clock, was followed by the main delegations within the two hours following.

Only 96 of the New Hampshire's 40 per cent. quota of 479 came today. This is one-fifth of the total and one-fifth will come each day. Maine sent its full delegation of 727 men.

The Rhode Island men went into the 301st Engineers, the Vermont men into the 302d Artillery, and the Maine and New Hampshire men to the 303d Artillery.

Some Couldn't Wait

The day brought also some men who were so eager to become conscripts that they couldn't wait for their draft board to order them. George J. Brown of Plymouth bobbed up serenely without credentials. He put up such an argument to be admitted to camp that he was allowed to remain until word can be received from his board.

In fact, they had to keep him or lend him the money to go home. He had the mind as the day on which he would realize his dream of becoming a soldier that he started out Monday to blow all his money in bidding farewell to his friends.

He is a steamfitter by trade, but after showing some girl friends of his in Haverhill a gorgeous farewell celebration to Ayer and a couple of jitneys in his pocket.

A conference between Maj. Rhine-lander Waldo, in charge of recruit registration, and Maj. J. M. Walnstaff, assistant divisional chief of staff, decided he could stay.

A Greek Also

Henry Descheneau of Skowhegan, Me., also showed up in advance of his bunch. The prize self-selected conscript was S. J. Satchopoulos of Lynn. He brought along a grin which he used as the sole answer to Maj. Reginald Barlow's inquiries at the registration booth. More persistent inquiring dis- phrases. To the query, "How old are you?" and a diversity of others he deigned finally to respond, "One year."

The blare of bugles and flash of cavalry sabers drawn in salute signaled the arrival at division headquarters of the Japanese party. Maj. Gen. Hodges and his staff were waiting in front of the headquarters to greet the visitors when they dashed up, escorted by Troop E, Second Cavalry, detailed to meet them at the gate.

The Japanese party made only a flying trip. They remained less than half an hour. The troopers galloped their horses as they escorted them. Brief introductions at headquarters after the cavalry was dismissed were followed

by a whirlwind tour of the camp. Short as the stay was, it nevertheless provided Viscount Ishii opportunity to fire a heavy volley of pertinent questions concerning the camp and its details at Gen. Hodges, who sat beside him during the inspection. He wanted to know all about it, and the questions came so fast that the general had time to answer but few of them.

In the same machine with Gen. Hodges and Viscount Ishii rode Mayor Curley, Ambassador Sato and Lieut. W. W. Cowgill, Gen. Hodges' aide.

All Day on Train

The journey to camp meant for most of today's recruits an all day confinement to trains made stuffy by an excessively hot fall day.

The first large group to arrive, the 57 men from Bennington County, Vt., started at 8 o'clock in the morning. They reported that they were given a

big send-off with brass bands playing, and the rookies from other places had stories of equally vociferous farewells. The Bennington county group included a full-blooded Indian, Earl Winslow Qudgeon of Pownal.

Bring Silk Flags

One of the big Vermont delegations came into camp bearing aloft silken flags which had been presented to them. W. J. Kelly of Burlington was custodian of two flags, the gifts of Gen. T. S. Peck, Civil War veteran, as the delegation left Burlington depot.

"Cover them with honor and bring them back," was the donor's injunction to the conscripts. Frank Burnett of Thetford carried another flag presented by the school children of White River Junction during the short stop of the train.

All along the line the rookies' trains were met with ovations at railroad stations at which they stopped. The "Berlin" streamers were tacked to the side of one of the coaches en route. Some of the men wore red, white and blue identification tags and kerchiefs of the same colors.

The Rhode Island men, who were four hours on the way, all carried small American flags presented during the big official celebration that preceded the departure. Four officers from the adjutant general's office were in charge of the delegation. Most of the men were provided with box lunches by the Red Cross.

Measured for Uniforms

Most of the men who reached here before supper were all measured for uniforms by taps. The last group to arrive was the 174 men from Aroostook county, Maine.

Tomorrow will bring the Connecticut men to camp, 4000 strong. The following day will see the arrival of all the New York men outside of Boston. The most of Boston's recruits Sunday.

Assign Boston Men

Some 1000 Greater Boston men come here Friday to join the 301st Light Field Artillery. They will be distributed as follows:

Arlington and Belmont men, Battery A; Concord, Melrose, Waltham and Marblehead, Battery B; Stoneham and Peabody, Battery C; Somerville, Division 1 and 2, Battery D; Somerville, Division 3, Batteries A, C and D; Malden, Battery E; Salem, Beverly and Medford, Battery F; Lynn, Division 1, Supply and Headquarters Companies B and F; Division 2, Batteries Winthrop, Batteries C and E; Newton, Headquarters Company.

Welcome Prepared

The second quota men are finding it continued next page

SEP-20-1917

easy to break into the routine of barracks life. The Greater Boston recruits who join the 301st Artillery, Friday will find everything laid out for them. Battery F of this command already has the beds of the coming recruits all made up. The mattresses are filled and the three blankets for each man laid over them.

The rookies will also find their mess kits on their bunks as well as their overcoats and slickers. Uniforms are in the company storehouse ready for the men to put on at once.

Capt. Charles Hafner, Jr., of this battery and First Lieut. Endicott B. Lovell, a Concord boy, accompanied by the six recruits from Salem who are already in this command, will be guests of the Salem people at a banquet and theatre party tonight. The 58 men in the Salem 40 per cent. quota will also be guests.

The city is sending automobiles to carry the officers and men from camp tomorrow afternoon and the 58 men coming Friday will be sent over the road in machines. A fund for the battery is being raised in Salem.

Theatre Cheaper

A bear movement has hit the high cost of entertainment at this camp. The War Department theatre which opened a few nights ago with a vaudeville bill at the box office rate of five acts for a quarter is now putting on eight acts for 15 cents. A bull movement has now hit its popularity.

A group of Harvard R. O. T. C. bandsmen are to form the nucleus of a band for the 302d Artillery. They came to camp and enlisted today. They are Leonard J. McAllister, Albert J. St. Martin and William E. Authier of Cambridge, William Boucher of Everett, Edmund H. Crowell of Malden, W. T. Reed of Somerville, Frank S. Owen of Brighton and Ralph S. Bessett of Dorchester.

A few draft men in the regiment can play, and it seems likely that this regiment will be the first to have a fully organized band.

Checking up of the Rhode Island men when they reached Ayer left one man unaccounted for. Diligent search finally discovered his hiding place and the cause of his failure to respond to roll call was revealed.

A big six-footer was sobbing in the utmost dejection and his wail in answer to questions was that he wanted to go back home. He had to get out and enter the procession to camp, however.

posures of two years ago involving charges of abuse of prisoners in solitary confinement on bread and water diet for protracted periods were found to have been entirely eliminated.

The discovery that the famous \$500,000 women's prison, said to be one of the best institutions of its size in the world, has been completely closed for months, will probably result in a report by the council's committee advocating the re-opening of this institution and the removal of the women prisoners from the hospital, where they are at present housed in one open dormitory, sometimes as many as 60 women prisoners being kept in the large room known as Ward B.

It was stated by several of the women prisoners that they miss the privacy of individual cells, with porcelain wash bowls and other conveniences, including individual electric lights and running water. Chairman Ballantyne, who is a contractor and builder, declared that unless the big women's prison is kept heated all winter it will be practically ruined before spring by frosts cracking the surface coating of the concrete walls of the hundreds of cells.

The problem of a central heating plant will also be reported upon by the Council, it being estimated that such a plant will cost about \$110,000 at present prices, although when Commissioner David B. Shaw first asked for the money a few years ago \$80,000 would have sufficed. One boiler of the present plant has absolutely been condemned, while the other two boilers are allowed to be used under a reduced pressure that is highly wasteful as regards coal.

Master James Burke, who has charge of the institution, was warmly praised by the prisoners in private talks with the committee, it being stated that he has given every prisoner a square deal, and that no punishment has been administered that the other prisoners did not admit was fully justified. At present there are about 500 inmates on the island, as compared with the high record figure of a few years ago, when there were 1600 inmates during the "hard times."

SHOW GIRLS SELL FISH ON COMMON

Fancy Prices Paid at Sale
to Aid Provincetown
Sufferers.

"Oh, Boy!" exclaimed Mayor Curley yesterday on the Common as he accepted \$15 from George E. Fitzpatrick in payment for a three-pound cod. "Oh, Boy, this is some fish story."

But Fitzpatrick isn't in the habit of paying \$15 for a three-pound cod every day. The presence of 11 pretty members of the "Oh, Boy" Company, now playing at the Wilbur, and who are aiding at the sale of 10,000 pounds of fish for the benefit of the Provincetown sufferers, may have influenced George some, he admits. It did the mayor, who paid a five-spot for one of the fish, as did Jack Merritt of the "Oh, Boy" Company.

The girls who donned slickers and sou'westers, motored to City Hall and paraded from there to the Common, accompanied by Mayor Curley, were Irene Haisman, Stella St. Audrie, Alice Gordon, Marion Browne, Bessie Sessions, Rena Brown, Lillian Fermoye, Helene Wallace, Roberta Renys, Dolly Tosbell and Cora Ayers.

SEP-13-1917

PROMISES SOLID COLORED VOTE TO FITZGERALD

"Treated Us as Men," Says
Speaker Regarding Bos-
ton's Ex-Mayor.

SEP 13 1917

"The colored people of the United States will continue to agitate against the present administration and to defeat its candidates for office until the Negroes' rights are restored," said the Rev. J. H. Wiley of Providence in the 12th Baptist Church last evening. Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League denounced the segregation of colored volunteers and drafted men in army camps.

Mr. Wiley, who lived in Boston a few years ago, declared that "if John F. Fitzgerald runs for mayor of Boston he will receive the solid support of the colored voters. He treated us as men, and the 'Birth of a Nation' would never have been shown had he been mayor at the time."

The statement of the speaker that colored voters would be hostile to candidates supporting the present national administration "which has deprived us of our rights" was repeated when Mr. Wiley was referring to the possible candidacy of a federal office holder for the mayoralty.

"World democracy means but little to us," said the speaker, "when it is carried across the water and fails to cover real American citizens. I don't think, however, that the war will close until colored soldiers have had an opportunity to show their heroism. If the Negro does not get fair play in this country, another movement away from it will start. Our young men will not submit to the unfair restrictions imposed. Liberia, Mexico and possibly France will draw them."

Speakers at the meeting protested against the East St. Louis riots, and the Southern lynchings.

The resolutions adopted said that the decision to train Negro soldiers in separate camps "makes the President's assertions that the United States is in the European War for the promotion of world democracy sheer mockery and deceit. This action, is rather, a weak pandering of the federal government to the race prejudice of Southern white Americans, which is a disgrace to our country."

Vinton Still, vice president of the Boston Branch of the Equal Rights League, presided.

The meeting was called to select delegates to the 10th annual race congress which will be held in New York City Sept. 18 to Sept. 20. They were announced as Rev. M. N. N. Shaw, Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, William Monroe Trotter, Rev. J. W. Hill, Prof. Allan W. Whaley, delegates; Rev. B. W. Swain, Edwin Still, Rev. C. B. Lawyer, Mrs. Mary E. Gibson, Mrs. Minnie Bray and Mrs. Jane Posey, alternates.

SEP-14-1917

TWO COUNCIL MEMBERS VISIT DEER ISLAND

Reopening of the Woman's
Prison Will Probably
Be Recommended.

Only two members of the Boston City Council attended the semi-annual inspection of the House of Correction at Deer Island yesterday and a marked improvement in conditions was reported by Chairman Ballantyne and Councilman Wellington. The sensational ex-



JAPANESE MISSION HONORS LEXINGTON HEROES, VISITS HARVARD AND CAMP DEVENS

In the picture above are shown, left to right, Ambassador Sato and Viscount Ishii, members of the Imperial Japanese Mission, who had a strenuous day sightseeing and who will leave the city early this evening. Below is the presentation of colors to the 1,500 men of the Harvard Naval Radio School by Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Commandant Rush.

Below is the presentation of colors to the 1,500 men of the Harvard of the Navy Yard, and James A. Parker.

POST - SEPT - 20 - 1917

JAPAN'S MISSION AT CAMP DEVENS

See Great Cantonment and Drafted Army—Pay Tribute to Minute Men at Lexington



VISCOUNT ISHII DECORATING THE MINUTEMAN MONUMENT.

Those two monuments at Lexington Green and Concord bridge, so dear to Americans and sacred to the cause of liberty, were reverently decorated with wreaths by Viscount Ishii of Japan yesterday. Each member of the Imperial mission stepped before the wreath and bowed low in graceful homage to the memory of the patriots who fell there.

Filled with admiration for the remarkably energetic and business-like manner in which America and American young men have thrown themselves into the work of preparing for war, as demonstrated by their trip to Camp Devens at Ayer yesterday, the members of the imperial Japanese mission, headed by Viscount Ishii, de-

parted for Washington last night aboard their special car.

PLEASED WITH BOSTON

Boston's whirlwind programme of entertainment and sightseeing, the cordiality of the welcome extended them, the spirit of New England for the prosecution of the war side by side with the allied nations, delighted, thrilled and almost astounded the representa-

tives of the imperial Japanese government.

They left Boston frankly admitting they had been even more deeply impressed with the tremendous power of this Yankee land and the inborn spirit of justice and democracy which curbs, controls and directs that potent might in the service of humanity.

At the big luncheon at the Boston City Club tendered to them yesterday noon, Viscount Ishii openly referred to the ominous rumors and the vague portents of disagreement which have found source in mysterious ways to create suspicion between the peoples of Japan and America. He branded them as "venomous gossip which has for a decade endeavored to keep our nations apart."

He said that this gossip, the differences and misunderstandings and misinformations which have found easy credence might, in the past, have caused doubt and suspicion to influence the people of Japan and America.

The second whirlwind day of sightseeing and entertainment for the visiting mission from the Orient began early yesterday morning with an informal breakfast at the Copley-Plaza.

Immediately afterwards the long line of motor cars, organized by L. C. Prior of the welcoming committee, and under the direction of officers of the Massachusetts Home Guard, swung up to the hotel to take the big party to Harvard College.

President Lowell met the party and escorted the distinguished visitors about the college. At the Harvard Radio School they witnessed the presentation of a stand of colors to the school by Miss Katherine Rush, daughter of Commandant Rush of the Boston navy yard, on behalf of James A. Parker, the donor of the colors.

President J. J. Storow of the Boston City Club presided at the dinner given by more than 300 of the club members to the mission at 1 o'clock. Mayor Curley, on behalf of the city, presented to Viscount Ishii and the mission a mighty silk American flag on a staff topped with a great gold eagle as a token of the alliance and friendship between this nation and Japan.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the great train of motors, flying the flags of Massachusetts and the fluttering red and white banners of the Rising Sun, set out on a record-breaking run, 38 miles, to the great Camp Devens cantonment at Ayer. Headed by a great limousine carrying Mayor Curley, Viscount Ishii and Ambassador Sato, the whirlwind parade shot through the Alewife Brook Parkway to Lexington Green.

Before the monument to the patriots who fell there on April 19, 1775, Viscount Ishii placed a mammoth wreath.

On to Concord Bridge, at a speed of which Paul Revere never dreamed, and greeted on all sides by the people whose heritage is the well-tilled soil of those "embattled farmers" he first called to arms, dashed the long line of motors. Again the ceremony was simply done before the statue of the Minuteman.

SEP-11-1917

There is a handsome plant in blossom about the various parks of the city that many persons believe is a dwarf lilac, it bears such a close resemblance to that flower. I learn that the plant is known as Budlea and that it is ordinarily hardy, but Captain J. H. Dillon of the park department conceived the idea of using it as a bedding plant and that it has exceeded all expectations. There is a large bed of it at the Aquarium in full blossom, and another in the garden at Franklin Park.

VI Mr. Holman's Advice

THE advice on the labor issues in the United Kingdom, so modestly yet courageously tendered by Mr. Holman, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Liberal War Committee at the House of Commons, is worthy of the most careful consideration. Mr. Holman is himself a labor leader. He entered political life as a labor advocate, and although his own party in Australia disowned him last year, because of his attitude on conscription, that does not, in the least, impair his right to speak as an authority on labor questions. Mr. Holman has, moreover, brought to the consideration of labor problems in the United Kingdom all the freshness of the outsider's point of view. He sees matters in a true perspective, whilst it is in itself an argument in his favor that he was not afraid, as many might have been, because of the possibility of being misunderstood, to say what he thought.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Holman thinks that the chief failing in the present attitude of many British workmen is their failure to take a long enough view; whilst the chief failing of the employers, who are in many cases the Government, is, in his opinion, a failure to get into immediate touch with the men, and thus obviate the danger of their true attitude and intention being misunderstood. "To be perfectly candid," he said, "I believe the workers are shortsighted, and that the problems of today assume greater importance to them than the problems of the future." As for the employers, his own experience had always been that, once the reasons in a dispute were explained, they could not be explained to a more generous or more sympathetic audience than the workers of Great Britain and Australia. But when no explanation was forthcoming, there was always a "friend" at hand to offer his explanation, which was that there was a conspiracy to rob them of their hard-earned liberties and to break up their trades unions. That was a conspiracy which must be broken.

Those who have followed the history of labor, during the last three years, with any care, cannot fail to admit the truth of Mr. Holman's statement. The more the matter is studied, the more clear it becomes that, in dealing with labor issues, the authorities would be well advised to display the utmost frankness. Over and over again those best qualified to speak on the matter have insisted that the one thing the workman cannot endure is the thought that the tremendous extra calls being made upon him, and the sacrifices he is being asked to make do not all count for gains to his country only; but that a large, and an unduly large, share of the results of his labor are being taken by the employer.

Those who know anything about employers, the extent to which they are taxed, and the enormous sacrifices which, in the great majority of cases, they are making, know that this is not the case. It is, however, difficult to make this clear in official documents, and one hour of the frank explanation advocated by Mr. Holman is worth any number of official announcements. Mr. Holman comes from a country which has always shown a remarkable freedom in the matter of departing from precedents, if the occasion demanded, and it is welcome to find from Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which followed Mr. Holman's, that the British authorities are likely to profit by the advice of the New South Wales Premier.

CAMPAIGN FOR BOSTON MAYOR

Larger Interest in Coming Contest Is Aroused by Entrance of Former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry

Declaring that what Boston needs more than anything else is a business administration by its Mayor instead of a political administration, Edward P. Barry, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, announces that he may become a candidate for Mayor in opposition to James M. Curley, the present chief executive, and James A. Gallivan. He said he would place his name before the voters of Boston as a candidate "if the right type of man does not come forward to oppose Mayor James M. Curley."

With the announcement last Friday that Mr. Gallivan, member of the national House of Representatives from the twelfth congressional district, is in the Boston political contest, interest in the mayoralty situation has been quickening steadily. The statement of Mr. Barry that he, too, may become a candidate adds somewhat to the complexity in the approaching campaign.

The members of the Good Government Association are holding quiet conferences with greater frequency than they have done for months. It is realized that if James A. Gallivan is really in earnest and stays in the contest for Mayor, such a condition can not but prove favorable to the interests of the Good Government candidate for Mayor, whoever he may be.

It is known that the Good Government Association leaders are hoping that Andrew J. Peters will soon give them some definite word, yes or no. They prefer the former congressman as their candidate for Mayor to any other man they have in thought, but it is by no means certain that Mr. Peters will consent to become a candidate.

It was said yesterday that Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court, who has been mentioned as being considered by the Good Government Association managers as a candidate in the event that Mr. Peters will not undertake the work, is on the point of refusing to allow his name to be considered further.

Men who are studying the changing political conditions closely are declaring that conditions may so shape themselves that the Good Government Association will find that Thomas J. Kenny, former member of the City Council, will be its most available and strongest candidate after all. With the field divided between Mayor Curley and James A. Gallivan, the Good Government candidate would have a splendid opportunity to make a successful contest.

continue
next
page

SEP 19 - 1917

The Mayor and the congressman would draw their votes very largely from the same political sources. The so-called reform element would be available for a good, clear-cut business man or lawyer. Opposition to Mr. Kenny on the part of the Good Government elements of power arose when he insisted upon voting for city employees' salaries in segregated form. But politics "make strange bedfellows," and Mr. Kenny would not prove altogether unacceptable to the Good Government people should it turn out that he is the most available man to go against a split-up political municipal field.

The candidacy of Mr. Gallivan, if continued, cannot but prove injurious to Mr. Curley's contest, for Mr. Gallivan will center his opposition upon the Mayor and his administration rather than upon a straight, out-and-out Good Government candidate. That would compel the Mayor to devote most of his attention to Mr. Gallivan and give a strong third candidate an excellent opportunity to make good.

It is entirely natural that the Good Government people and the old Citizens' Municipal League promoters would wish Mr. Gallivan's efforts well. Mr. Barry, it is figured out, would draw still more from the sources upon which Mr. Curley and Mr. Gallivan will depend for their votes. The Congressman and the former Lieutenant Governor both come from South Boston and for the South Boston vote Mayor Curley has been making continued bids since his election in 1913. He is paving street after street there, he has placed many boulevard lights in the peninsula and he is spending about one million dollars in his Strandway parking improvement.

Thomas J. Kenny is a South Boston man. That would add to the interest politically, but Mr. Kenny's record as a councilman would make him a strong candidate in Boston should Mr. Gallivan insist upon remaining in the field. The Mayor and his friends know all of this and they realize that the success of their campaign will depend largely upon having Mr. Gallivan withdraw. Then the plan might be to have the Good Government element divided and bring out an opposition reform candidate who would really be a political friend of Mayor Curley. It is to keep their own field united that the Good Government people may have to swallow their pride and back Mr. Kenny.

The Socialist Party of Boston caused the announcement to be made that it intended to enter the municipal field this year with a ticket of its own. James Oneal, state secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, is to be the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Boston. Candidates for the City Council are to be Louis E. Henderson, William T. Richards and John M. McDonald. Announced as candidates for the School Committee are the names of Dr. G. W. Galvin and Mrs. Eva Hoffman. John Weaver Sherman is to be the candidate for sheriff. The party workers will make every effort to secure the necessary 3000 names on the various nomination papers to insure the place of their ticket on the ballot in December.

Congressman Gallivan, in Boston yesterday for a conference with Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, declared that he will open his campaign in Boston for the mayoralty after the state election in November. He said that he intends to stay in the contest until it is over on Dec. 18 next. He said:

"I want to be mayor of my native city because I think I can do something for Boston and its people regardless of class. I want to see Boston do better in the march of progress along the lines of civic development. I promise the square deal absolutely to all my fellow citizens without regard to sect or race."

SEP 18 - 1917

BOSTON GREETSS JAPANESE GROUP

Cordial Welcome Is Extended to
Imperial Mission, Headed by
Viscount Ishii, as the Party
Visits Various Points

With cordiality like that extended to the other war missions from the allied governments which have visited Boston within the past few months, the city formally greeted and welcomed the members of the Imperial Japanese Mission today, on its arrival from Newport, R. I., for a two days' visit and inspection of Boston's renowned institutions. While conditions prevented the same military display as marked the reception of some of the other missions, the Japanese Mission was none the less sincerely welcomed by the citizens of Boston, many of whom expressed their appreciation of the visit by displaying Japanese flags. A large delegation of Japanese citizens was on hand to aid in the reception.

A feature of the first day's program, which has been arranged by a local citizens' committee, was the reception of Viscount Ishii and the other members of the mission by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention at the State House within an hour after their arrival at the South Station, and addresses by Governor McCall, John L. Bates, president of the convention, and by Viscount Ishii.

The closing event on today's schedule is a formal reception and dinner tendered the mission tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at which Viscount Ishii will be signally honored by the city through the presentation to him of a gold medal of special design, funds for which were raised through public subscription. Governor McCall and Mayor Curley are to be present tonight, and it was expected Senator Lodge would accept an invitation to attend.

As the mission stepped from the train at the South Station at 10:15 they were greeted by Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Mayor Curley and a committee of citizens headed by Mr.

Morton Prince. On the platform of the station were drawn up companies B and F of the engineers, of the first corps cadets, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Holton D. Perkins.

When the delegation passed down the line, the soldiers standing at present arms, the band of the engineers played "Inhi," the Japanese national anthem. The delegation consisted of Viscount Ishii, Ambassador Sato, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Maj.-Gen. Lugiano, Col. S. Tanihawa, Commander N. Audo, M. Nagai, secretary of the foreign office; Y. Iwate, secretary of the Japanese Legation; M. Hanhara, Japanese consul-general in San Francisco, S. Imai, vice-consul at Honolulu, and J. R. Kennedy, representing the Kokusai News and Reuter's agencies of Tokyo.

The mission was accompanied by A. B. Roduck, representing the State Department, Brigadier-General Irons, U. S. A., and Captain Phelps, U. S. N.

Automobiles awaited the visitors, who, headed by a squad of police, passed through the business section to the State House. A large crowd of Japanese citizens were at the South Station and Japanese flags were frequent along the route of the procession.

In the executive chamber of the State House, the mission was greeted by Governor McCall and several members of the Executive Council. The Governor then escorted the mission before the Constitutional Convention in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Governor McCall addressed the convention as follows:

"It has been your good fortune to receive the special missions of some of the great nations who are now our allies in arms, and today you enjoy a like honor when you welcome the envoys from the Flowery Kingdom. Two generations ago an American commodore knocked at the portals of the Orient and the gates swung open. Our visitors have doubtless heard much of Commodore Perry during their travels through our country, and I will spare them more than an allusion to an event which serves signally to mark the beginning of our friendly relations with the great power beyond the Pacific."

"But we must not credit that event with certain results which are due to the progressive spirit and the genius for government characteristic of the Japanese people. What Washington was to America, what Cavour was to Italy, and Bismarck to Germany, all this the Emperor Mutsuhito was to Japan; and the people proved worthy of their leader. While we in America were struggling to save the Union,

Japan was in the throes of a revolution which involved not only the unity of the Empire but the character of her civilization. Under the guidance of her young Mikado whose brilliant statesmanship was no more precocious than it was sagacious and sound, her feudal system was overthrown and upon its ruins was built the fair and enduring fabric of a great and united people."

"He established a parliamentary

Continued next page

SEP 7-18-1917

(1) system upon the most advanced principles of constitutional liberty and the quality of the people of Japan and the development grafted upon it have put her in the front rank of the great nations. For many centuries Japan had been a hermit nation, having little intercourse with other powers. Her people had lived in a world of their own, and while to us they appeared to slumber, it was a slumber that was throbbing and vital, and full of that richness of spirit that will come to a people who take time to grow. It was not all gain when they exchanged their serene isolation for a restless and an almost haggard civilization. The western nations have apparently unleashed forces which they cannot control.

"Those portents of energy called into being by the inventive genius of man have come to threaten us with mastery and we are in danger of becoming their victims and their slaves. They give us in peace a tense industrial and social order and a life out of which much of repose has gone.

They have made war so horrible and deadly that our civilization will be compelled to choose between peace and its own suicide.

"Japan will far more than repay any debt she may owe our western civilization if she shall impart to it something of her old repose, and help subordinate its mighty engines to the use and not to the destruction of men. She is superbly placed upon the globe to aid in extending the domain of law so that barbaric strength and greatness of spirit may never again overturn the balance of the world. She may greatly help to promote that sanity and judgment in adjusting the controversies between nations that now govern in the settlement of individual disputes. She is by our side in this universal war.

"Side by side may we be when a glorious victory shall have been won. And side by side may we still stand in winning that greater victory by which mankind shall forever be emancipated from its degrading servitude to war. If she shall do that the peoples of the world will turn their faces to the east and gratefully receive upon their brows the benignant beams of the sun of Nippon."

President Bates said in part:

"Massachusetts is the uncompromising foe of tyranny and oppression. She can not tolerate a diplomacy that makes solemn treaties but scraps of paper or that substitutes might for right in its motive for action. She believes she has added something to the sum total of human liberties through the contribution she has made to the development of the process of the Constitutional Government, of representative democracy and of the separation of legislative, executive and judicial functions.

"No longer is any place remote. There is neither East nor West, North nor South, but all is here. As neighbors then we welcome you, for we have great problems to work out together for our mutual welfare, and trust that your visit will so advance their solution as to tend toward the perpetuation of the friendship and good will that has so long existed between us.

"Among the world fury and the tempest we see the tricolors of France and Belgium and Russia and Italy, the intertwined crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, the Rising Sun of Japan and the Stars and Stripes of America, all waving side by side on the battle line and all advancing together and we know no enemy can withstand them and that tyranny and selfishness, bad faith and hatred shall be buried in trenches of their own digging; that out of this shedding of blood there shall come the binding of nations together; that out of this reign of terror there shall come a reign of peace and that the spirit of righteousness, good will and brotherhood shall spread and be triumphant forever."

A reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House followed the convention ceremonies. From the State House the visitors motored to the Public Library in Copley Square, where they were greeted by William Kenney, chairman of the board of trustees, and were escorted about the building, viewing the Abbey, Sargent and de Chavannes pictures on exhibition there. From the library the party proceeded to Brookline, where they took luncheon as the guests of Larz Anderson, former United States Ambassador to Japan, at "Weld," his country estate.

This afternoon the visitors were to go to the Museum of Fine Arts, where they were to be received by Morris Gray, the president, and the trustees. On exhibition at the museum is a large Japanese collection.

Arrangements were made for Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to receive the mission late in the afternoon, when they were to inspect the great laboratories of the new Technology, as well as to see the work of the United States aviation students quartered there.

Boston's Japanese residents plan to attend a reception to the mission at the Hotel Somerset following the inspection of Technology. Then will come the dinner at the Copley-Plaza tonight.

Breakfast tomorrow at the Copley-Plaza will be followed by a visit to Harvard University, luncheon at the Boston City Club and a motor trip to Camp Devens, the new United States Army cantonment for drafted men. At 7 p. m., Wednesday, the mission is scheduled to leave Boston.

SEP 7-17-1917

P. F. O'KEEFE RESIGNS

Patrick F. O'Keefe, recently appointed chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, after a conference with Mayor Curley this morning resigned as chairman of the committee, but retained his membership. Mr. O'Keefe said it was a question whether to let his personal business become disorganized or not do justice to the important public position. Mr. O'Keefe followed Francis T. Bowles, who was called to Washington to aid the United States Shipping Board.

WORKMEN'S COUNCIL PARADE POSTPONED

John J. McEtrick, representing the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston, appeared before the street commissioners today in response to their request for information as to the purpose of the organization and of a street parade which he had sought permission to hold in Boston on Sunday, Sept. 23. He withdrew his request and stated he would later petition for a permit for a parade in October, which he said would be more representative than had originally been planned.

On July 1 a parade of the Boston Socialists Party Club was interrupted, and headquarters of the club, 14 Park Square, were the scene of a disturbance by citizens who did not sympathize with the anti-war purpose of the parade. It was the feeling at City Hall today that the parade for which Mr. McEtrick petitioned is but a postponement of the July 1 assembly. Commissioners Brennan and Goodwin heard Mr. McEtrick today but took no action.

SEP 7-15-1917

U. S. FLAGS ON COMMON TORN

SEP 7 5 1917
Army Recruiting Tent Entered in
Night and Emblems Flying
About Tent Are Maliciously
Mutilated and Fire Attempted

Two American flags floated over the United States Army Recruiting Station on the Common were badly mutilated by unknown parties some time during last night, and a third flag, the regular recruiting banner, suffered a like fate. Although the tent has been entered several times since the recent riot, in which the I. W. W. banners were torn down, this is the first instance where malicious parties have attacked the flag.

The largest flag of all at the front of the tent had been torn into three long shreds, and the blue field was missing altogether. Another flag, smaller in size at the rear of the tent, was rent in several places, as was the regular recruiting flag.

There were indications that the tent had been entered some time since it was closed up at 6 o'clock last night, for there were remnants of discarded clothing, and in one corner some newspapers were charred, showing that an attempt had been made to start a fire, which for some reason was extinguished.

The contents were more or less mixed up, and, upon the whole, the quarters were in a confused state. Upon the first instance of the tent being entered during the night the police were notified to place under arrest anyone seen entering it during closed hours, but it is not known that arrests have been made.

POST-SEPT-21-1917

SHOW THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO AMERICA

Scandinavians Urged to Aid War on Germany

Two hundred delegates to the annual convention and banquet of the Scandinavian-American Club of Massachusetts sprang to their feet at the Hotel Westminster last night and pledged their allegiance to the United States with ringing cheers when reference was made by one of the speakers to the diplomatic crisis between Sweden and this country.

The incident came after Mayor Curley, in a patriotic address, had advocated that the Scandinavian citizens of America urge their kinsfolk across the seas to join the entente allies in the war for democracy and against Prussian militarism.

STAND WITH ALLIES

Praising the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish citizens in the United States for their loyalty to President Wilson, the Mayor said:

"I know of no greater service they can render America today than to send forth the message to the great Scandinavian nations across the seas to stand with America, with France, with Belgium and their allies not for the destruction of the German people, but for the destruction of German militarism and for the establishment of freedom and democracy throughout the world.

"I, as an American citizen, want to see the representatives of the three great Scandinavian races who stood so loyally by President Wilson in the Western States at the last election contribute in the same material degree in saving the world for democracy and freedom."

Pledge Allegiance

The Mayor's remarks were received with vociferous cheers, and later, when former Representative Edward J. Sandberg of Quincy, of Scandinavian blood himself, called upon the gathering to show that they 'stand by the United States,' by the State of Massachusetts and by the Stars and Stripes," every delegate jumped to his feet and gave the pledge of allegiance with vigorous cheers.

H. C. Hanson, the president of the club, had aroused an outburst of cheers at the outset of the banquet by avowing the "loyalty and allegiance to the United States" of the club's members.

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Grafton Cushing, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and Conrad W. Crooker, candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney-general, also addressed the gathering.

Cushing Explains

Mr. Cushing, saying that he had been informed he was supposed to tell why he is running against Governor McCall, said:

"I have always believed a contest within the party is not a bad thing, better, in fact, than having sores festering underneath and breaking out at election time. Had it not been for that pre-election contest, when I ran against Governor McCall before, I believe it is extremely doubtful if Mr. McCall would have been elected.

"Had it not been for the elimination of party registration, I believe I would have been elected Governor at that time," he added.

Mr. Cushing said he thought the Republican party has not been "very successful lately," rather too conservative."

SEPT-24-1917

ASSERTS LOYALTY OF IRISH

Mrs. McWhorter Denies Intrigue Since U. S. Entered War

Mrs. Mary F. McWhorter of Chicago, national president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, vigorously asserted the loyalty of Irish-Americans to the United States, at a mass meeting yesterday afternoon in Faneuil Hall. She admitted the possibility of intrigue on the part of some Irishmen in America, with a view toward freeing the Emerald Isle from British rule, before the declaration of war against Germany by the United States, but denied emphatically that any such intrigue has been prosecuted since the United States broke with the Teutonic empire, by any Irishmen.

READY TO DIE

After the meeting Mrs. McWhorter spoke at a banquet in her honor at the Quincy House.

"Before the war 40 per cent of the United States regular army was Catholic," she said. "Ninety per cent of the men who volunteered when war was declared were Irish Catholics. There are over 400,000 Irish Catholic Americans in uniform today, ready to die, if need be, for America in her war against Germany. If the loyalty of Irish-Americans is questioned, one need only point to the old Ninth Regiment of Boston, the Sixty-ninth of New York or the Seventh of Chicago.

"Is there any question of loyalty of the Irish in America today? No. At the birth of the flag of our loved nation the Irish were there, and the

folds of that flag are bathed in Irish blood. Do we come as strangers to Faneuil Hall? Not a bit. We have been called the 'fighting Irish,' more often as a term of reproach, but remember this: The Irish never fought a war of oppression. The Irish have done great things in the history of the nation, besides fighting the nation's wars. It was an Irish Catholic who wrote into the Constitution of the United States that law that makes for religious freedom.

Disgrace if Proven

"If it can be proven that Irishmen in America have done what they have done since the declaration of war upon Germany then indeed it is a disgrace to Irishmen. If this is not proved then we have not failed in our duty to the Stars and Stripes."

About four hundred people attended the mass meeting.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Philip J. O'Donnell. Miss Mahoney, State president, then made the address of welcome to the national president.

Mayor Curley welcomed Mrs. McWhorter to Boston. He declared that the United States is committed to the freedom of Ireland, and that the chains of England will be broken in the council of nations at the end of the war.

At the banquet the speakers were Miss Susan McNamee of Charlestown, national secretary; Mrs. Katherine A. O'Keefe O'Mahoney of Lawrence, State secretary; Miss Mary Driscoll of Holliston, State treasurer; John F. Donnelly, past State president, A. O. H.; Richard Dwyer, State president, A. O. H.; James F. Harrold of Waltham, State vice-president, A. O. H.; Father D. F. Finnegan, oblate, O. M. I., Ottawa; John V. Curley; Mrs. Mary Reynaud, president in Suffolk county; Miss Mary Kinsella of Salem, president in Essex county; Mrs. Mary L. Logue of Woburn, president in Middlesex county; Miss Catherine A. McGormley of Roslindale, president in Norfolk county; Charles T. Daly of West Medford, secretary of the Catholic Federation, and Thomas McGrath, president of the A. O. H. in Plymouth county.

SEPT-17-1917

O'KEEFE QUILTS SAFETY BOARD

Successor Chosen, but Name Kept Secret

The executive committee of the Boston Public Safety Committee yesterday selected the successor to Major P. F. O'Keefe, who resigned the chairmanship because of business pressure. The name of Major O'Keefe's successor will not be announced until today, however, in order that the new chairman may adjust his business affairs before finally accepting the place.

Mayor Curley has approved the choice of the executive committee. Major O'Keefe submitted his resignation yesterday, explaining that he has found it impossible to devote all the time necessary to the office. The executive committee declined to accept Mr. O'Keefe's resignation as a member of the committee, however.

WILLIAM A. HOLMAN, premier of New South Wales.



SEP 22 1917

William A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who has come to Boston from Washington today as guest of the city, related to a Boston AMERICAN reporter on his arrival a personal conversation he had with President Wilson at Washington, in which the President expressed satisfaction with the progress of the war.

President Wilson, according to Premier Holman, queried him regarding the settlement of labor disputes in Australia, and appeared desirous of finding a solution for labor difficulties in the United States.

Describing this part of his interview with the President, Premier Holman said:

"The President expressed himself as satisfied with the progress of the war, and said he believed the closer relationships which have been brought about between England and America were bound to be fraught with great good to both countries as time goes on."

The Premier went on:

"I was in company with the President for twenty-five minutes, and found him a most delightful conversationalist. The President of your glorious republic is a wonderful man."

"Mr. Wilson is very well informed as to conditions in my homeland and displayed a comprehensive knowledge of Australian affairs."

"The President was greatly interested in labor conditions in Australia. He asked me many things concerning the handling of labor troubles there. Our legislation for preventing strikes and settling labor disputes as soon as they arose was the object of extended conversation, and I was glad to give him whatever light I could as to the working out of the Australian labor laws. We have virtually eliminated strikes in Australia, you know."

"Mr. Wilson is an unusual man, and a man in whom I have the greatest confidence since my talk with him."

Premier Holman was met at the South Station by Stanley Wilcox, the Mayor's personal representative, and was driven to the Conley-Plaza Hotel.

Later he visited Governor McCall at the State House and was taken for an official sightseeing trip through the suburbs, visiting points of historic interest.

Mayor Curley, in behalf of the city, tendered him a luncheon at noon at the Parker House. The guests included Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Chief Justice Arthur B. Rugg, Chief Justice Aiken, E. F. McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union, Samuel J. Elder and John J. Fenton.

The Premier will leave Boston tonight for Montreal.

SEP 23-1917

PREMIER URGES IRISH FREEDOM

New South Wales Statesman
Stirs Hearers in Plea for
Small Nations.

"Free Belgium, Free Serbia, Free Ireland!"

These words, proclaimed by William Arthur Holman, Premier of New South Wales, at a luncheon given in his honor at the Parker House yesterday by Mayor Curley, brought cheers from 100 prominent men present.

The cheers were renewed when the distinguished Australian expanded upon the "Free Ireland" sentiment by adding:

"The enlightened democracy which I claim for Australians has not only urged them into participation in the war, but also into participation in the problems of peace which will follow."

"As the citizens of one of the smaller nations that are fighting for the emancipation of all the smaller nations, they see Belgium today bleeding under the many wounds inflicted by the aggressive power of Germany; they see Serbia trampled under foot by the same brutal force."

"They hope to contribute in a small degree to the emancipation and restitution of both, but they also see the people of Ireland."

"It is the almost unanimous hope of the citizens of Australia that the statesmanship of Great Britain may find means in the near future of restoring to Ireland her nationality and of freeing her people from oppression."

Some of the distinguished guests present at the luncheon were: Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Charles A. DeCourcy of the State Supreme Court, Judges John H. Hardy and William G. Wait of the Superior Court and Judges M. J. Murray and Thomas H. O'Dowd of the Boston Municipal Court. Samuel J. Elder represented the Bar Association.

Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Treasurer Burrill and Attorney-General Attwill represented the State. Mayor Curley presided.

Premier Holman left last night for Canada.

Common Clay

By MORTON BIRGE.

My "T. D." was common, as common as clay.

I smoked it and broke it and threw it away,

And then got another one, quite within reach,

The regular price was a penny for each.

But, being so common, it hadn't a show

Of dodging the commonest thing that I know.

Its price has gone up with the common increase.

And now a "T. D." costs a nickel apiece.

SEP 26-1917

Expect Peters Will Run Against Mayor Curley

SEP 26 1917

Andrew J. Peters, former congressman and former assistant secretary of the treasury, may soon announce his candidacy for mayor of Boston.

Some of his friends said today that only doubt as to whether Peters could obtain support of most, if not all, of the anti-Curley factions in the city has delayed him from announcing his candidacy before this. Peters would probably have the support of the Good Government Association.

There still are some Boston politicians who feel that John F. Fitzgerald will run "if conditions are right."

SEP 26-1917

DRAFT TAKES 32 BOSTON FIREMEN

Mayor Curley stated that owing to the draft thirty-two men have been taken from the Fire Department within the past few months. He has approved the appointment of nine men with chauffeurs' licenses and three with engineers' licenses. He will immediately appoint fifteen additional men. Unless the Mayor is supplied with engineers from the civil service list this week he said he would advertise in the papers for them.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-22-1917. WOULD CUT CITY REPORTS

Finance Commission Suggests Board of Publication to "Boil Down" and Co-ordinate Annual Documents Sent Out by Department Heads

A city board of publication, which shall supervise and revise municipal department reports, and eliminate useless data, is recommended by the Finance Commission, in a special report sent yesterday to the City Council.

It is pointed out by the commission that, because of the absence of any supervising authority over reports, either before they reach the mayor or before they are printed at the public expense, the documents produced as reports, are useless, or of little value, as a result of duplication and conflicting statements in different departments, or because the reports are published so late that the information they contain is ancient history. Useful information is frequently missing from the reports, much useless information is published, expensive pictures are used too lavishly, costly, but unnecessary tables are printed; and in general, according to the Finance Commission, the reports do not show any forethought or critical analysis in their arrangement, either as separate documents or in coordination.

Aside from the fact of the extraordinary and unnecessary expense of this loose method of publication, the reports "generally do not appear for months after the ending of the fiscal year; and in some cases for years after. Up to Sept. 12, 1917, there were thirteen department reports for the fiscal year (1916-17) which had not been published."

The Finance Commission says further that Boston is backward in standardizing its reports, and shows that in the past eight years the city has spent for printing these poorly arranged and often overloaded documents the sum of \$286,423.

The remedy, as the commission sees it, is to have a board of publication, which shall consist of three city officials ex-officio, who shall serve without pay, and shall have power to revise, edit and eliminate useless data so that the reports shall be concise and informing.

JAPANESE ENVOYS LEAVE

Viscount Ishii and His Associates Depart for Washington After a Whirlwind Trip to Camp Devens with Stops at Lexington and Concord

Japan's envoys finished their Boston visit as they began it—in a rush. After a busy forenoon at Harvard University yesterday, and a luncheon at the Boston City Club with speech-making and the exchange of courtesies, the members of the mission, escorted by the Boston committee, whirled away to Camp Devens at Ayer. They left the City Club in automobiles at three o'clock and they were back at the Copley-Plaza at six ready for dinner. In this three-hour period, the visitors not only saw the Ayer cantonment, but they made stops at Lexington and Concord. At both the latter places, Viscount Ishii placed wreaths in memory of the Minutemen of '76.

It was hardly dusk before the envoys were aboard their special car, which took them to Washington; and from there they will begin their journey westward.

MAYOR'S LETTER ON ALIEN DRAFT

Curley Received Only Formal Acknowledgments of Receipt

Mayor Curley last night made public his correspondence with the State Department regarding the drafting of aliens, which he has advocated on many occasions. The letter was sent to the President on Aug. 29 and two days later an acknowledgment of receipt was received from Secretary Tumulty. As the President has been on a vacation the mayor has withheld the circumstances of the correspondence from publication, but he now announces that since the formal notice he has received only a notification from the office of the Secretary of State that the President has referred the mayor's letter to the State Department, and that it has been passed on to the War Department.

The mayor's letter of Aug. 29 follows:

On the occasion of a visit to Washington on Tuesday last, I conferred with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts relative to the drafting of aliens, and was informed by him that the matter has been given much thought and study by him, and that he had conferred with the English ambassador, the French ambassador and the Italian ambassador, and was informed by all three that if your Excellency would request the privilege of drafting aliens, representatives of these nations, their governments would gladly waive the treaty provisions at present requiring twelve months' written notice.

Senator Lodge was good enough to state that he had refrained from discussing this question on the floor or giving it publicity, as he did not desire to appear as an opponent of your Administration.

Personally, I believe that the drafting of aliens will not only be a popular but an exceedingly just measure, and I sincerely trust you will so regard it.

The acknowledgment by Mr. Tumulty reads:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 29, relative to the drafting of aliens and to say that I shall bring it to the President's attention.

The third letter, dated Sept. 14, is from "W. Carr, for the Secretary of State." Mr. Carr is director of the consular service. The letter follows.

The Department has received, by reference from the White House, your letter of Aug. 29, 1917, addressed to the President, asking that some action be taken with a view to drafting aliens into the United States Army.

A copy of your letter has been sent to the Secretary of War, who has jurisdiction over matters of this character.

PREMIER HOLMAN IN TOWN

Hearty Welcome for Minister from Australia

Meets Representative Citizens at Luncheon

Impressed with Development in This Country

Says America Has Shown Courage in Draft

Hon. William A. Holman, prime minister of New South Wales, reached Boston at 8.15 this morning and was entertained at breakfast at the Copley-Plaza by Standish Willcox, representing Mayor Curley, Samuel Elder and John Trant, representing the British consul general, Mr. Leay.

At the South Station a crowd of several hundred people, many of them of British birth or ancestry, welcomed the prime minister.

This is Mr. Holman's first visit to the United States and he is highly impressed with what he has seen. He finds this country naturally more advanced than Australia, but he sees also something of the same morale here as in his home. The cities here, of moderate size, are more metropolitan than in Australia, in his opinion, that is, they have a more developed appearance. Mr. Holman speaks particularly of the beauty of the park systems wherever he has observed them.

Admires American Courage

In regard to the war, the prime minister does not hesitate to express his admiration of the courage of America in adopting conscription, and in putting it through with apparent ease. America's action in this respect has been a great help to all the Allies, he declares. In Australia, the States tied on this question; and in New South Wales, while the people, on a referendum, voted down conscription, they elected men who favored it. Mr. Holman was formerly the labor leader in New South Wales, but when labor officially opposed conscription, he resigned from the labor ranks. In Australia, 340,000 men have volunteered to fight—about seven per cent of the population.

On his way to America the prime minister stopped at the front, and while he does not claim to be much of a prophet in connection with the European struggle, he believes that there is a good chance of a finish in another year. After next year's fighting, as he puts it, there should be the first prospect for a peace settlement; but even this will depend on how long Germany can hold out.

Meets Representative Citizens

In company with his secretary, Clifford Hay, the prime minister called upon Mayor Curley at eleven o'clock, and from there went to pay his respects to Governor McCall and afterwards made a visit to the Custom House, where he went to the top of the tower and had a good view of the surrounding country.

At one o'clock, Premier Holman was entertained at a luncheon given at the Parker House by Mayor Curley, at which about fifty representative citizens of Greater Boston had the opportunity to meet the prime minister.

After luncheon the distinguished guest was taken through the Boston park system. He will leave from the North Station for Montreal tomorrow, and the journey back to Australia will be by way of the Pacific.

PREMIER HOLMAN BOSTON'S GUEST

New South Wales Prime Minister
Entertained by Governor McCall and Mayor Curley on His Way to Montreal

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley are acting as hosts to William Arthur Holman, Premier of New South Wales, the guest of Boston today. An informal luncheon at the Copley-Plaza was the first function of today's program. Mrs. Holman is stopping at the Parker House while her husband is the guest of the city. Premier Holman, of whom Lord Northcliffe spoke at the dinner in New York on last Wednesday, as "one of the most remarkable young men in the British Empire," was most interested in everything he saw and heard in Boston this morning.

After breakfast, Premier Holman went to City Hall and paid his respects to Mayor Curley. At City Hall he praised the "courageous leaders" of the United States for their success in putting through the national draft law. He said this no doubt had a big influence in helping Canada's leaders put through their draft bill, in spite of serious opposition. He said Australia is wonderfully loyal in the fight for world democracy.

From City Hall the Premier went to the State House and was received by Governor McCall. Later he was taken to the Boston Custom House, then going to the Parker House for luncheon as the guest of the city of Boston. In the afternoon he was taken on a motor trip through historical parts of Boston, and later had plans for addressing a rally under the auspices of the British Recruiting Mission.

Invited guests at the Parker House include Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Chief Justice John A. Aiken of the Superior Court for Civil Business, E. F. McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union, Samuel J. Elder, John J. Fenton and others.

A reception in the Crystal Room of the Parker House followed the luncheon and the Premier then continued his visit to various places of interest in the city.

William Arthur Holman has been Premier of New South Wales since 1913. He is a native of London and went to Australia in 1888, where he learned his trade as cabinet maker. After he became a journeyman cabinet maker he worked at the trade for several years and became active in labor circles of New South Wales. He entered the newspaper business there, became an editor, and while working in this business he studied law and was admitted to the bar. His

entry to the bar took place in 1903, but he still retained his interest in the problems of labor.

It was the present Premier of New South Wales who helped to frame the now famous "caucus pledge" which requires every member of the Labor Party to vote as the majority of the party elect. It was this very action on the part of labor which later obliged him to withdraw from formal connection with the Labor Party. He became a member of the Parliament of the State about 20 years ago and was attorney-general in Mr. McGowan's first Labor ministry from 1910 to 1913.

Mr. Holman led the party and was premier of the state from 1914 to 1916, and since December last, he has been the head of the new National Party. When the issue was put before the electorate of Australia, Premier Holman took a leading part in supporting the selective conscription issue when it was before the people in the form of a referendum. This led to a break with the Labor Party, and when the National Party was formed Mr. Holman, in an appeal to the electors, was sustained with a Government majority. He favors greater publicity of the progress and events of the war than the British Government is giving.

SEPT - 25 - 1917

MASSACHUSETTS PRIMARIES OPEN

Though Contests Are Few the
Voting Places in Boston and
Elsewhere Are Fairly Well
Attended in the Earlier Hours

Responding to the request of Governor McCall to remember the duties of a civilian in the midst of war preparation and to "give an object lesson of patriotism" by voting at today's State primaries, Massachusetts voters turned out in good numbers in Boston and cities and towns which had opened their polls up to 1 p. m. The early voting was not up to that of recent years, but this was attributed in large part to the absence of many local representative and senatorial contests which have featured previous primaries. The voting was, however, light even for a primary election.

Practically all reports received at the Republican and Democratic State headquarters and at the Republican city committee in Boston told of light voting throughout the forenoon. In some precincts the voting was about one half as heavy as the voting a year ago. From the draft camp at Ayer, 3000 men left for their homes to vote in the contest, 1000 going to Boston.

The first unofficial returns received in Boston were from Carver where Governor McCall received nine votes and Mr. Cushing none.

Close political friends of Governor McCall expressed themselves early today as confident of his renomination. Much of the apathy of the primary campaign, due largely to the more important duties of war preparation, had been overcome, it was said, and a good outpouring of voters was expected.

In one sense the process of voting today is easier than for three years. With the reinstatement of party enrollment today, a voter receives a ballot containing the names of candidates of only one of the two legal political parties, Republican and Democratic. The ballot is not so large as the "blanket" ballot that has been used since 1913, containing all candidates, each party having one or more columns for its use.

Democrats, however, who have been supplied with "stickers" bearing the balance of the Democratic state ticket, are obliged to stop to moisten the back of the sticker, about four inches square, fasten it to the ballot below the name of Frederick W. Mansfield, candidate for Governor, and then mark the usual crosses. This delay was necessitated through no fault of the election machinery but by failure of the Democrats to place a complete ticket in the field through the regular nomination paper method. At least 1000 Democrats must properly affix and mark the stickers to insure nomination of the ticket.

About 40,000 votes are expected to be cast in the city of Boston today out of a total registration of 109,410. This vote would be smaller than that cast at the special election for delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, when the total was 56,300. At the McCall-Cushing contest of 1915, with a registration about 1000 less, the vote totaled 67,165.

Ballot boxes in Boston were distributed among the more than 100 precincts early this morning in the usual systematic manner from the office of the Election Commission in the City Hall Annex. Employees of the department did not go to their homes last night but, for convenience, stayed at a nearby hotel. They reported for duty at 3:30 p. m. Under direction of the election commissioners, they prepared the ballots in convenient bundles and delivered them with the proper precinct voting boxes to policemen who conveyed them by automobile shortly before 5 p. m., to the polling places.

The Boston polls opened at 6 a. m. and will remain open until 4 p. m. Many of the cities open their polls at noon, voting to continue until 8 or 9 p. m. Most of the towns do not open until the middle of the afternoon, but will keep them open until well into the evening.

RUSH WHARF TO OBTAIN FREE BANANAS

Successful Forced to Run
Gauntlet and Find Only
Stem Is Left.

If anyone doubts that "it pays to advertise" he should have visited Long Wharf yesterday, where the second day's banana drive was on in earnest. When business opened the greatest throng ever seen on the water front was on hand to help the United Fruit Company get rid of its fruit.

As the day wore on many "bombing" operations were carried out, and many an assailant learned that even bananas that don't cost anything are often expensive, for clothing was ruined and new hats looked as though they were the output of the vintage of 1812.

And the worst of it was that, after it was all over and the courageous ones had run the gauntlet, they discovered that all they had to show for their work was the stems. Some even bucked the line again, hoping for better luck.

One heroic newspaper photographer climbed up on a team waiting for a chance to fill up, but had no sooner planted his camera to "shoot" the crowd than the crowd itself did the shooting, with the shutter artist as the mark. He got his picture, but declared that if life in the trenches in France was any worse, Gen. Sherman didn't tell half the story.

Mounted policemen were there, and so were plenty of the other kind, and they had all they could do to restrain the eagerness of the banana lovers. For hours men, women and children from the North and West Ends waited for a chance to make a grab. They formed a line nearly a block long, but their patience was finally rewarded, for last night, when the fruit-fest was finally at an end, it was estimated that nobody had been disappointed.

There were close to 10,000 bunches of bananas still to be disposed of yesterday morning. Such was the progress made during the day, however, that practically all the cargo was taken from the ship. But the fruit was still being handed out long after dark.

The crowd made a clean-up, as one interested spectator declared. The next thing in order, he also pointed out, was that the entire wharf itself needs a clean-up. It was hinted last night that the city street department may take a hand in this work today. It is violating no confidence to say that the wharf is a "mess."

A second application by the United Fruit Company for the official condemnation of the remainder of the cargo of ripe bananas was yesterday refused by Deputy Health Commissioner Patrick H. Mulowney after he had explored the hold of the ship, accompanied by Inspectors Linehan and Murphy.

According to Deputy Mulowney, the bananas are still edible and the allegation that they were ruined by gas was not based on fact.

Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney was yesterday apprised of the contents of Food Director Hoover's answer to Mayor Curley's telegram of the previous day concerning the 30,000 bunches of bananas here which the

United Fruit Company had asked the city to condemn.

According to the letter, the destruction of any edible food would be in violation of the food conservation law, and it authorized Henry B. Endicott, Hoover's Massachusetts representative, to investigate and act in the case.

SEP-28-1917

CURLEY TO FACE FIN. COM. QUIZ THIS MORNING

SEP 28 1917

Mayor, Summoned, Appears
and Obtains Delay
of Day.

Mayor Curley will take the witness stand in the Finance Commission's bonding inquiry at 10 o'clock this morning in the hearing room of the Boston School Committee on Mason street.

When he returned from lunch at the Parker House yesterday noon, the mayor found that Constable Robert Reid, the official sleuth of the Finance Commission, had left on his desk \$1.20 and a summons to appear at the hearing at 2 P. M. that afternoon.

The mayor scanned the document, commented that it seemed to be without flaw, and sent for Daniel H. Coakley, who is to be his personal counsel. Coakley is also counsel for Francis L. Daly and the two Fitzgeralds, who have been the most prominent witnesses in the hearing.

When the mayor and his party arrived at the hearing room promptly at 2, he asked Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission to excuse him until 10 o'clock today.

He explained that Attorney Coakley is a member of the constitutional convention and was desirous of attending the important afternoon session. He added that he had promised to attend the Murnane benefit ball game at 3 o'clock.

Chairman Murphy immediately excused him. Henry F. Hurlburt, examining counsel for the Fin. Com. then announced that Attorney Coakley had given assurance that the mayor would appear the following morning without the formality of another summons.

The mayor seemed in good humor, although he ignored the greetings of the Fin. Com. commissioners and counsel.

Paid by Dead Man

The forenoon session consisted of complex questioning of witnesses by Attorney Hurlburt. He started off with an inquiry into the manner in which Francis L. Daly, former partner of the mayor and treasurer of the Democratic city committee, obtained finances with which to purchase the stock owned by Daniel P. Sullivan, his partner in the plumbing supply business, known as Daly & Sullivan.

Daly paid \$8000 cash to Sullivan in this transaction, and Hurlburt, after a scrutiny of Daly's accounts at the time of the deal, which was on Sept. 2, 1913, demanded that Daly explain where he obtained this money.

After considerable objection, Daly said that he had gone to his uncle, John Monahan, explained the plan he had, for becoming sole owner of the business, and was given \$8000 in cash.

For nearly a half hour Hurlburt fired question after question at Daly, securing admissions that Daly never paid back the \$8000, that no note, entry or record of the transaction had ever existed, and that Monahan is now dead. He said that Monahan had been employed by contractors and was also a farmer, but could not name one place that Monahan had ever worked.

After he said that he dropped dead in Chelsea, the records of the medical examiner were summoned and it was found that Monahan had died in a "teamsters' barracks" adjoining a stable. He was penniless, so far as could be found, and the Daly family had to pay for his burial.

No Cassidy Known

The case of the mysterious John J. Cassidy was taken up once more by Hurlburt. Neither Daly, Peter J. Fitzgerald or Edwin P. Fitzgerald, the only three men who ever met Cassidy, could give the name of any person who knew Cassidy. Edwin P. Fitzgerald testified that he had written at least 10 letters to Cassidy at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Hurlburt then produced a letter from the New York police that no John J. Cassidy was known at the hotel or had ever received mail there.

Daly submitted a copy of the income return he filed with Tax Commissioner Trefrey at the State House, but the two Fitzgeralds claimed to have no copies of the ones they filed. The elder Fitzgerald testified that his income tax return had been prepared for him and that he merely signed it. The disappearance of two checks from the files that were submitted on a summons by the Fitzgeralds was discussed by Hurlburt.

The hearing room was fairly well crowded during the forenoon session, but nearly all of those who were present were unable to understand just what Hurlburt was trying to bring out by his questioning, as he jumped from topic to topic that had no apparent bearing on the matter under consideration.

CITY HALL NOTES

Sheriff Keliher's Aspiration to secure the Republican nomination for sheriff in addition to the uncontested Democratic nomination received an unexpected jolt when Joseph Abbott of Brighton was found to have carried 24 out of Boston's 26 wards. Keliher carried the Lomasney West End ward and Ward 16.

Abbott is not especially well known in Republican circles and is practically unknown in Democratic ranks, except during his period in the House of Representatives.

The Jamaica Plain Playground now seems to be assured, the street commissioners yesterday approving the taking of a parcel of land known as the Burkhardt estate at Mozart and Bolster streets, Jamaica Plain. The land contains 46,000 square feet.

In East Boston, at Saratoga and Bennington streets, there will be a taking of 18,750 square feet, to be used for the establishment of a mothers' rest and children's playground.

The Row in Turbulent Ward 2 in East Boston may not be settled by the Democratic primaries, according to rumor yesterday. Manassah E. Bradley and Thomas J. Giblin, two old war horses who were defeated, are said to have united in their grief and may run as independents on the State election ballot.

Confirmation of the clasping of palms of these two men is still lacking at City Hall, however.

Military Service for Aliens was again urged by Mayor Curley in a letter sent to President Wilson yesterday. The mayor pointed out the short time pending before the second 40 per cent. of the selected men go to their cantonments, and pointed out that immediate action might enable the substitution of exempted aliens for some young Americans before the second quota goes to the cantonments.

CITY HALL NOTES

Salary raises were approved by Mayor Curley yesterday for 54 employees at the Boston City Hospital who have been receiving less than \$12 a week.

The increases average \$2 a week and are generally admitted as being actually necessary to check the large number of resignations of cleaners, laundry workers and other poorly paid classes of hospital service.

Commissioner Murphy employed a gang of 50 laborers yesterday for a limited period to work at street repaving in a number of the districts where the highways are in an especially disgraceful condition. Last week he employed another gang of 60.

A determined spurt to make a showing on street repairs will be made between now and election day.

The gift of 60 safety razors to the drafted men from Ward 12 will be made by Mayor Curley tonight in the new municipal building at Dudley and Vine streets.

This is old Ward 17, the Tammany district where Mayor Curley first started his spectacular political career, and

in the past few weeks he has again been much on the scene in the district from which he moved two years ago.

The price of New River coal for the City Hospital was \$9 a ton yesterday, as compared with \$8.25 a ton paid by the city a comparatively short time ago for the same grade of soft coal.

The mayor bought 700 tons yesterday and explained the jump in price by the fact that there are seven drawbridges through which the barges have to pass and the coal dealers dislike this expensive delay.

The credit union of employees of the city is apparently becoming more prosperous every month. For August there were loans of \$3,211.55 extended to city employees, in addition to the \$14,092.23 previously loaned.

The mayor is elated at the success of the organization, which was formed at his suggestion to enable the city employees to avoid visiting professional money lenders whose rates are higher.

The largest paving contract of the year was yesterday awarded by Mayor Curley to the Bermudez Company at \$111,542.27 for three-inch standard sheet asphalt, the streets being scattered in various sections of the city.

There were only three bidders, the closest competitor of the winner being the Warren Brothers Company, which bid two-inch Topeka pavement at \$112,783.95. The Bermudez Company's Topeka price was \$111,903.88.

SEP-27-1917
ANDERSON DENIES
TAKING ACTION
ON MILK PRICE

Contractors Declare Producers Are Asking Raise of 1 1-3 Cents.

A denial that he had corresponded with Food Administrator Herbert Hoover regarding the price of milk or had taken any action regarding the threatened rise to 15 cents per quart was made yesterday by United States District Attorney George W. Anderson.

Chairman Victor Heath of the Boston Committee on Public Safety was told yesterday by milk contractors that demands for one and one-third cents per quart more for milk had been made by producers. This would increase the retail price at least 2 cents, and make 15-cent milk a certainty.

Mr. Anderson's statement said: "My attention is directed to statements in the morning papers to the effect that Mayor Curley and Chairman Victor A. Heath, of the Boston Public Safety Committee, yesterday invited me to attend a conference on the milk situation and informed me that report further states that I agreed to refer the matter to Mr. Hoover. I have had no invitation to any such conference and have not heard, directly or indirectly, from Mr. Heath.

"The only possible basis of fact for the publication is that in passing the mayor at a lunch table in a downtown hotel he stated something to the effect that there was a new rise in the price of milk and inquired what this office would do, to which I replied in effect that since the passage of the food administration bill it was a question whether all matters concerning the cost of living should not be referred to Mr. Hoover. Let it be explicitly understood that no complaint as to the price of milk has come to this office or has been disposed of by me either by reference to Mr. Hoover or in any other way."

Conferences with representatives of the milk producers will be held today by both Mr. Heath and by Henry B. Endicott, food administrator for the State. The latter said last evening that Mr. Hoover would not take any action in regard to the Bay State milk situation, but would leave the matter entirely to the Massachusetts Food Committee, and to Mr. Endicott. "We'll look out for Massachusetts all right," said the latter last evening.

Mr. Heath said yesterday that he would try to get at the truth in the present milk controversy, and would tell the public whether the producer or distributor is at fault, or whether both are blameless and a further increase in the price of milk is warranted.

SEP-27-1917
O'BRIEN TO SPEAK
AT K. OF C. RALLY

Campaign for \$3,000,000 War Camp Fund Progresses.

William H. O'Brien of the Public Service Commission will be the principal speaker at the noon rally today of the Knights of Columbus at the K. of C. tent on the Common, to aid in securing the Boston quota of the K. of C. \$3,000,000 War Camp Fund for the establishment of recreation centers at the concentration camps for the American soldiers. Entertainment will be furnished by Miss Madeline Gullivan, cousin of Congressman James A. Gullivan.

Peter W. Corcoran of the Winthrop Council was the speaker at the rally yesterday. Before a large audience he explained the work of the recreation centers and urged the public to respond and help a cause that means much for the success of the American troops.

Sherman L. Whipple, the prominent Boston attorney, yesterday sent a check for \$100 to the fund, while Frederick J. Daggett, who has spoken for the fund on various occasions, sent a check for \$50. Checks may be sent to State Deputy Daniel J. Gallagher at 18 Tremont street. Tonight at St. Joseph's Hall, West End, the West End Council of the Knights of Columbus will hold a ball for the fund. The affair is under the direction of Grand Knight Edward J. Sullivan. The Rev. Francis W. Maley, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and the Rev. Frs. Roche, Smith and McCormack, curates, have been invited to be present. Others who signified intentions of attending are Mayor Curley and other representatives of the city and State.

FEW FAVOR MOVING STATUE OF ERICSON

SEP 22 1917

Park Department Hearing May Result in Abandon- ing the Plan.

The statue of Lief Ericson may not be moved, as was originally planned by the park and recreation department.

After a spirited hearing yesterday, at which every Scandinavian organization in Boston was represented, Chairman John Dillon announced that he was convinced that there is strong opposition and little support for the proposed removal. He said that he would confer with the landscape architects to see if it would not be possible to adjust the new road lines at the junction of Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues so that the statue may remain in approximately its present position. The original plan was to remove the famous statue to Charlesgate East.

Many of those who spoke explained that the Charlesgate East site would be comparatively inaccessible to visiting Scandinavians, who love the statue, and declared that it would be possible to adjust the new road lines of Commonwealth avenue in such a way that the statue would not be a menace to traffic.

There were about 100 persons present and only one favored the change. He was H. C. Hansen, president of the Scandinavian Club. Among the others who spoke were Larz M. Foss of Norwood, the Rev. M. L. Rice of Roxbury, Obert Sletten of Cambridge, P. O. Pedersen, Dr. A. F. Christian and the Rev. B. E. Carlson of the Howard Avenue Norwegian-Danish Church.

OCT-5-1917

WILL NOT ALLOW COLD TO MENACE SCHOOL HEALTH

Sessions Will Be Dismissed If Necessary, Explains Committee.

The coal situation in Boston's public schools is simply a case of here or hereafter.

In a statement given out last night by Joseph Lee, chairman of the School Committee, the committee explains that if the schools aren't run now on as little coal as possible they will have to be shut down entirely in the winter when the supply is gone and real cold weather has arrived.

The statement follows:

There has been some public misapprehension as to the nature and effects of the School Committee's action in post-

poning for the present the lighting of fires in the public schools. Many citizens and some newspapers have assumed that this economy was to be made at the expense of the children's health. Such is not its intention nor its normal effect.

"The power of the superintendent to dismiss any school where conditions demand such action has not been modified. Whenever a school is too cold it should be and will be dismissed. The normal result of this economy of coal is thus not injury to health. If mistakes have been made in not closing schools that were too cold the superintendent will see to it that they do not occur in the future.

"Now as to whether any such economy is necessary at all. In this matter the School Committee has been guided wholly by the advice of its business agent, Mr. William B. Keough. Mr. Keough has been studying the coal situation ever since last winter, has been in close contact with the committee on public safety and other experts, and has reported to the School Committee that if coal were not saved now the schools would have to be closed later during the cold weather.

"In short, the question before the School Committee is simply whether it was better to save coal in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schools down altogether when the weather got cold. In any case it has not been its policy to save coal at the expense of the children's health."

SEP-22-1917

ANOTHER COSTLY CITY HALL SEP 22 1917

Since 1910 the city of Boston has spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in publishing annual reports of the various department heads. Written nearly always by some clerk or secretary who knows more about his department than his politically appointed boss could ever learn, these reports have been graphic illustrations of municipal inefficiency.

Copied almost verbatim from the previous year, antiquated and incomprehensive, containing scores of pages of unintelligent statistics, and minus anything in the line of modern analysis, many of these reports are regarded by officials of cities with business administrations as typical of the rot into which municipal officials can slide during the reign of professional politicians.

Although every department is required by ordinance to submit an annual report by the first week in March, there are 13 reports not yet available at City Hall for the fiscal year ending last February. There have been recent cases where an annual report was so late that it was not published at all, but issued the following year in conjunction with that year's report.

A few years ago the Finance Commission tackled the report of the registry department, showing that its annual eruption of 250 pages contained approximately 246 pages identical with the contents of the health department's report. Afterward the registry department reduced its

report from 250 pages each year to four pages each year.

Last year the city treasurer's report carried the figure of \$4,592,350 as the debt paid and canceled during the financial year of 1915-16. The city auditor's report, issued at the same time, carries the figure of 4,613,016.66 for the same period. In the same two volumes the treasurer's report gives the debt of Boston as \$127,394,697.68, while the auditor's report gives the debt for the same period as \$127,405,697.68.

SEP 22 1917

It is high time that these inaccuracies terminate, and if neither department heads nor their subordinates are able to compile progressive, intelligent and comprehensive reports of the year's achievements and next year's aims, somebody should be employed who can. The Finance Commission's recommendation that three city officials, without extra pay, be appointed as a board of publication to secure intelligent annual reports, is hardly a solution of the situation.

OCT-3-1917.

Discuss Parade of New Soldiers on Friday

The chairmen of five local exemption boards of Greater Boston met in the Municipal Building, Dudley street, Roxbury, last night, to discuss tentative plans for a parade of the 40 per cent. quota of draft men who leave this city for Camp Devens Friday. No definite action was taken, although members of the Division 12 board, who called the meeting, announced that they will hold a parade of their men and will welcome any other quotas that wish to take part. William H. Fanning, chairman of the Division 12 board, presided.

It was announced that the State Guard has offered to form an escort to the men if a parade is held, and that Mayor Curley will furnish a band. Divisions 7, 8, 9 and 11 were represented at the meeting.

Cambridge has planned a send-off for its drafted men in the "second forty" to take place tomorrow night. There will be a banquet at the Cambridge armory, followed by a reception.

On Friday the men will march from Harvard square with an escort of police and citizens, headed by bands, to the Cambridge station in North Cambridge, where they will be given the final end-off.

The Massachusetts Liquor League yesterday sent out circulars to saloon keepers in Greater Boston to follow to the letter the recent request of Gov. McCall that saloons be closed at least two hours before the men entrain and remain closed until after the units have departed.

BOSTON'S GOOD-BY TO DRAFTED MEN

Farewell Meeting in Boston Theatre
at 2 Sunday Afternoon—Send-
Offs in Towns and Cities
Yesterday

More than 1500 Boston homes are today scenes of anxious preparation, for tomorrow afternoon this city will send its first big consignment of drafted men to the training camp at Ayer. In every district of the city great preparations have been made to honor the 1516 men who will start from the North station at 3 o'clock, following a great farewell meeting at the Boston Theatre and a parade from there to the trains.

The men who will leave for Ayer tomorrow over the road that eventually will lead to France—perhaps to Berlin, but at any rate to victory—form 40 per cent of the Boston quota for the new army.

FROM EVERY WALK OF LIFE

These men represent every walk of life and each section of the city is represented. Doctors, lawyers and men from all the professions will fall in line with longshoremen, teamsters and laborers.

In the quota are men of Italian, Greek, Irish, Scotch, English, French, German, Lithuanian, Polish, Austrian, Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian and Belgian extraction. Indeed, the blood of every land is represented by these Americans of the Hub of the universe.

Tomorrow afternoon in the old Boston Theatre farewell honors to the men will be paid by the Mayor, Governor and prominent clergymen.

Boston Theatre at 2 O'Clock

According to the plans announced by Mayor Curley last night the reception will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock—one hour before the men are due to entrain.

In addition to addresses by the Governor and the Mayor, the following have been invited to speak: General John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast; Cardinal O'Connell, Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Hughes and Rabbis A. Novak, and Harry Levi.

The drafted men will march by divisions upon the stage where they will be massed during the exercises. The reception will last about three quarters of an hour and it is planned that as a concluding feature the boys will form

ranks and march down Washington street to the North station.

All Relatives Invited

Parents and friends of the drafted men will be issued special invitations to the ceremonies.

Commandant Rush of the Charlestown navy yard will send the Coast Artillery Band to the reception and previous to the opening of the exercises there will be a programme of patriotic airs.

The use of the Boston Theatre was given for the occasion by Manager Bart Grady.

Razors and Gold to Each

The men in the quota of Division 12 in Roxbury were each presented with a safety razor and a bright \$5 gold piece last night at a reception in the Vine Street Municipal building, given by the Tammany Club.

Mayor Curley made the presentation of the safety razor in the name of the club, and distributed the \$5 pieces, the gift, according to the Mayor, of a patriotic citizen who does not care to have his name known.

Local celebrations will be given in all parts of the city today and tomorrow. This afternoon at 5 o'clock Governor McCall and Mayor Curley will address the drafted men from Exemption Division 8, at the board headquarters, 1 Beacon street.

In East Boston Tonight

East Boston's drafted men will parade through the principal streets of Noddle Island tonight from the south ferry, where the start will be made at 8 p. m., to the East Boston High School, where they will be addressed by the Governor and Mayor.

Tomorrow afternoon at 12:30, Dorchester will honor her "first forty" per cent by a reception in the Municipal building on Columbia road. A similar reception will be tendered South Boston's drafted men in the Municipal building on Broadway at 1 o'clock. The South End men will be given a farewell send-off at 1:30 in the John J. Williams School.

Drafted men from the Back Bay will march from the exemption board headquarters at 177 Huntington avenue to the Boston Theatre. Dr. Walter R. Mansfield, chairman of the local board, with Freeman O. Emerson and W. J. Conlon, members of the board, will act as escort with Channing Cox, speaker of the House, and Senator Malcolm E. Nichols. Seventy-two drafted men will be in line headed by a military band.

6000 Go Into Camp

From the tip of Cape Cod to the Berkshires farewell receptions yesterday

marked the departure of more than 6000 Bay State men to the national army cantonment. The entrainment of this State's "forty per cent" yesterday was without a single mishap. The earliest train bound for the camp left Barn-

stable at 7:10 in the morning and the latest departed from Chicopee Junction at 2:12. By 5:30 last night the adjutant-general's office at the State House was notified of the safe arrival of all at camp.

Governor McCall joined with 2000 residents of Lexington, Belmont and Watertown to bid godspeed to the 70 drafted men who went from that section yesterday.

Lexington's Farewell

The little band of men, selected in the nation's draft for service in the national army, took their stand on the line in Lexington Green where a handful of Revolutionary patriots mobilized in America's first fight for freedom, and listened to words of encouragement and advice from Governor McCall, James H. Vahey of Watertown and the Rev. John Mille Wilson of the First Parish Church, Lexington. Benediction was given by Mgr. Edward F. Hurley, pastor of St. Bridget's Church in Lexington.

Relatives and friends of the drafted men came from the three towns for a final farewell. Many of the women wept during the entire ceremony and tears streamed from the eyes of the men when Monsignor Hurley pronounced the benediction.

Cambridge's Good-By

In Cambridge more than 3000 citizens gathered at the Porter station, North Cambridge yesterday morning to say good-by to the 215 citizen soldiers who left for camp.

Following brief addresses by Mayor Rockwell, Senator James W. Bean, Chairman Dunphy of the City Council and Franklin Hammond, the men embarked on a special train. Three long cheers broke to tearful silence of the crowd as the train left the station. Two mothers fainted, but recovered so the ambulance that was called was not needed.

Parade in Watertown

Business in Watertown virtually was suspended for two hours yesterday in order to give the townspeople an opportunity to give a fitting sendoff to the towns' quota of 42 men. The men met at the Town Hall, and following an address by former Senator James H. Vahey, chairman of the exemption board for State Division 31, were carried in automobiles through the principal streets of the town.

The parade of automobiles was headed by a procession of 3000 school children from the public and parochial schools, each child carrying an American flag.

Five Missing in Newton

When the names of the drafted men were called at Newton, before the quota entrained for Ayer, it was discovered that five men were missing. Their places were filled by alternates.

One of those missing was William C. McLeish, who was the first conscientious objector reported in Massachusetts. When called for examination he asked the Newton board to exempt him as he did not believe in murder. He said he would kill himself sooner than take the life of another.

Several hundred people were at the station to see the men off. Three police officers who were among the 50 men going to Ayer, were presented with wrist watches by the other members of the department.

POST-SEPT-23-1917

GREAT SEND-OFF TODAY TO BOSTON DRAFT MEN

Farewell Celebrations in All Parts of City for Men of 40% Quota Who Will Leave for Ayer at Three O'Clock—Many Parades and Final Meeting at the Boston Theatre



THE FORTY PER CENT OF FITCHBURG'S NATIONAL ARMY QUOTA SENT TO AYER.
Mayor Frank H. Foss and Charles F. Sweeney, James H. McMahon and Eustace L. Fiske, members of the Fitchburg Exemption Board, are in the middle of the picture.

Boston will turn out today to honor and bid farewell to the first big consignment of drafted men who will leave the city for the great citizen-soldier camp at Ayer this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Each section of the city has planned its special celebration. Banquets and presentations will be combined with spiritual and patriotic observances to give the Hub's 1500 men a regular and enthusiastic send-off.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Boston Theatre, the Governor, the Mayor and prominent clergymen will unite in giving a word of cheer and support to the men who are to form the 40 per cent quota of the Hub's contribution to the great new army.

The men will then march to the trains at the North station.

SOUTH BOSTON'S PLANS

The South Boston drafted men will be given a rousing send-off by the people of that section this afternoon. Shortly after noon the embryo soldiers will assemble at the Municipal building, where they will be addressed by Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Mgr. George J. Patterson, rector of St. Vincent's Church; the Rev. James Huxtable of the Hawes Unitarian Church and commanders of the Grand Army and Spanish war veterans' local organizations.

After the exercises the men will march to the North station, escorted by the G. A. R. posts and Spanish war veterans, headed by St. Vincent's Church Band.

Roxbury's Demonstrations

Drafted men from Division 13, in Roxbury, will be feted before they go

to Ayer. They will be given a dinner by their board and other patriotic citizens at the Cabot street bathhouse at noon, after which there will be addresses by the Mayor, Councilman Watson and clergymen of the district. Comfort kits will be presented to all the men by George Curran. Citizens of the locality have given the free use of their automobiles to take the 66 new soldiers to the trains.

Roxbury men who leave for camp from Division 15 will be given a send-off dinner at the Quincy House this noon. Following the reception the men will go direct to the station.

Jamaica Plain

Jamaica Plain citizens have planned a community sendoff in honor of the men leaving from that section. The men will assemble in Curtis Hall at 1:30, where the reception will be staged under the leadership of Judge Michael J. Murray, a member of the local exemption board. Following the exercises the men will be taken to the station in automobiles, escorted by a detachment of State Guardsmen.

Brighton

Brighton's 40 per cent quota will march through the principal streets of that section this afternoon before they take special cars for the North station. During the parade all the church bells will be sounded.

The citizen soldiers from Division 14 in Roxbury will parade to the North station following a local reception in St. Alphonsus School, St. Alphonsus street. Short addresses will be made by leading citizens. During the hour of departure the chimes of the Mission Church will ring.

Many sections began their sendoff celebrations last night. The men going from Boston Draft Division 8 were principals in a mighty farewell yesterday. The 60 men going from that district assembled at the exemption board headquarters, where they were addressed by the Mayor and several other prominent citizens.

Mayor Speaks

Three rip-roaring cheers greeted the Mayor upon his arrival, followed by three more when he was introduced.

Then the Mayor made what several of the men declared was the finest speech of his career, a speech of patriotism, farewell advice and solemn counsel to the men who are to represent America's city, which is the proudest and richest in the traditions of American liberty.

At 1 o'clock today all the men selected for service from this district will meet for roll call at 1 Beacon street. From there they will march to attend the big send-off exercises arranged by Mayor Curley and Governor McCall at the Boston Theatre this afternoon.

East Boston

Thousands of East Boston folk turned out last night to do honor to the new soldiers called from that section. Escorted by a detachment of Coast Artillery and Naval Reservists the men marched from the South ferry to the High School, where Mayor Curley and Governor McCall and other well-known citizens addressed them.

South End

The quotas from the South End will have their own parade and sendoff this afternoon. The farewell exercises will be staged in the John J. Williams School, where the Mayor and others will address the boys. A band will escort the men to the North Station this afternoon.

Charlestown

Charlestown's draft quota will march to the Boston Theatre from the Bunker Hill district, escorted by members of the G. A. R., State Guard, Spanish War Veterans and a detachment from the navy yard.

The selected men from division 11 in Dorchester voted yesterday to take part in no celebration. The men, according to their own wishes, will assemble at local headquarters in the William E. Russell School and go by trolley to the North Station. Simple farewells will mark the departure of the men.

On account of the lack of time more than half of the drafted men leaving the city today will depart without attending the joint exercises in the Boston Theatre. Many of the local boards had completed plans for community celebrations, and it will be impossible to change schedules and have the men at the North Station in time should they attend the Boston Theatre reception.

In accordance with the wishes of the Governor all clubs and hotels in the city will not serve any liquor between 12 noon and 3 o'clock, the hours that the drafted men are preparing to leave.

AWAIT HUB'S MEN

Everything in Readiness to Receive Boston's Men at the Ayer Cantonment Today—Visitors to Camp Must Leave Before 5 o'clock

BY HERBERT L. BALDWIN

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Sept. 22.—Boston's drafted recruits, some 1500 of

them, from every district of the capital city of Massachusetts, will march into this cantonment tomorrow afternoon shortly before "colors."

A clear starlit sky, with a six days' old moon beaming down over the buildings of the cantonment city, where a cold north wind was moaning among the trees, tonight gave promise that thousands of visitors, from all parts of New England, will be assembled at the gates of the camp at 4:30 tomorrow afternoon, when Boston's men are due to enter into army life.

Their coming and the arrival of 450 men from the districts of Springfield, Pittsfield, Lee, Westfield, Wilbraham and Brookfield will mark the close of the assembling of 45 per cent of New England's section, the 76th Division of the national army of the United States.

Today 2333 New York recruits, some hundred-odd from New Hampshire, an additional quota of Maine men from Aroostook county and a few stragglers from other States fled through gates of the Fitchburg road, their coming bringing the total number of recruits on duty to more than 14,000 tonight. This morning it was announced by Major-General Hodges that 14,390 men have reported to date, but several hundred of these have been transferred to the 26th Division and to other training camps.

Seventy-five more recruits, some of them men who had been in the cantonment but a day and the majority of them men who have received no training at all, were marched away today. Twenty-five New Hampshire men from the 303d heavy artillery went to join the 103d field artillery at Boxford. The same number of Connecticut recruits were sent to the same outfit. Twenty-five Rhode Island men, the majority of them from Central Falls, also went to Boxford, being transferred from the 301st Engineers' Regiment here.

General Hodges to Remain

Today it was announced that Major-General Hodges, commanding officer of this camp, will not be among those cantonment commanders who are to be sent to Europe as military observers. He will remain here.

Work was started today on the laying out of the barracks where the foreign officers, who are to assist in the training, will be quartered. They will arrive as soon as the preliminary training of the men, the drill and formation work are completed, when the recruits will be ready to take up the learning of modern trench warfare and learn the real methods of fighting victoriously.

Everything was ready tonight for the reception of Boston's men. Colonel Frank Tompkins, the fighting commander of Boston's 301st Infantry Regiment, has made it certain that the men from the Hub will be handled and assigned in a manner that will establish a record for expedience at this cantonment.

Every officer and every recruit that has already arrived was sleeping tonight ready to be up at reveille tomorrow morning and rush the completion of the outfitting of the recruits from Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett and other districts which make up Boston's regiment, who arrived yesterday.

No Furloughs Granted

Not a man of the outfit was given week end furlough tonight, and those few officers who were allowed liberty at noon today will report back to quarters at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Every company commander in the 301st had received and distributed final instructions tonight, and when Boston's boys march into the company streets tomorrow afternoon they will find that they'll fit into companies so fast that it will almost take their breaths away. Colonel Tompkins says. Visitors will get only a lukewarm welcome in the 301st Infantry tomorrow afternoon as the men will be so busy that callers will be of secondary importance only. To see a man in "Boston's own" tomorrow, even for a few minutes, will be a lucky pleasure at the best.

At the gate, Major Rhinelander Waldo, New York's former police commissioner, will be on hand to welcome the men, and a staff of officers and "veterans of Boston's own" will also be there waiting to guide the men to their barracks.

The Boston men will arrive when the huge Sunday crowd of visitors is passing

out of the cantonment, the rule being that everyone must be outside of camp limits at 5 o'clock. Every visitor, thus far, has asked "how do the look when they come in?" and tomorrow afternoon they are to have chance to find out. It is expected that several thousand will be grouped along the recruiting grounds and down along the road to see the parade of the Boston men from their detaining point into the cantonment. Here it is expected thousands of Bostonians who will be unable to attend the farewell exercises in Boston will gather to give the parting wishes of good luck.

Every one of Boston's recruits will be sure of getting a fine meal as a starter on his entrance into the army. Every mess in the outfit is preparing a fine supper for the men tomorrow night, and although it will be delayed a bit by the 5 o'clock arrival it'll be steaming hot and tasty. About the first thing the Boston men do in the army will be to eat.

The western Massachusetts men, all of whom are to go into the depot brigade, will arrive in groups during the day. In that outfit also all the men were held on duty tonight in order that the closing of the receiving of recruits all over the cantonment might be completed by dark tomorrow night.

The 6000 Massachusetts recruits who arrived yesterday were being outfitted rapidly today and many of them were given leave tonight and went out in full uniform. This morning they went through their first schooling.

In an interview with the newspaper correspondents this morning Major-General Harry F. Hodges took occasion to thank the people of New England for their generous contributions to the regimental and company funds of the men on duty here. He was particularly pleased with the apparent determination of the people of the six States to look after everything that has to do with the comfort and welfare of the drafted men.

"I can think of no more praiseworthy way of adding to the comfort of the men," he said, "than by contributing to these funds, which are spent for the many small comforts and needs in every company and which are not provided for in any other way. I hope that this most worthy work will continue until every organization in the division is provided for."

Down in Ayer the townspeople and merchants took their first wallop at the prevailing exorbitant prices when at a meeting held in the vicarage under the direction of Ray Hubbard, field secretary for the national commission on training camp welfare, they met and adopted a schedule of prices for rooming houses. Representative citizens of Ayer, Leominster, Lunenburg, Littleton, Groton, Shirley and other surrounding townships were present and adopted the following schedule:

Rooms, \$2.50 to \$5 a week; transient, \$2 to \$3 per day; room with meals, \$7.50 to \$12 a week.

POST - SEPT-23-1917

SEPT-25-1917

LIBRARY WEEK OPEN TOMORROW

Funds Sought to Give
Every Camp Its
Book Supply

Camp Library Week begins tomorrow, when efforts will be made to raise funds with which to establish camp libraries in the 32 cantonments and training camps for the soldiers, sailors and airmen. The branch libraries yesterday reported they have raised a total of \$769.75 in advance of the opening of the campaign.

READ PROCLAMATION

Governor McCall's proclamation, setting apart the week beginning tomorrow, as "Library War Fund Week," will be read in all the churches of the Commonwealth today. Mayor Curley is to issue a proclamation indorsing the movement and is scheduled to be present this evening at a meeting at Faneuil Hall.

The speakers' bureau, composed of Michael H. Corcoran, Delano Wight, F. D. Rust, and Thomas H. Cummings, has arranged for speaking every day during the week on the Common at the stand near Park street, at 1 o'clock and at 5 o'clock.

Tomorrow, Mayor Curley and W. F. Kenney, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, will be the speakers. On Tuesday, Brigadier-General Johnson, Commandant Rush of the navy yard, Chaplain Arthur W. Stone and Guy Ham, will be the speakers. The list of speakers for the other afternoons of the week will be chosen by Brigadier-General Johnson and Commandant Rush, representing the army and navy.

Speakers in Theatres

The speakers' bureau has arranged to have a speaker at each performance at every theatre open during the week. Members of the "Shepard Rifles Girls" will collect contributions at the movies, as the audience disperses.

Mrs. Stanley Clemens is in charge of the booths to be placed in all the leading stores where contributions may be received. Most of the downtown stores will make window displays illustrating the usefulness of libraries in camps.

The newsboys are to take an active part in the campaign. Each newsboy during the week will wear a card making an appeal to the public to assist in building the camp libraries.

Special buildings of a portable nature are to be erected for the libraries. After the war, with their contents, they will be presented to cities and towns that have no public libraries. The American Library Association is raising the million dollar fund, with which to erect 32 library buildings, purchase the books and furnish the trained library service.

FIGHT FOR PARTY HEAD ENDS TODAY

McCall and Cushing
Both Confident
of Victory

LIGHT VOTING OVER STATE IS EXPECTED

Democrats Will Use
Stickers for Their
Candidates

The chief interest in the State primaries today centres about the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor between Governor McCall and Grafton D. Cushing. The campaign has been extremely dull, necessarily, because of the concentration of public interest in the war.

Neither of the candidates has taken the stump. Mr. McCall is depending upon his record as a war Governor to pull him through. The Cushing campaign has appealed to the dissatisfied element in the Republican organization which has failed to corral any part of the patronage on Beacon Hill.

RELIGIOUS ATTACKS

There has been an attempt to inject race and religious prejudice into the campaign by many of the supporters of Mr. Cushing. Secret meetings have been held throughout the State and a circular has been issued attacking Governor McCall because he named men of an opposite religious belief to various offices in the Commonwealth. The McCall forces are hoping for a fair-sized vote to carry the Governor through, feeling that any appreciable response on the part of the Republicans will insure a third nomination. With a light vote, the Cushing forces expect that they can win. The Governor has urged attendance at the primaries so that there will be a fair expression of opinion among the voters.

Enrolment Restored

It is doubtful if 100,000 votes will be cast in the Republican primaries, according to the estimates received from various sections throughout the State.

The voters should remember that party designations are restored this year. The voter will be asked whether

he wishes a Republican or a Democratic ticket and will be obliged to accept either. Under the other system, the voter was given a ballot containing the list of names on all party tickets and permitted to vote secretly his choice, so long as only the candidates of one party were crossed.

Frederick W. Mansfield is unopposed as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Not having nominated a State ticket, the Democratic organization has issued 45,000 stickers for this slate:

Democratic Slate

For Lieutenant-Governor, Matthew Hale of Boston.

For Secretary of State, Arthur B. Reed of Arlington.

For Treasurer, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell.

For Auditor, Elzear H. Chouquette of New Bedford.

For Attorney-General, Josiah Quincy of Boston.

Each candidate must receive at least 1000 votes to be nominated. The voters should remember that, after the sticker is pasted on the ballot, crosses must be marked opposite the names.

On the Republican side, Attorney-General Attwill of Lynn is opposed for a renomination by Conrad W. Crooker of Brookline. State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook is opposed by Charles Bruce of Everett.

In Boston there is a hot fight for the Governor's Council between ex-Senator Timilty and Representative Lewis R. Sullivan, with the usual grist of House and Senate contests.

SEP-20-1917

MAYOR BOOSTS PAY OF HOSPITAL WORKERS

Mayor Curley took official cognizance of the scarcity of labor by last night boosting the pay of 54 employees at the City Hospital. All employees receiving less than \$12 per week were given an increase that averages about \$2 weekly.

These recipients of the Mayor's bounty include laundry workers, butchers, cleaners and helpers of various sorts.

SEP-19-1917

SOLDIERS' LIBRARY FUND

According to the plans of the American Library Association Commission on Camp Libraries, Boston's quota of the fund to be needed is \$50,000. It will quickly be raised, we have no doubt.

This work for the soldiers' entertainment and mental betterment is a good one. A million dollars will be gathered, the country over, with which to build, equip and maintain libraries in every army camp and cantonment and libraries for sailors afloat and ashore, as well as for sick and wounded soldiers and men on the firing line. The Governors of nearly every State have already agreed to issue a proclamation setting aside the week of Sept. 24 as "Library War Fund Week," which will be devoted to raising the fund.

All up, then, for Library War Fund Week. Even in the midst of other manifold calls for money, this fund speaks with persuasive voice.

BOSTON BIDS FAREWELL TO SONS TODAY

SEP 23 1917 91
Great Patriotic Tribute to 1514
Draftees Will Be Paid Official-
ly Before They Start for Ayer

City's Turn to Give to National
Army, and She Will "Send
Them Away With a Smile"

It is Boston's turn today.
And she is going to "send them
away with a smile."

Her 1,514 sons selected in the first
40 per cent. of the draft for the National
Army will be given an official
send-off and it will have a kick to it.
It will make history.

Boston knew how to honor in the
past her men who responded to the
call and she will live up to traditions
today.

She invites every patriotic man,
woman and child to turn out and pay
tribute to the sturdy youngsters who
will train at Ayer and eventually
cross the seas and fight for humanity
and the flag.

Today's farewell is a big event
when you stop to think of it, so big
and vital and solemn that it is diffi-
cult for the rank and file adequately
to grasp it at first, because the Amer-
ican mind has not come yet to a real-
ization of the gravity of war.

FROM HOME AND SHOP.

It is difficult to appreciate that
those able-bodied young men, the
flower of the community, have been
plucked from home and college and
shop and factory, from every branch
of endeavor, the rich man's son and
the poor man's son to face the su-
preme test for democracy and their
country.

We have read such things in his-
tory and heard about them in song
and poem and in speeches on the
Fourth of July and Memorial Day,
but somehow we felt as if all these
sacrifices and griefs were not for us;
that they had been buried with the
past.

It is hard to picture our boys in
the first line of trenches. We have
read of thousands of others there,
swept by shells and machine gun fire
and gases, but it all seemed so far
away that even the staggering fig-
ures of the toll did not impress us as
they should.

And now Billy Jones, next door,
and Jack White, the grocer's son,
and the oldest boy of the family up-

stairs and perhaps your own brother
or son, if he has not already enlist-
ed, is going today, too.

You have read of the government's
mighty preparations and of the bil-
lions appropriated and of the can-
tonments that have sprung up like
mushrooms all over the country to
equip and make soldiers out of the
raw material.

LAND AN ARMED CAMP.

The land has been converted into
an armed camp within a few weeks
and still it doesn't seem real some-
how, or like war, until the summons
comes to your own door as it came
today to 1,514 homes in Boston, and
as it will come to thousands of other
homes in the near future.

So it is your bounden duty today to
send them away with the proper spirit,
to let them see that you admire them
and that you will think of them and
have their welfare at heart.

All week reports have poured into
Boston about the patriotic demon-
strations in the smaller cities and towns
as they sent their contributions to
Ayer, and now Boston's quota is going
with hearts that are brave and loyal,
with alert step, with shoulders
squared and heads erect and eyes that
are clear and fearless.

Springfield and Pittsfield and Chicopee
will send their draft quotas to
Ayer today also, and so will State
Divisions Nos. 3, 6, 7 and 11. All told
there will be 2,209 men added to the
Ayer camp before sundown.

CITY DEMONSTRATION.

The municipal demonstration in
honor of the departing recruits from
Boston will be staged by Mayor Curley
in the Boston Theatre. The doors
will be thrown open at 1:30 and the
exercises will begin at 2 p. m. The
theatre will be open to the public.

The auditorium has been appropri-
ately decorated, Governor McCall,

Mayor Curley, Cardinal O'Connell,
Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Hughes,
Rabbis A. Novak and Harry Levi,
Brigadier-General Johnston, com-
manding the Northeast Department
and others have been invited to
speak.

There will be music by the Coast
Artillery Band which is noted for its
skill.

General Johnston ordered the band
assigned for the purpose. There are
3,000 seats in the historic auditorium.
Those unable to gain admittance will
have a chance to participate in the
ovation to be given to the recruits
as they march from the theatre and
to the North Station behind the band.

No tickets will be required for ad-
mission, but in view of the great
crowd expected the Mayor suggests
that those desiring to attend, come
early. As it is absolutely necessary
that the men embark at 3 P. M.
sharp, the exercises will be brief.

Ample opportunity to see the boys
will be given along the route of the
parade and at the North Station. It
is also planned to hold a brief out-
door meeting for those unable to get
into the theatre.

The Mayor is more than enthused
over the idea of the mass meeting.
He said:

"This is a day of history-making
for our city. It is a day of gladness
and of sadness. Gladness because we
can give such a splendid type of
youth to our country—sadness for

the severance of ties from those
loved ones. However, everyone
should be on hand to give these noble
lads, the lads who are giving every-
thing they possess to their country,
a proper send-off."

A concert will precede the speaking.
The use of the theatre was given free
by A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee, who
have done everything possible to make
the affair a success. Mayor Curley
whipped arrangements into shape with
short notice. All that is necessary is
the crowd, and from all prospects the
theatre and vicinity will be jammed.

The twenty-five divisions in Boston
will send their recruits to the theatre
in a body. Some will march and others
come in trolley cars and automobiles. A
feature of the program will be the
massing of recruits on the stage and
a parade of all across the stage to the
tune of the plaudits of the vast audience.

Roxbury to Cheer Their Boys on Way

The drafted men from Divisions 13
and 14, in Roxbury, will not be among
those who attend the big gathering
at the Boston Theatre this after-
noon. Instead they will have cele-
brations of their own and then make
their way to the North Station from
points centrally located in their own
districts.

Those of Division 13, with head-
quarters in the Roxbury courthouse,
will assemble at the Cabot street mu-
nicipal building and partake of a
luncheon before starting for the
North Station and Ayer. Persons
prominent in the district, together
with the members of the exemption
board, will address them.

The men drafted from Division 14,
embracing Mission Hill and its en-
vironments, will assemble at the Mis-
sion School soon after noon for their
farewell meeting. They will be ad-
dressed by prominent residents of the
district, members of the board and
the Rev. Fr. Hayes, C. S. R., pas-
tor of the Mission Church.

How City Will Say Farewell to Its Drafted Boys

- 1 P. M.—Doors of Boston The-
atre thrown open.
- 1:30 P. M.—Coast Artillery
Band commences patriotic
program.
- 2:00 P. M.—Mayor Curley opens
meeting.
- 2:25 P. M.—Individual divi-
sions will march across stage.
- 2:45 P. M.—Parade to North
Station, via Washington and
Canal streets.
- 3:00 P. M.—Entrain for Ayer.
Speakers announced for the-
atre:

Governor McCall, Mayor
Curley, Cardinal O'Connell,
Brigadier-General John A.
Johnston, Bishops Lawrence
and Hughes and Rabbis
Levi and Nowak.

No tickets necessary for ad-
mittance to theatre.

POST-SEPT-23-1917

AUSTRALIA SEES IRELAND FREED

Prime Minister Holman, Guest of Boston, Predicts England Will Use Justice and Reason



NEW SOUTH WALES PRIME MINISTER AND MAYOR CURLEY.
W. A. Holman was given a luncheon by Mayor Curley at the Parker House yesterday.

SEP 23 1917
That the people of Australia hope to see the emancipation of Ireland by an appeal to justice and to reason, was the statement made yesterday afternoon by Prime Minister William A. Holman of New South Wales at a luncheon tendered him at the Parker House by Mayor Curley.

"The enlightened democracy which I claim for Australians," he said, "has not only urged them into participation in the war, but also into the participation in the problems of peace which will follow."

JUSTICE FOR IRELAND

"As the citizens of one of the smaller nations that are fighting for the emancipation of all the smaller nations, they see Belgium today bleeding under the many wounds inflicted by the aggressive power of Germany; they see Serbia trampled under foot by the same brutal force. They hope to contribute in a small degree to the emancipation and restitution of both; but they also see the people of Ireland."

"It is the almost unanimous hope of the citizens of Australia that the statesmanship of Great Britain may find means in the near future of restoring to Ireland her nationality and of freeing her people from oppression, which is to them equally unbearable, though different in character. They hope that, while we free Belgium and Serbia by the sword, we may free Ireland by the appeal of justice and reason."

"We Australians who have enjoyed for many years the autonomy under which we have felt our loyalty and devotion increase and not diminish, feel that, under corresponding autonomy, the same results will be achieved amongst the distracted people of that distressful land."

Noted Men There

Included in the gathering of citizens who greeted Minister Holman were Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court, Judge De Courcy, representing the State Supreme Court; State Treasurer Burrill, Samuel J. Elder, Alfred Hemenway, District Attorney Pelletier, officers from the British Recruiting Mission, and others of prominence.

Mayor Curley acted as toastmaster. In his opening remarks, in introducing Governor McCall, who was obliged to hasten to another appointment, he assured the audience that Governor Mc-

Call's election was a "sure thing" and that he did not need to hurry to keep up his political fences. This remark was listened to with interest by Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, who was at a nearby table.

Mayor Curley praised Minister Holman for his work for conscription in New South Wales.

Governor McCall said that Minister Holman began, like Lincoln, at the bottom of the ladder, but that he had achieved great distinction as a world figure. A reference that the Governor made to Justice Holmes, with regard to the notable men present, brought forth prolonged applause.

350,000 From Australia

Minister Holman, before he brought the attention of his audience to his views on the Irish question, gave some facts both geographical and statistical in regard to New South Wales.

He went from this subject to the war, describing the willing manner in which 350,000 Australians volunteered their services and also the part they have played in the war drama. He said that Australia had nothing but a record of unbroken peace, yet there had been no hesitation on the part of the young men of that country to take up the cudgels for democracy.

Samuel J. Elder, who welcomed Minister Holman to Boston, said that the Australians had demonstrated their love for freedom and had shown the world that this is, indeed, a struggle for democracy. His remarks were loudly applauded.

Minister Holman was the guest of the city, being shown many attentions by Mayor Curley, Governor McCall and others. He, with his wife, was shown about the park system and other points of interest.

SEP 20 - 1917

A JOB WOMEN CANNOT HAVE

City Board Bars "Trousers- ete" Inspectors

Although Cleveland has seen fit to augment its municipal activities with a squad of feminine sanitary inspectors, Boston women haven't one chance in a million of blossoming forth in similar local duties, according to Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, head of the health department. The Cleveland "sisters" will wear daintily frilled trouserettes. Boston women haven't a look in, even in heel-length skirts.

Dr. Mahoney asserts that women are not suited for the trying and at times objectionable work that is connected with municipal sanitation.

"Sanitary inspection is decidedly not the type of work for women," says Dr. Mahoney. "It is a man's job. Of course it is possible that a woman might go through with the so-called pleasant features of the sanitary inspection, but to cut the work up in order to sort out sun-parlor employment would mean the total disruption of the health system."

HERALD - SEP-23-1917

SEP-23-1917.

PREMIER HOLMAN CITY'S GUEST

New South Wales Official Calls
on the Mayor and
Governor.

TOURS NORTH SHORE IN
AUTO; VISITS CUSTOM HOUSE



(Copyrighted by International Film Service.)

William A. Holman

Premier of New South Wales, Who
Is Boston's Guest Today.

William A. Holman, premier of New South Wales, is the guest of the city today. Accompanied by his secretary, Clifford Hay, the premier arrived at the South station at 8:15, the train being an hour late. The mayor's secretary, Standish Willcox, Samuel J. Elder, representing the Bar Association, and Mr. Trent of the British consulate met the premier, and escorted him to the Copley-Plaza for an informal breakfast.

Later he made a formal call on the mayor at City Hall, and the Governor at the State House, and was taken to the custom house for a view of the city from the tower. Two plain clothes men, at the request of the state department, attended the party while in the city.

At 1 P. M. Premier Holman was the guest of the city at a luncheon at the Parker House, at which were present Mayor Curley, Gov. McCall, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, Justice Holmes, of the U. S. supreme court, Judge DeCourcy, representing the state supreme court; Judges Hardy and Wait of the superior court, Judges Murray and Dowd of the Boston municipal court, Mr. Trent of the British consulate, State Treasurer Burrill, Atty.-Gen. Attwill, Samuel J. Elder, George L. Huntress, Alfred Hemenway, Thomas W. Proctor, Dist.-Atty. Pelletier and other members of the bar.

In the afternoon, Premier Holman was taken for an automobile tour of the North Shore, and this evening will be the guest of E. D. Smith, manager of the Shubert Theatre and Robert Mantell, at Mr. Mantell's performance of "Richard III."

Mr. Holman and his secretary leave the city tomorrow morning on their way to the Pacific coast.

Rather Expects Conscription in Australia.

Premier Holman does not regard the question of conscription in Australia as settled, but is cautious in discussing it at this time.

"It is true," he said, in reply to questions, "that Australia, on referendum, voted against conscription, but the majority was comparatively small, and the question may be submitted again. The situation is somewhat anomalous, because the voters decided against conscription, but elected a government the members of which favor conscription."

"Three provinces, in Australia, voted for conscription, and three against, but it was the heavy majority in my own province of 120,000 against, that turned the scale, so that the total majority of the whole country was about 50,000 against."

"I broke with my party, the Labor party, on the question, for I favor conscription. However, I have been away five months, and do not consider that I can discuss the progress of events intelligently at this time."

"Comparatively speaking, Australia has provided more volunteers than any other part of the overseas empire, so that we are hardly open to the charge of lack of patriotism. I believe that the figures will show that we have done a little better than even the British provinces of Canada, and certainly much better than Canada as a whole."

THE "FIN. COM."S

IMMEDIATE NEED

Mr. Charles L. Carr has served on the finance commission for five years. His term of service expired in the summer. He has not yet been reappointed.

He is admirably equipped for such service. Well educated and public-spirited, he was an excellent member of the old board of aldermen, perhaps the very best in its last years. Later he served well in the Legislature and again came into touch with Boston politics, through service on the committee on metropolitan affairs. With his five years now of intelligent and devoted service on the finance commission, he has become one of our best experts in matters relating to the government of Boston.

The commission is a board of five members. It is well known that one member, Mr. Magenis, has long been too ill to serve. Another member, Mr. Morrison, was also ill most of last winter and ownership of stock in a bonding company precluded him from serving during the summer at the prolonged public hearings in connection with the city's bonding business. The burden of carrying on the work of the commission has thus fallen on the other three members, Mr. Murphy, the chairman, and the only paid member, Mr. Moors, and Mr. Carr. Each of these men has had to be present at every public hearing to constitute a quorum. If now, in place of Mr. Carr, a more pliable citizen should be substituted, the vigor of the commission would be greatly impaired.

The commission is a unique body. Without executive power, it has far-reaching real power through its ability to summon witnesses and make them testify under oath. The commission is in effect the eyes of the commonwealth in watching the government of its capital city. It takes the lid off the practices formerly concealed. It also recommends all sorts of constructive improvements. While some of these recommendations are not at first well received by the city authorities, most of them are in time put into practice.

In the ten years of its existence, the "Fin. Com." has become an essential factor in our city government—so essential that thousands of citizens take the commission for granted and assume that it will always set a standard in our municipal affairs.

The loss of Mr. Carr at this time would be nothing less than a calamity.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

HOW many Democrats are taking part in the Republican primary today? Two years ago it was charged that several thousand Democrats undertook to help the Republicans pick their candidate for Governor; but at that time party enrolment had been abolished. Now it has been restored. In such a year as the present, with no contest for any place on the Democratic state ticket, the temptation would be strong, ordinarily, to the Democrats, to assist the Republicans in making a choice between Gov. Samuel W. McCall and Grafton D. Cushing for the Republican gubernatorial nominee.

But whoever undertakes to vote today must declare himself either a Republican or a Democrat, and thus become enrolled, by taking one or the other ballot. The change in the law by which one can change his enrolment so late as within 30 days of the primary, instead of 90, makes it easier to jump from one party to the other; nevertheless, it is not believed that many Democrats will take part in the Republican primary today, mainly because the requirement for a declaration will stagger the majority of that element with whom the tendency might be strongest.

Prior to Secretary Langtry's ruling some worryment was expressed in Democratic city headquarters lest 250 votes in each of at least four counties might not be polled for the "sticker candidates." Of course it would be easy to muster the entire 1000 in Suffolk, but whether, through some confusion or blundering, some "falling down" might not occur in some other of the three counties was a matter which troubled the Democrats until they learned that the secretary of the commonwealth had ruled that only 1000 votes, wherever obtained, would be needed.

Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney says: "A man or a dog with rabies never recovers, the mortality be-

ing 100 per cent." Nobody in the health department can be found prepared to deny the axiom that a man bitten by a political bug never recovers.

Mayor Curley has been importuned to take sides for or against pretty nearly every candidate in the city, in today's primary, on the Democratic ballot. But as a rule, whatever the mayor's secret predilections may have been, he has taken refuge in "jollyng" everybody. There are, however, a few exceptions. It would be a serious blow to him if his former enemy, ex-Senator Thomas M. Joyce, should be refused a nomination to the House in ward 12, the Tammany ward, and it would be a worse blow if Joseph A. Oakhem should win a place. There are no less than 10 candidates for the two places, in this district, but the mayor has picked Joyce to win one, and goes no farther than to favor the defeat of Oakhem.

Of course the mayor expects Senator Timilty to win the councillor fight, but Timilty has been given paving contracts enough so that he can take care of himself. Lewis R. Sullivan, the mayor recognizes, is pretty hard to manage, and refuses to stay "regular" more than a week at a stretch. Mr. Sullivan, though a decidedly young looking man, is the father of nine children, and has been telling all about them on the stump, especially the eldest, who is fighting, or about to fight on the French front.

The city council, without a word of debate, adopted the permissive act of the Legislature raising the salaries of the nine judges of the municipal court \$1000 apiece, the chief justice from \$5500 to \$6500 and the others from \$5000 to \$6000, involving also a considerable increase to the city in the way of pensions. Then they spent something like half an hour over the question of appointing J. Paul Cauty a constable. Councillman Ford started the ball rolling

WHERE DID HE GET IT?

Sixteen years ago, in a hard-fought New York municipal campaign, the anti-Tammany forces managed to concentrate public attention upon the issue of integrity as regards one high-placed candidate by a persistent reiteration of the question, "Where did he get it?"

If a similar question is propounded from the start to the finish of the coming municipal campaign in Boston it will be because Mayor Curley has aroused the public curiosity to a point where it cannot be quieted except by a frank answer. It is quite true that a public official is not under obligation to disclose his private affairs for the delectation of the curious-minded; but having permitted a plausible explanation to go forth through channels which are ordinarily accounted to be authoritative, and having permitted it to do service as the truth until it proved a source of embarrassment, no blithe repudiation on the eve of an election campaign will suffice to set the public inquisitiveness at ease.

Our taxpayers have grown weary of the cry, which issues forth from the City Hall on every possible occasion, to the effect that the finance commis-

sion is "merely playing politics." The members of this commission are not the only ones among our citizenship who are seeking light. Since last week's hearing a great many others have inwardly said to themselves, "Where did he get it?" They will say it aloud and repeat it a good many times before the municipal election unless his honor, of his own accord, should meanwhile condescend to answer.

Our school committeemen are not good politicians or they would not have played the game so that they were left in the position of trying to freeze the poor children, while the mayor struts boldly forth in their defence. Why did not the committee "lay down" on him for the coal, and let him provide it, or explain why?

DANCE ADDS \$1500 TO K. OF C. WAR FUND

More than \$1500 will be added to the Knights of Columbus war fund as a result of the dance at the Crescent Gardens, Revere Beach, last night. The guests of honor included Mayor Curley and Mayor Mullen of Everett.

PLAN ADIEU TO SELECTED MEN

Veteran and Other Patriotic Organizations Will Be at Braves' Field.

GETTING AFTER DESERTERS

Arrangements for tomorrow's farewell demonstration in honor of the young men of this city who are selected to go as the next contingent to the national army cantonment at Ayer were perfected yesterday at a meeting held at City Hall. Upon Mayor Curley's invitation the meeting was attended by a large number of prominent citizens.

Senator Lodge, Gov. McCall and the mayor will be the speakers at the demonstration which will be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field. Bands from the navy yard and the harbor forts will participate in the exercises and the citizen-soldiers will march on the field as a grand finale.

Veterans Are Invited.

The 17,000 seats in the main grand stand will be reserved for the 2500 prospective soldiers and their relatives. Special invitations were sent out to the Grand Army and Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of Veterans to assemble at the Commonwealth armory at 2 o'clock, with flags and field music to act as escort to the new soldiers.

Patriotic organizations are likewise invited to turn out, with flags, and that the demonstration may be by representative Boston the heads of all religious denominations are invited. There will be no street parade, but there will be local exercises at East Boston and Jamaica Plain next Friday, the day of departure.

Representatives of the veteran and patriotic associations approved of the plan by which they would be enabled to take part in the farewell, and it was agreed that by having it at Braves Field there would be no such crush and jam as characterized the North station leave-takings.

Mayor Curley named the following committee on arrangements: Col. J. Payson Bradley, Judge Frank Leveroni, Andrew Houghton, Col. T. F. Sullivan, Brig.-Gen. Walter E. Lombard, Judge M. J. Murray, Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Darling, A. C. Ratschesky, Lt. F. G. Carlton, Edward F. McGrady, Lt. S. E. Courtney, Councillman Walter Ballantyne, Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Col. Robert L. Howze and J. F. Reardon.

Reward for Deserters' Capture.

Civilians and civil officers were authorized to arrest "draftee-deserters" from the national army, in Gen. Crowder's order for a round-up yesterday, and a \$50 reward will be paid for each deserter. This is war time and the penalty for desertion may be death, though the provost marshal-general has pointed out that military officers who have desertion cases before them may extend leniency if they are satisfied the desertion was not wilful.

GRILL MAYOR ON JAMAICA PLAIN HOUSE

Curley Aroused at Bond Hearing

Alleges Commission Is Sub- jecting Him to "Framed Up" Questions

Mayor Curley, on the witness stand before the Finance Commission today, declared that the statement issued from his office in the fall of 1915, stating that the \$10,000 he paid for the land upon which his mansion stands on Jamaica way was received from the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. was untrue, but that he did not see it until it was published over his signature in the newspapers, and that he did not care to contradict it.

It was the first time since the establishing of the Finance Commission that a Mayor of Boston was called by the commission to be interrogated, and the small room in the School Committee headquarters on Mason st. was packed to the doors by an eager audience that wanted to hear, above all else, the Mayor's explanation of the \$10,000 mystery.

His former business partner in the plumbing business, Francis L. Daly, testified before the Commission several weeks ago that the Mayor's statement issued in the fall of 1915 was untrue. Since that time the public has been awaiting with unusual interest the Mayor's own explanation of the matter.

Curley Cries Politics

For nearly two hours Mayor Curley, represented by Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, was subjected to a merciless examination by Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, but the chief executive of the city, contrary to the expectation of many of his friends, failed to lose his temper although he did flare up several times when he saw an opportunity to interject his own personal feelings.

One of these occasions was when Atty. Coakley interrupted the questioning with the statement that he felt that Atty. Hurlburt was fast becoming a political enemy of Mayor Curley, to which Atty. Hurlburt announced that he knew nothing about politics. Whereupon the Mayor opined that he was being tutored by an able teacher in the person of the chairman of the Finance Commission.

Upon another occasion the Mayor spoke of the psychology of city employees, and declared that they could forecast elections six months in advance. He then declared that Chairman Murphy told a friend the other day that he felt that the probe of the Finance Commission into the city's bonding business would result in the election of Andrew J. Peters.

"But I know better," said the Mayor, "as the city employees have already predicted my success."

Mayor Defends Self

The only clash the Mayor and his bitter political enemy, Chairman Murphy, had during the entire two hours occurred when the Mayor accused

Chairman Murphy of playing the game both ways.

Atty. Hurlburt asked the witness if he intended to insult the Commission, to which the Mayor coolly replied that he meant to tell the truth.

At that instant Atty. Coakley sprang to his feet and declared that his client, the Mayor, would not insult anybody if Atty. Hurlburt would refrain from insulting the Mayor.

Loud applause followed this statement, at which Chairman Murphy banged his gavel for order and then announced that the first person thereafter who applauded would be ejected from the room.

The Mayor made many startling statements when opportunity presented itself, among them being his charges that the commission was using him, and that Atty. Hurlburt was framing his questions in a sensational manner in order to secure front page publicity for the commission, which, declared the Mayor, was anemic and emaciated for the want of it.

Regarding the Mayor's statement concerning the \$10,000 issued from the plumbing business office in December, 1915, the Mayor said he did not sign the statement and did not see it until the following morning when he read it in the newspapers.

This statement had been issued to explain away charges which are said to have been made by James J. Storrow on the stump concerning the source of the money which built the Curley mansion. The statement was printed in all the papers of the day.

Questioned as to who wrote this statement, Mayor Curley said he didn't know. It might have been written by either Cornelius Reardon or Standish Willcox, his secretaries, or by some of the campaign managers or political workers connected with the Democratic city machine.

Knew Statement False

"When you saw this statement in the papers, you knew some of the statements in it to be absolutely false, didn't you?" asked Atty. Hurlburt.

Here Atty. Daniel Coakley, counsel for the Mayor, objected to the wording of the question, claiming that statements might be untrue or incorrect without being "absolutely false."

"You knew that some of the statements in the article which appeared over your signature were false, didn't you?" asked Hurlburt.

The Mayor admitted that he did. "You knew that that statement, bearing your name would go out among the people of Boston and be believed didn't you?"

"Yes."

"When you realized that this statement had been sent out over your name to deceive the people of Boston as to where you got the money to build your house, did you think it part of your duty as Mayor and as a man to correct the statement?"

House Cost \$22,000

"I did not, and you wouldn't in my

position, knowing the newspapers and the other agencies I was up against, including this commission," replied the Mayor.

"I repeat the question," went on Hurlburt. "When you saw this statement in the papers and knew it to be false in parts, did you think it your duty as an honest man to correct it?"

"I should say no, knowing Boston politics fairly well. If I should start correcting and denying I should be doing nothing else."

The Mayor was then shown a copy of the statement and asked to read the points it contained which he knew to be false.

He read five statements, which he said were incorrect.

The first of these was the following:—

"The land (meaning the land at Jamaica way upon which the mayoral house is built) cost \$10,000, which I paid for out of the proceeds of one-half interest in the Daly Plumbing Co. The cost of the building was \$15,000."

Curley stated that the above statement was incorrect. The cost of the house was nearer \$22,000 than \$15,000, he said.

Questioned further about his connection with the Daly company, the Mayor admitted that he had never received any money from the concern either while a member of the firm or when he severed his connection with it.

Daly Aided Campaign

He said that Daly came to him one day in 1913 and said, "The Daly Plumbing Co. is going pretty well; do you want an interest in it?"

"I answered that of course I did," added Mayor Curley, "and Daly said, 'You can have a one-third interest.' I was busy with affairs of the campaign at the time and gave little attention to it. Later I notified Daly that I wanted to sever my connection with the concern."

"Did you have any partnership papers, or anything to show that you had ceased your connection with the company or did you either when a member of the firm or when you left it, or at any time, receive any money from Daly?"

"The only money I ever received from Daly was a subscription to my campaign fund when he was treasurer of the Democratic City Committee," answered the Mayor.

The other four items in the published statement the Mayor admitted to be untrue were figures on the value of the fittings of the house at Jamaica way which he corrected. The difference was a "mere matter of \$5000 or \$6000," he stated.

Will Clear Atmosphere

Referring to the statement as a rumor, Atty. Hurlburt asked the Mayor if he could not explain further concerning his attitude, to which the persons in the world who are perplexed or interested in the affair are the intelligent members of the Commission, but that he intends to clear the atmosphere on the stump this fall.

"You must know that political statements, made in the heat of political campaigns, are not holy writ," said the Mayor.

"But the public had a right to assume that your statement issued in 1915 was true?" asked Atty. Hurlburt.

"Yes; they have a right to assume that about every statement purport-

Continued
with
page.

SEP-23-1917

ing to emanate from me," said the Mayor. "But they do not know that never a week goes past without the newspapers making at least one untrue statement purporting to come from me or my office."

It was at this point that the Mayor accused Atty. Hurlburt of dealing in politics, to which Atty. Hurlburt smilingly replied that he knew nothing about politics.

"But you are learning rapidly with the assistance of such a tutor as Chairman Murphy, who knows how to play both ends," declared the Mayor. "Do you mean to insult the commission?" cried out Atty. Hurlburt.

"I mean to tell the truth," answered the Mayor.

The question was repeated with the same answer and then Atty. Coakley jumped to his feet and contended that the Mayor would not insult anybody if Atty. Hurlburt would not insult the Mayor of Boston.

After the applause subsided and Chairman Murphy announced that applauders would be ejected, the examination was resumed with fewer clashes.

The investigation finally reached the stage of questions concerning the insurance and bonding business. The Mayor denied that he had issued instructions to heads of departments to favor Peter J. Fitzgerald, Boston agent of the National Surety Co., and father-in-law of Francis L. Daly.

"They know enough to give business to a friend of the administration," said the Mayor.

System Is Old One

"The system is the same now as it always has been since the city was established," said the Mayor. "My predecessor gave the business to the Mass. Bonding Co., of which Mr. Morrison, a member of this commission, is a stockholder, and when the administration changes the company will change.

When Atty. Hurlburt called to the Mayor's attention the fact that the city pays for fidelity bonds 30 to 40 cents, while the Boston & Maine pays only 20 cents, the Mayor said that in the first place it is different business, and in the second place he had asked the Finance Commission to locate a company that would do business at a lower rate, but that the commission was unable to find such a company.

"But why did you not investigate?" New York City pays a lower rate," said Atty. Hurlburt.

"Because the Finance Commission is paid \$30,000 a year for that work and they should report to me."

St. Peter's Gate

Atty. Hurlburt then asked the Mayor why he did not insist upon court action in the case of Sprisler, a small contractor with only a couple of teams, who failed to complete a small job.

"If that is the only case of its kind that you can find," said the Mayor, "I can rest assured of passing through St. Peter's gate."

"But you may not get to the gate," injected Atty. Hurlburt.

"I understood that we all get as far as the gate," said Atty. Coakley.

"No; there is a half-way house," declared Atty. Hurlburt.

Regarding the insurance of elevators, autos and boilers, the Mayor said that the city had always insured them, but that, upon the recommendations of

the Finance Commission, he has ordered all such insurance cancelled. "I just collected \$2975 insurance on my auto which was burned," said the Mayor.

Atty. Coakley interrupted with the remark that the Mayor meant that the city had collected that amount of money on an auto which the city permits the Mayor to use.

"That is right," said the Mayor, and I supposed they all understood it that way."

"But I want to make sure," said Atty. Coakley.

At this point the Mayor was excused and Chairman Murphy announced that the bonding probe was closed. It is expected that the Commission will not complete its report for several weeks.

SEP-29-1917 "Interested No One?"

We believe the Mayor underestimates the public interest in his word. The issue raised by the conflict between the statement signed by Mayor Curley during the city campaign of 1915, the substance of which statement was that the Mayor had received \$10,000 upon withdrawing from the plumbing business and had purchased a house lot with it, and Mr. Daly's denial of the truth of that statement, was more important than the Mayor realized. From yesterday's testimony before the Finance Commission we take these lines:—

Q.—But it raised in the minds of the public a question of veracity between Mr. Daly and you?

A.—A question which interested no one.

Q.—You admit, Mr. Curley, the statement is untrue?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that nothing had been done by you to correct the misapprehension caused by this statement.

A.—Yes.

Now, it is our conviction that the question of the Mayor's veracity is by no means "a question which interested no one." Nor do we doubt that the people of this city today are wondering why Mayor Curley signed a statement which he now admits to have been untrue, and during all the time since the circulation of that statement has remained silent, even when his word was flatly challenged by Mr. Daly.

The Mayor says he did not read the 1915 statement before it was given to the papers. The suggestion is that in the hurry of a campaign he may have signed the statement without realizing what it contained. In his testimony he lays much emphasis upon the rush of the campaign. Very well. But he certainly knew, afterwards, what the statement said. By remaining silent he became quite as responsible for it as if he had deliberately and with full knowledge written and signed it. It is of not the slightest importance in the present issue whether he did or did not know what the statement said at the

moment he signed it. He has known ever since, what it said. He has known, according to his testimony yesterday, that the statement was false. He has known ever since July that the truth of that 1915 statement had been flatly denied by Mr. Daly. He has been content to let this doubt of his veracity remain in the minds of every person in Boston—because, he says, it was "a question which interested no one."

It is not a common thing for any man to rest easily under such an imputation as that put upon the Mayor by the Daly denial.

Is there any other reason why the Mayor did not feel inclined to repudiate the false statement regarding the plumbing business and his house lot, and give to the public the explanation which obviously would be asked—an explanation which he has not yet given?

If the statement that he received \$10,000 upon withdrawing from the plumbing business and spent it for his house lot is untrue, why was it made? That statement was not merely false. It has usurped the place of truth—the true story of the house lot. What is the truth, Mr. Mayor?

SEP-29-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Members of local boards in Boston and the Boston district board are wondering why the Mayor did not invite them to attend the meeting in City Hall yesterday, when arrangements were made for the demonstration to the boys who will go to camp next Friday. As a matter of fact the local boards will not know the name of the next 40 p.c. until the names are certified to them by the district board, which will not be until Monday or Tuesday. So it now appears that there will be plenty of spectators present, but few drafted men, as it is impossible to tell today which ones are going Friday. It will be an excellent opportunity, however, for the Mayor to deliver one of his patriotic addresses.

SEP-29-1917
Tom Coffey, elevator starter in the Annex, has decided to return to his job next Monday, and take the other week of his vacation period later in the fall, when it will be necessary for him to make a whirlwind tour of the city in his campaign for one of the vacancies in the City Council. Tom still insists that he really means to stay in the contest, but he is not yet being taken seriously by anybody, especially the elevator operators.

Mayor Curley yesterday received a telegram from the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, thanking him for establishing the one day off in three for Boston firemen, and they forgot all about the members of the City Council starting the ball rolling and adopting the measure before the Mayor thought seriously of it.

MONITOR - SEP 27 - 24 - 1917

BRITISH OPEN RECRUIT DRIVE

SEP 28 1917
About 10,000 People on Common Hear Appeals for Volunteers—Detachment of Black Watch Regiment Present

More than 10,000 Boston citizens gathered on the Common at noon today and listened to the appeal of the British recruiting officers for the speedy and voluntary enlistment of Britishers and Canadians for war service. The special feature of the rally was the presence of a detachment from the Fifth Royal Canadian Highlanders, the famous "Black Watch" regiment, which arrived from Montreal this morning for a week's visit to New England in aid of the recruiting mission's work of summoning British and Canadian subjects to their national colors. The big event of the first day's visit of the "kilties," however, is tonight's public meeting at the Arena.

Speakers at the noon rally were Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British recruiting mission in the United States; Lieut.-Col. C. D. Murray, K. C., Col. J. F. Dennis and Guy Ham. The speakers urged their countrymen now residing in the United States to heed the call of their country in this hour of need and hasten to join their national colors. It was declared that it will be better for the cause of democracy if Great Britain's nationals enlist voluntarily instead of waiting for their Government to adopt more stringent means of securing the fulfillment of their allegiance.

The highlanders, numbering about 130, including a brass band and pipers, were received at the State House by Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, in behalf of Governor McCall and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They then marched to City Hall where about 1000 persons saw Mayor Curley present to the Canadians a silk United States flag. The "Black Watch" formed a square in the City Hall yard, while an escort of bluejackets and state guardsmen, forming a guard of honor, stood at "present" outside. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Birchall, in command of the "kilties," called for a "Highlanders' salute," and the men presented arms, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mayor Curley briefly addressed the men, expressing the hope that they would have an effectual part in carrying the allied arms through to Berlin.

Several thousand Boston citizens greeted the highlanders upon their arrival this morning from Montreal at the North Station, and they were enthusiastically applauded as they marched to the Hotel Commonwealth, escorted by a reception committee consisting of Colonel Dennis, in

charge of New England recruiting for the British Government; Maj. Daniel Walkley, in charge of Boston recruiting, and his two aids, Capt. Kenneth D. Marlatt and Lieut. James S. Wier.

In the late afternoon these representatives of one of Canada's oldest regiments again march to the Common to participate in a rally at the Parkman bandstand. Tonight they parade from their hotel to the Arena by way of Park, Tremont and Boylston streets, Copley Square and Huntington Avenue.

At the Arena meeting both the brass band and the pipers will play and the audience will sing war and patriotic songs. Several prominent speakers from civilian and military life are listed on the program. Brigadier-General White, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and Lieutenant Cyril White, the general's son and aide-de-camp, will speak at the meeting.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major-General John A. Johnston, Commandant W. R. Rush of the navy yard and many others of prominence are expected to be present.

Beginning with tomorrow the regiment will be detailed, in half platoons, to visit various New England cities. On Tuesday they will visit Haverhill, in the morning and afternoon, and Lynn, in the evening. On Wednesday all details will go to Worcester where there will be held street parades and rallies, ending with a mass meeting in Mechanic's hall, in that city, in the evening.

On Thursday detachments will visit Quincy, Lawrence and Lowell, and on Friday morning all details leave the North station for Portland, Me., arriving there in the forenoon for two days of parades and rallies. Late Saturday the highlanders will return to Boston and on Sunday, after dinner, all details are scheduled to parade to the Common for a big meeting. At 7:30 p. m. Sunday the Canadians are to leave the South Station for Philadelphia.

The program of the highlanders is being put through by a committee of 300 citizens, at the head of which are Charles Stewart, Col. A. P. Graham, John F. Masters, Col. William P. Menzies, F. E. Atteaux, John B. Patterson, George J. McLean.

Permission was today granted to the British soldiers to begin a big recruiting campaign. The authority was issued through the Adjutant-General's office at the State House at the request of Secretary of State Lansing.

PAYMENTS FOR DEPENDENTS

SEP 27 1917
Payments by the city of Boston to dependents of men in the service of the United States Army aggregated \$19,420 during July. This represents an increase of \$2400 over the June payments.

WAR LIBRARIES WORK IS PUSHED

SEP 28 1917 #1
Boston Committee Increases Efforts to Secure \$50,000 Fund Contributions to Which Now Amount to but \$15,000

Although contributions to the fund to establish and maintain war libraries for soldiers and sailors increased notably yesterday, the total subscribed in Boston is far below the hopes and needs of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association, the New England division of which is headed by Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library. This committee apportioned \$50,000 to Boston as its share of the \$1,000,000 fund sought, and the total of contributions last night was only about \$15,000. With only two days more left to raise the \$50,000 quota, a strong appeal is being made today to the public to loosen its purse-strings for this worthy object.

Up to yesterday the largest gift received for the fund, in Boston, was one of \$400 from a St. Louis woman, a visitor in the city. Yesterday there were received 14 contributions of \$100 each from Boston women. George R. White gave \$500 and William Lindsey \$1000. Those who contribute by check are asked to make checks payable to William A. Gaston, and to send them

to the National Shawmut Bank or to the Boston Library War Council, Boston Public Library.

Efforts to increase the fund will be increased today. There is to be speaking on the Common at 1 o'clock by Frederick W. Mansfield, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Thomas A. Mullen, Courtney Crocker and army and navy officers. In other places also there are to be talks and solicitations of contributions. Tonight there will be a mass meeting in front of the Boston Public Library, presided over by Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the State House of Representatives. The band from Commonwealth Pier will play and there will be other entertainment for the crowd.

Librarians who are interested in this movement say there is a demand for books of technical nature rather than fiction, among the soldiers. French text-books are also popular, and books dealing with the war. All these can best be supplied new, and many publishers are offering to provide them at cost price. Trained librarians are to be placed at the camp libraries, and every man in the service of the United States is to be given an opportunity to use his spare time in reading good books. Nothing is of greater value to the men, army and navy officers say, than a plentiful supply of reading matter.

BOSTON SAYS GOOD-BY TO HER SONS OFF TO JOIN SOLDIERS OF LIBERTY

Whole City Turns Out in Remarkable Demonstration

Boston Theatre Stormed by Thousands

and Mass Meeting Is Compelled to Adjourn

to Common—North Station Literally

Buried Under Rush of Farewell Crowd Which

Overruns Station, Ties Up Trains

and Upsets Departure Programme

Enthusiasm of Boys Drives Tears Away

**Crowd So Vast That Governor, Mayor and Guests Could
Not Get to Station March Through Streets One
Mighty Ovation—50,000 People on Common**

The most spectacular demonstration that Boston has ever seen occurred yesterday afternoon, when 1516 men from every section of the city started from the North station for the Ayer army training camp, after fighting their way through the biggest, happiest and in some ways the saddest crowd that ever clustered together on New Eng-

land soil.

No one could accurately estimate the number who constituted the tremendous gathering, but the congestion was so terrific that the army trains had to start off, leaving about 150 of the drafted men in the station or outside, unable, with the aid of hundreds of policemen, to wedge their way through

the barrier of humanity that separated them from the trains.

It seemed as if everyone in Boston and vicinity had turned out to give the city's boys the greatest send-off of the age. Policemen said there must have been hundreds of thousands in the jam that filled the station and the streets, windows and housetops for acres around the old station.

Continued next page

The trains that were to take the men to Ayer were scheduled to start at 3 o'clock. Two of them got away before 8:20, but it was nearly 5 o'clock before the last few hundred men had managed to get through the crowd to the train shed to board an extra train that had to be made up.

There were but few tears and little cheering at the station. There was not room enough, for the crowd was too big and no police force could control it. Mothers, sisters and friends of the departing men were lost in the dense throng and were unable to get near the ones in whom they were most interested.

The first two trains were well outside of the train shed before the throng thought itself and sent up a long cheer.

Shift to the Common

Boston Theatre, where this city's joint farewell was planned to be staged, was thronged to the doors long before 1 o'clock. When the Mayor arrived there was a tremendous crowd unable to get in, estimated by the Mayor at about 20,000. This led the Mayor to order the shifting of the exercises to the Boston Common.

Headed by the navy yard band, the embryo soldiers were escorted to the Parkman Bandstand, where fully 50,000 men, women and children had gathered to partake in the farewell sendoff by State and city officials before the Hub's first big consignment of National Army soldiers were marched to the troop trains for Ayer.

Jam of Humanity

Following the brief exercises the drafted men, escorted by the Governor, the Mayor, Monsignor Splaine, Bishop Lawrence and Rabbi Levi, marched to the North station. Down Tremont street, through Scollay square, Sudbury and Portland streets they marched or struggled through dense crowds of cheering humanity.

As the marchers neared the station the crowd was so thick that it was with difficulty that they were able to proceed. On Causeway street, a few hundred yards from the station, the parade stopped, unable to go farther.

The Governor, Mayor, Mgr. Splaine, Bishop Lawrence and other members of the escorting party were unable to get into the station, try as they might. They were forced to depart, satisfied with waving a brief farewell. From then until shortly before 5 o'clock exemption board heads were busy trying to get their men together and gathering up stray men lost from the other divisions in the jam.

Injured in Crush

The first two troop trains that left shortly after 3 o'clock had ample room for all of the Boston men leaving, but they were not half filled. Many coaches were empty. The mass of people that packed the station extended away out beyond the trainshed, out far beyond the signal tower. Fortunately it was Sunday, with but few trains entering or leaving the station. It would have been almost impossible for trains to enter or leave as on week days without serious accident.

As it was, several accidents occurred. The sudden backing of the engine on the extra troop train threw one spectator off his feet while he was standing on the rear platform of the last coach, and he was pinned between the bumper and the plate of the coach. He was rushed to the Relief station, where he was treated for a badly crushed foot. More than a dozen women were rushed to the Relief station in the police and hospital ambulances, which were kept busy making trips to and from the station.

In Working Clothes

In the march of the drafted men from the Common to the station, Boston witnessed the most unusual parade

probably in the city's history. The only uniformed men in line outside of the State Guard, the G. A. R. escorts and the sailor and soldier bands, was Colonel Jesse Stevens, adjutant-general of the State. The citizen soldiers were dressed in common working suits for the most part, and carried only a few extras in paper wrappings and small flags. Along the line of the march the procession increased in numbers.

The march from the Common to the station was when the new army men came in for very generous applause. At the station one could not find room to raise his hands to clap or wave, and everyone was jammed in so securely that even cheering was reduced to a minimum. But in the streets the cheering was deafening. From every vantage point, men, women and children waved flags, hats, sticks, or just their hands, while their yelling gave proof that Boston has many lungs free from tuberculosis germs.

Some Tears, Too

There were some tears too. Some of the women marched with their men, clinging to them while mopping the tears that could not be held back. Some of these women could readily be seen as the mothers of the boys and others just their best girls. And some of the best girls cried too.

Occasionally a woman, whose eyes scanned each passing line of marching men, would break through the police guard and dash into the line to throw her arms around a boy to give him a farewell kiss and hug and shed a few more tears of affection and au revoir. To these women there was only one boy in line, a son, a brother, or husband.

Out to Honor Honor Men

Among the thousands that filled the parade streets, of course, there were many who had no relatives or immediate friends among the new soldiers. They were out to honor Boston's honor men or there just out of curiosity. The expressions on the faces of those who watched for "him," the some one of their own who was going to Ayer, could readily be seen.

There were old women with shawls over their heads, the type that is never seen at parades in the intown streets, and there were family groups in automobiles out to see their boys. Rich and poor bumped together in the jam. All the little brothers, indeed all the "kids" of the city seemed to have "hiked" in town to see how soldiers start to war.

Care for Those at Home

Nearly all the farewells and the partings took place on the street long before the station was reached. Many parents or friends were unable to even see the ones they were interested in, so great was the congestion.

The city's solemn promise that those at home will be cared for so long as there is a dollar in the city treasury was the cheering message of farewell given by Mayor Curley to the boys as they assembled on the Common.

"You boys are going to a land different from our own," said the Mayor. "The sacred ground of Boston Common is best fitted for such a farewell. The soul of America is awakened and our message to the world is being heard."

Best Blood of Young Manhood

"Our boys are not conscripts. They have been chosen by a rigid selection process and represent the best blood of all our young manhood. As in '75, '61 and '98 they are leaving their homes and peaceful duties to take up the task of liberty and democracy."

"They go with our good wishes and with our fervent prayer for their safe return. Knowing that those behind are unworthy unless we make every alien slacker serve. In common with the President and the Governor I am going to do my part to put the alien

slacker in the ranks.

"These are our boys and so long as there is a dollar in the treasury of the city of Boston no family of a soldier will want."

"May God strengthen you and bring you back sound in mind and body."

State Will Care for Families

Governor McCall promised the backing of the old Bay State in seeing to it that no suffering will result on account of the business of war which will take so many from home.

"The band has been playing 'Home, Sweet Home,'" said the Governor. "The boys do not fear the war, but the thoughts of leaving the folks at home. The old Bay State will see to it that no one will want."

"Last year the Legislature passed a law appropriating \$45 a month to the soldier's family, and if that is not enough more will be provided."

"These days of parting are sad days. Your mission is full of danger, but we know you will do your part well. You are not leaving forever, and we all hope that you will soon be home again."

Fight Two Battles

"Last year we bid farewell to the troops going to the border, and we saw them all come back without a single loss. And we hope that you all will come back in just the same way."

"You are going to fight two battles, the Kaiser and the moral danger, both dangerous foes, and we know you will come home cleaner and better men."

"In the Civil war the men returned better in every way than when they went, and when the people wanted a Governor or national leader the G. A. R. supplied them. Out of your ranks will come the leaders of the country."

"Selective draft is not conscription. It represents the best men with the best ideals. A better army was never marshalled."

"Let us hope we will soon have enduring peace, with birds singing on the battlefields now red with blood."

Message from Cardinal

Mgr. M. J. Splaine brought the fond message of farewell from the cardinal, who was unable to attend. "Refrain from anything that would bring a blush to your mother or a tear to your father's eye," said the monsignor. "The cardinal is following you all in your duty to your country and to your God."

Fifty thousand heads were bowed while all united with the monsignor in the recital of the "Lord's Prayer."

Bishop Lawrence spoke briefly, warning the men of the dangers they will face and telling of the church at home willing to help.

Write to Folks at Home

"When you are over there," said the bishop, "write to the folks at home. Let them know what the churches are doing for you, so that they will be helped. May you all come home better men."

Rabbi Harry Levy pronounced benediction at the end of the exercises. "Let nothing dim your vision," he said. "Fight like men, not like beasts. The worst thing that can happen to you is to become Prussianized."

Send-off in Charlestown

Three companies of bluejackets, a company of marines from the navy yard, the local company of the State Guard, as well as delegations from the Grand Army and Spanish War Veterans escorted Charlestown's quota of the selective army from the headquarters of the Exemption Board in City square to the Boston Theatre. Members of the Exemption Board, William White, Luke Mullen and Dr. John F. O'Brien headed the quota, each of whom carried a small American flag.

Continued next page

P. SEPT-24-1917.

The start from City square was made at 1:30, but previous to that every vacant spot was held by friends of the departing men. In order to make sure that the division would not be without its full strength, 10 alternatives were ordered to report.

South End's Good-by

Division 6's contribution to the draft army got a double send-off. The first was a neighborhood affair, in the yard of the John J. Williams School on Groton street, where the men, with their friends and relatives, were addressed by Mayor Curley and members of the local Exemption Board.

After listening to the words of inspiration and cheer from the speakers, the men formed in line, and marched, with a band at their head, to the Common to participate in the general farewell demonstration. The men carried banners proclaiming that they were the "Sammlies of Division Six," and that they were on their way to "Berlin via Ayer." Each of them also carried an American flag, and they were given a rousing send-off by the thousands who lined the South End streets through which they marched.

Cigars for Division 8

The 78 young men of Division 8 reported promptly at 1 p. m. at the office of the local board, 1 Beacon street, checked their grips and, in addition to their individual name tags, also received an envelope containing a half dozen good cigars from the chairman of the board, Henry Wheeler. He stated that, in accordance with the government mobilizing rules, the board had appointed as marshal, Herbert R. Van Pelt, and as his assistant, Dudley Porter Ranney.

Brief speeches were also made by the other members of the board, Secretary Benjamin F. Powell and Dr. J. B. Bruce. The latter cheerfully placed his professional services at the calling of any and all members of the families of the young men of the division during their absence.

South Boston's Farewell

South Boston's drafted men marched away yesterday afternoon to the cheers of uncounted thousands of people, after exercises had been held in the Municipal building, at which Mayor Curley was the principal speaker.

It was a dramatic moment when Mayor Curley, with bowed head, repeated the Lord's Prayer and afterward advised the young men who are destined to go to war to do the same every day of their lives.

South Boston's home guards were in attendance as a guard of honor, as well as members of Post 2, G. A. R. The calling of the roll of the drafted men of Divisions 9 and 10 required some time, as each name was cheered and some were given "three cheers and a tiger."

St. Vincent's fire and drum corps furnished the music to which the drafted men marched from the building and later escorted them to the North station. In the street about the building were thousands of men, women and children and hundreds of automobiles. As the men started to march away, escorted by the fire and drum corps and the home guards, cheer after cheer was given, while the auto horns added their bit to the din.

Dorchester citizens sent their quotas to Ayer yesterday in gay mood. Division 11 contributed 54 young men and sent them away quietly, on special cars from Edward Everett square, to the North station. A good crowd gathered to bid them good-by.

Roxbury Boys' Good-by

With a good feed inside, a flag in one hand and the godspeeds of their neighbors ringing in their ears, Division 13 sent off their selected men. After dinner in Nolan's Restaurant, at Rox-

bury Crossing, the men gathered at the Cabot street bathhouse for the celebration. T. J. Fay, former president of the exemption board, presided and Mayor Curley was the first to bid the boys "good-by." He told them that while there was a cent in the city treasury they need not worry about their folks. He was followed by William P. Larkin, J. A. Watson, Representative G. E. Curran, Senator J. P. Timilty, Dr. S. E. Courtney, who all promised to do their share to help the Mayor and wished them luck and safety over and over again.

After the speeches, T. J. Fay, presiding, introduced each one of the 50 boys to the crowd for a rousing cheer and for 20 minutes the neighborhood echoed with a parting blessing given in a typically American way. Then the Post 26, G. A. R., Band, which had offered its services, played "The Star Spangled Banner," and several other patriotic selections.

60 from Division 14

While the chimes of the Mission Church rang out a parting benediction, the 60 men, who will represent Division 14 at the front, moved in gay procession to the special car that conducted them to the North station. They were escorted by the 101st engineers and the Mission Church Field Band, led by Dr. T. B. Toohey, John C. Crossen and Judge T. J. O'Hearn of the board. The official farewell was given by the Rev. James Hayes, rector of the Mission Church.

Division 17 had a mass meeting at the Municipal building, Columbia road, at which Attorney-General Henry Attwill represented the Governor; and Mayor Curley spoke. Other speakers included the Rev. John A. Coughlin, the Rev. Edward Gaylord and the Rev. Phineas Isaell. The quota for this district was 50. After the speechmaking, a buffet lunch was served. Then escorted by the St. Paul Cadet Band and boys' regiment, and the Upham's Corner State Guard, the selected army boys paraded to their special cars that awaited them at Upham's Corner.

From Jamaica Plain

All but one of Jamaica Plain's complement of 60 men making up its second draft quota bade farewell to their friends and relatives and left the headquarters at Curtis Hall for Ayer at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.

Carl F. Morgenstern was the only absentee, and members of the exemption board did not expect him, as he has fought not to go, they say, since he was first called. He has been given until 9 o'clock this morning to report.

There was little display of enthusiasm, but rather of quiet intense feeling, as the crowd of 2000 lined either side of the broad walk in front of the hall to catch a last glimpse of the men as they passed by in automobiles donated by public-spirited citizens. They were driven to the North station in 18 cars, where they took the 3 o'clock special for Ayer.

18, 19, 20 and 21

Division 18 gave 52 to the new army. The quota assembled at the Dorchester Court House. Here speeches were made by Mayor Curley, Attorney-General Henry Attwill and Representative Charles Winchester.

The new army soldiers from Division 19, numbering 43, met at the Russell School, and boarding special cars, went to the North station.

Division 20, quota of 40, did the same. Division 21, numbering 40, met at Washington Hall. From here they were escorted to Codman square by the Dorchester High School Fife and Drum Corps and Post 63, G. A. R. Special

cars then took the new army members to the North station.

John P. Johnson of 56 Ruskin road, Mattapan, and Patrick J. Curley of 65 Business street, Hyde Park, were the only two men who failed to report at

Division 24 yesterday to go to Ayer. However, they turned up later and as both men gave acceptable excuses they will be sent on today.

The 44 men who went yesterday were given a hearty send-off by several thousand friends who cheered them as they marched through the streets, accompanied by G. A. R. veterans and a detail of Spanish-American war veterans. They were then taken to the North station in automobiles.

Good-by in Brighton

Thousands of citizens of the Brighton District turned out yesterday to cheer the 71 drafted men from that district who left for Ayer on the 3 o'clock train from the North station. The new soldiers reported at 1:45 at the Exemption Board headquarters in the Brighton District Court where Judge Connolly, secretary of the board, called the roll.

At 2 o'clock, headed by J. Fred E. Dowling, chairman of the board, and Judge Connolly with St. Columbkille's Fife and Drum Corps, members of the G. A. R. and members of the Edward Cunningham Camp Spanish War Veterans in command of Alphonsus G. Williams acting as escort, they marched through the principal streets to the corner of Harvard and Brighton avenue where they boarded a special car which took them to the North station.

All the drafted men carried American flags.

During the march and for one hour and a half all the church bells in the district were kept tolling. Public buildings and private residences were either decorated or had the American flag flying.

SEPTEMBER 25-1917. GATHERING IN LIBRARY FUND

Campaign for 1,000,000 Books for Soldiers Opens

A vigorous campaign to raise a million dollars for a million books for a million American boys who are fighting for their country was launched yesterday at large meetings on the Common and by speakers at all the theatres in the city.

The speakers' bureau has arranged for speakers to lead meetings every day this week on the Common at 1 p. m. and at 5 p. m. The speakers yesterday were Mayor Curley and Horace L. Wheeler of the Boston Public Library.

This afternoon at 1 o'clock the speakers will be Brigadier-General Johnston, Captain Rush of the navy yard, Chaplain Arthur W. Stone and Guy Ham.

The Shepard Rifle Girls will collect the funds every evening at the moving picture houses. Mrs. Stanley Clemens is in charge of the booths at all the leading stores. Contributions are being received at the library and all the banks.

"Black Watch" Opens Boston Campaign with Big Rally on Common

Thousands Gathered About the Parkman Bandstand Hear Stirring Appeals for Recruits
by These Men from the Trenches.

SEP 24 1917

The 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, better known as the "Black Watch," a title earned by their acts of gallantry at the front, "stormed" Boston today in its opening of a campaign of three weeks in New England, for the securing of recruits under the British colors.

Bostonians were anxious to see these "kiltie boys," for it is the Black Watch regiment that has had much to do in earning the title, "the ladies from hell," which the enemy Germans choose to call the Highland regiments. Rugged warriors they are, and Boston greeted them with enthusiasm.

The big feature of the day's activity was a grand recruiting rally at the Parkman bandstand on the Common, following a parade from Beacon Hill past the State House and City Hall, through downtown streets.

Stirring Appeals.

Practically every man of the Royal Highlanders has seen hard service in the trenches. Many have been wounded. And when their little journey in "the States" for gathering volunteers is completed, they will again return to the battle line for more laurels.

One of the biggest "war crowds" of the war gathered about the Parkman stand for the noon rally and it was stirring throughout.

There was no more thrilling moment than when the first recruit leaped up onto the stand in response to the appeal of Alexander P. Graham, chairman of the New England committee.

"Who will be the first man here to quit his job and join us in the fight?"

SEP-26-1917

DR. JAMES A. KEENAN GETS BERTH IN MEDICAL CORPS

Dr. James A. Keenan, bacteriologist in the Boston health department and former house physician at the Boston City Hospital, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the United States medical corps and will immediately enter the service.

He is the son of ex-Representative and Mrs. M. S. Keenan, 102 Hanover

Voters dissatisfied with Mayor Curley should not forget that one good opposition candidate is four times better than four.

Hill, where they had breakfast and "brushed up" for the day's business.

At 10:15 they formed in Bowdoin street with sailor boys from the receiving station at Commonwealth pier and the 11th company of the state guard as escort.

They reached the City Hall at 11:30, where brief exercises took place. Mayor Curley, on the City Hall steps, presented the "Black Watch" for the city of Boston an American flag, which Col. John S. Dennis received.

The march was down Beacon street through School, Washington, Boylston and Tremont to the Common. Crowds watched them pass all along the line. The regimental band and bagpipers made music as they marched.

The speakers at the noon rally were Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, Lt.-Col. C. D. Murray, Col. John S. Dennis, Lt. Chevalier, Lt. McClellan and Guy Ham. They made vigorous appeals for recruits with good success.

The speakers for the 4 o'clock rally were Channing Cox, Lt.-Col. G. H. Williams, Lt.-Col. Murray and Regt.-Sergt.-Maj. G. H. McLeod.

The third big rally of the day will be at the Arena this evening, when Gen. White, Lt.-Col. Williams, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad and Robert Luce will be the speakers. Gov. McCall, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston and Commandant Rush are expected also.

A parade will precede the evening meeting, starting at 6:45, and the route to be followed is Park, Tremont, Boylston streets and Huntington avenue to destination.

SEP-29-1917

BOSTON STATISTICS

If the bananas landed in Boston in 1916 were divided among every man, woman and child in the country, each would receive three and a half. The total number exceeded 370,000,000.

Boston has 593.62 miles of accepted streets. There are about five miles of private ways.

In the spring Boston harbor is fresh and salt. Nearly the entire East Boston side is fresh owing to the overflow from the Charles and Mystic rivers.

A Boston man has discovered a process whereby a good cotton imitation is being made from wood fibre.

(Compiled by Industrial Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.)

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S attitude toward Congressman Gallivan, for more than one year, has been that of the boxer on guard, weight well forward on the balls of the feet, lightly poised, ready for a quick shift to either side, or in advance, or in retreat, fists clenched, one arm raised to parry, and the other with muscles taut for a swift punch where it would do the most good.

But, although the mayor has been long an exponent of preparedness and swift to defend himself, he has not always been able to anticipate from which quarter the next blow would come. For instance, at that notable meeting in Tremont Temple in the last Democratic state campaign, when Curley was presiding and intended at the psychological moment to spring a dramatic stroke by calling for three cheers for his recent mortal foe, John F. Fitzgerald, it was Gallivan who stole the Curley thunder by himself calling for the Fitzgerald cheers several minutes in advance of the time scheduled by Curley.

The mayor regarded that act as downright robbery "of the meanest kind," and the glance he shot toward the other James would have withered him had it been possible. A few minutes later the congressman was again on his feet, rising from his seat on the platform and uplifting his strong right arm in the general direction of heaven. But this time the mayor and his gavel got into action first. "I am presiding officer of this meeting," announced the mayor sternly, and am able to conduct it and to introduce the speakers in their proper order."

"Quite so, your honor," naively responded the irrepressible congressman. "I was only going to call for a round of cheers for the present mayor and the ex-mayor."

SEP 18 1917

The two Jameses are both tall and broad-shouldered and deep-chested, but the congressman is blond, while the mayor is brunette, in coloring. Each is possessed of a vivid vocabulary, rich in descriptive adjectives and sumptuous in colored figures of speech. In past years the mayor's philippics have consigned the voters of entire sections to perdition, as "door-mat thieves," and also as something even worse, his exact descriptions not being printed on account of the law and etiquette.

The congressman has been quite as vigorous in his rhetoric, but, as a Harvard graduate he has endeavored to maintain the Harvard reputation for scholarship and polish. His "Delenda est Carthago" has been no less forceful, if less idiomatic.

Both the Jameses are said to be furnished with an arsenal of weapons to be used against the other, and whole libraries of scrapbooks of the biography of the other. There is no doubt that the mayor is worried by the advent of the congressman into the field. James M. Gallivan has demonstrated that he is a wonderful vote-getter, and for the mayor to be compelled to see his old congressional district, the very citadel of his power, thus being invaded and divided against him is disheartening indeed.

What the two Jameses can tell about each other the public, with bated breath, and hand to ear, eagerly awaits.

COMMON ALONE SUFFICES TO HOLD THROG

**Governor and Mayor Assure the
Recruits of Care for Those
Left Behind.**

CHURCH PRELATES BLESS

**Thousands Overflow the North
Station in Day's Final
Demonstration.**

Few occasions have ever brought so tremendous a popular demonstration in Boston as the departure yesterday of the city's 1584 selected men, 40 per cent. of the quota, for the first overseas contingent of the national army. It was a spontaneous outburst on a scale far beyond the anticipations of those who planned for it.

Adjourn to the Common.

There was to have been merely a mass meeting in the Boston Theatre. Long before the time set for the first speech it was evident that no theatre in the world would hold half the crowd. It seemed that all Boston was out to do honor to its citizens who had been chosen to be in the van of the great army that is to represent the nation on the battlefields of France. It was hopeless to attempt to confine it within four walls. When the theatre was filled to the doors and 20,000 more were clamoring for admission, the early plans were abandoned.

"Why, this won't do at all," cried Mayor Curley, standing on the stage and looking across the sea of faces during a lull in the singing of "Keep the Home Fires Burning." "There are 10 times as many people in the street as in the theatre."

So to the Common all went and gathered around the Parkman bandstand. There the mayor, Gov. McCall, Mgr. Splaine, Bishop Lawrence and Rabbi Levi addressed the people and the picked soldiers, and the citizens cheered and sang.

Before this every outlying district of the city had had its own demonstration and had sent its quota to swell the throng at the central meeting point. Each company from each district brought a band and a cheering crowd. Every man carried a little American flag.

Scenes at North Station.

The North station saw, perhaps, the most impressive scenes of all. At 2.15

the vanguard of the crowd arrived. Within a few moments the station was filled with bands, bugles, flags, veterans, mothers and fathers, sweethearts, wives and children. Boys climbed upon the high steel arches above the trains, and grown men, become boys for an hour, scrambled to the top of the iron rails at the entrance to the shed and found foothold on the tops of signboards.

Men who saw the volunteer army leave

Boston in 1861 were there to cheer the new army. Men who were members of the army of 1861 were there, too.

Men and women poured into the station and swarmed over the platform. They went across tracks, paying no attention to trains. It was a hard matter for the police to prevent accidents.

Capt. Dailey of the Hanover street station, Capt. King of headquarters and Lt. Hurley watched the tracks with 200 patrolmen. They gave orders that only soldiers and their relatives were to be admitted to the platforms, but even then there was hardly an inch to spare between the three trains, which were side by side at the west end of the station.

Departure of the Trains.

The train bearing Dorchester and Charlestown men pulled out first. A band in the shed played "The Star Spangled Banner." Hats came off, flags went up and soldiers stood at attention. Venturesome men and women ran along the moving train grasping the hands of relatives. But there was no pushing or hauling. A spirit of unselfishness prevailed. The crowd gave way to mothers, wives and sweethearts.

The leave-takings continued until 4.30, when the last train left. A bugler on the rear platform of the last train played "Taps." It had a melancholy significance that everybody felt, but there were more cheers than tears. There was determination on the part of all to let the boys see that those left behind could be brave, too.

The streets were jammed for hundreds of yards around the station. From the Relief Hospital through Canal street to Causeway street traffic was held up.

The selected men went away with sunshine in their faces and inspiring messages in the hearts. They will probably never forget the great mass meeting on the Common, and what they heard there. There was comfort as well as inspiration, for the mayor and Governor joined in a pledge to see that those left at home were well cared for.

Mayor Curley declared that "so long as there is a dollar in the city treasury no family of a soldier will want in Boston." Gov. McCall, speaking for the commonwealth and its cities and towns, assured the soldiers that "no want or harm shall come to the old folks and dear ones at home."

Meeting on the Common.

The selected men filed past the bandstand, headed by a battalion of reserve sailors from the Commonwealth pier receiving ship and a company of the Massachusetts state guard. The band was from the receiving ship, and music was furnished on the bandstand by a coast artillery band.

The mayor opened the meeting by saluting the men as "the boys of America who are going out to perform a patriotic duty." "That we are assembled here today," he said, "at this great patriotic outpouring of the people is the strongest indication that the soul of America is awakened and that America is determined that the war shall continue until militarism is destroyed and peace restored. Our boys go forth to fight in the same manner as did the Americans who fought in 1775, 1861 and in 1898 for principles—for democracy and for liberty. They go forth with our heartfelt good wishes. They go forth with our earnest godspeed and hopes for their safe return."

Delivers Two Messages.

Two thoughts I desire to convey to the boys and to their mothers—first, that so long as there is a dollar in the city treasury no family of a soldier will want in Boston; second, that in common with the Governor and the President I am going to do my part in fighting for the enactment of a law that will put the alien slacker in the front line of trenches.

"There are our boys, as we endearing-ly term them, who saved the Union in their day, returned every state in the Union and every star in the flag. You here are going out to protect, to preserve, to enrich the tradition of these men. May God strengthen you in your determination; may He bring you back sound in limb, clean in mind and worthy of the greatest heritage ever known—that of an American citizen."

Governor's Address.

Gov. McCall called attention to the fact that the band had just played "Home, Sweet Home." "These boys who are before me," he said, "are not so much in fear for themselves as in anxiety for those whom they leave behind. Now, speaking in the line of what the mayor has said, I want to tell you that you can dismiss all anxiety, because the commonwealth of Massachusetts and its cities and towns will see that no want or harm shall come to the old folks and dear ones at home. I had the privilege to recommend to the Legislature last winter that a law be passed making an appropriation for those dependent on the boys going to the front. The Legislature passed a law making the appropriation as high as \$25 a month for the care of families, and if that be not enough in these times, then the commonwealth, in the line of its traditions, will provide more."

"These days of parting are sad days. You are going you know not where across the ocean, upon a mission which may be full of danger, and many of you, like brave men, are prepared for whatever may come. I know you will perform your part as hero soldiers after you have been made over into an army."

Not a Man Lost at the Border.

"But it is right for me to say to you today that you are by no means departing to leave your friends behind you for ever. One year ago last June I bade farewell to several regiments of the commonwealth—to that splendid fighting 9th regiment, to the 2d regiment and to the 5th regiment—as they were about to leave for the Mexican border. They were going to leave this climate in mid-summer, and were going to the tropics, to a climate in which, during the Mexican war, our soldiers had suffered greater losses from disease than from battle. They were going also to encounter the worst band of desperadoes and assassins on the face of the earth."

"As I looked upon them I thought that many of them would never come back again. Yet only last November I welcomed those regiments back, and they came without the loss of a single man. So let us hope that you will go forth, become accomplished soldiers, perform your full duty to the country and come back to the people you love better men physically, better men morally, than you went away."

Two Enemies to Fight.

"You have two important enemies to encounter. You have to fight battles against autocracy under the Kaiser and you have to fight those moral dangers that lie in wait on the outskirts of camps."

"I say to you, no more knuckle down to the Kaiser than to the moral dangers, and no more to the moral dangers than to the Kaiser. Come back to your mothers and friends cleaner and better men than you went away."

"In the struggle for the preservation of the Union, men went to the front."

Continued next page

and those men returned to their homes with a stronger moral and physical stature than they had when they went away, and it happened that for generations after, when the people wanted men for Presidents, Governors of states and other important positions, they looked to the Grand Army of the Republic.

"You will get better training than in any college in the land. You will toughen your elbows with each other, and doing that in the face of danger will make you the warmest companions. Therefore it is of prime importance that you should fit yourselves to become better citizens, because I believe that out of your ranks will be selected the rulers of the future."

Not "Drafted" Men.

Not "Drafted" Men.
 "You were raised by what is called the selective draft. That does not mean that you were drafted. The nation selected you—called upon you for help, you came to her in response, and the result is that you make up an army which represents the prime of the physical manhood of America. It represents the hope and aspirations and ideals of America, and a more democratic army was never marshalled on the face of the globe.

"You will repay your fathers and mothers for this heroic sacrifice and gladden their watchful, anxious hearts, if you will manfully refrain from doing anything in thought, word or action, that would bring a blush to your mother's virtuous cheek or a tear to your father's manly eye. Be true to your God and be true to your country and your sacrifices will be sanctified and your services will be successful.

your services will be successful. "As his eminence said only a few days ago to your companions in arms on the eve of their departure, so from the depths of a heart that loves you, he sends the same message to you, the boys of Boston, 'God be with you till we meet again, and God grant it may be soon.'"

At the close of his address, asking "Hats off," Mgr. Splaine recited the Lord's Prayer.

Bishop Lawrence.

Bishop Lawrence recalled the days when he and Gov. McCall saw Col. Shaw marching with his regiment past the State House. "I am old enough," said the bishop, "to have known personally as a boy Devens, Shaw, Bartlett and Lowell. The men are going. Let them live as did those men—heroes, an example to their little brothers, their sons. May these remember them as they come home and live out their years of peace. Let them so live and fight and pray that Boston and the boys of Boston will think them as true, as strong, as brave, as worthy of your city.

"Now, you, the parents, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters and sweethearts, back those boys. Write to them. Let them know you want them. Let them hear from home often. Let them know that prayers are going up in their churches for them, so that, having the thought of home in their breast in tent, in battle and in the trench, they may be kept true and honorable.

"As the mayor has said, let them come home, if God will—you having done your duty in supporting them—true and pure and high-minded, because home has not forgotten them and Boston has followed them. And when they return Boston will welcome them back in days of peace in the name of democracy and of our God."

Rabbi Levi's Remarks.

Rabbi Levi's Remarks.

Rabbi Harry Levi was the last speaker. "I wish," he said, addressing the selected men, "I could say how much I admire you. But the test is not yet on; that is still to come. If we are to take you in the enthusiasm you show, we know it answers well for the future. The battle is fought and won not merely by truth, but by faith in a great and eternal cause, and by the heroism that kind of faith is bound to produce.

"Lloyd George said that the allies would win now that America had entered the war because of America's invincibility.

"That invincibility lies not in the past but in the present. You with your spirit of ardor and enthusiasm—you are America with its invincibility. You go forth with your heads aloft and your eyes open. Let nothing dim your vision or besmirch your motives. Fight like men, but not like beasts. Let not the enemy do anything to lower you to his level.

level.

**WOMEN FAINT IN THRONG
AT THE NORTH STATION**

Removed to Hospital—Framingham Man Also Taken There with Crushed Foot.

Four women fainted at the North station during the farewell ceremonies for the selected men and were removed to the Relief Hospital, the ambulance being obliged to fight its way through the crowds. They were:

BROWN, MISS ANNIE, 28 years old,
East Somerville.

HIGGINS, MRS. MABEL, 23 years old
498 Columbia street, East Somerville.

MARTIN, MRS. MAUD, 38 years old,
200 Cambridge street, Boston.

CRANE, MRS. SADIE, 32 years old, of
Niles court, Waltham.

While waiting to shout good-bye as the last train was making up, Samuel Comiskey, 28 years old, of 29 Cedar street, South Framingham, was caught between the last car of the train and the bumper. At the Relief Hospital he was found to be suffering from a crushed right foot.

**BRIGHTON AND WEST
ROXBURY SPEED MEN**

**Music, Cheer, Gifts and Speeches
Attest Interest of Districts in
Their Quotas.**

Church bells were rung and the hoarse whistle at the Brighton abbatoir tooted as the 71 young men from division 23 paraded from the Brighton municipal courthouse to Harvard and Brighton avenues, where they boarded trolley cars for the North station. Several thousand persons lined the streets and cheered the boys. At Market and Washington streets the boys' life and drum corps connected with St. Columbkille's Church joined the parade. Fred E. J. Dowling, chairman of the division board, headed the marchers. The men were given boxes of luncheon and tobacco before they left the courthouse.

The 61 lads selected from division 22, Jamaica Plain, assembled at Curtis Hall, where they were addressed by Judge Michael J. Murray, chairman of the board. Refreshments were given them, and there was an entertainment. The band of the local company of the state guard played during the entertainment and acted as an escort in the parade from the hall to the special cars.

The crowd of several thousand that assembled in the vicinity of the branch of the Public Library in West Roxbury to bid the 41 young men from division 23 farewell included several hundred Sunday school children from the various churches in the district, and they participated in the parade and sang. Addresses were given in the library by Arthur W. Joslin, chairman of the board; the Rev. E. H. Byington of the Roslindale Congregational Church, the Rev. J. Ralph Magee of the Daniel R. Jordan Memorial Church and Commander Jordan of the local post of the G. A. R. Each of the departing soldiers

received a sweater, the gifts being from the women of the Special Aid Society of the district, who had knitted them.

**ROXBURY GIVES SELECTED
MEN HEARTY FAREWELLS**

**Mayor Is Among Those Who Talk
to Division 13's Contingent in
Gymnasium.**

Gymnasium.
The 62 selected in division 13, Roxbury, were given a farewell reception and dinner at the Cabot street gymnasium, the exercises following the dinner being attended by more than 900 relatives and friends of the potential soldiers. Patrick F. Callahan, chairman of the division board, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. F. O'Farrell of St. Francis de Sales church, Mayor Curley, Thomas J. Fay, Senator James P. Timilty, Representative George E. Curran and William J. Larkin, gave addresses.

After Representative Curran concluded his remarks he presented to each of the selected men a combat kit. Music was by the Post 26, G. A. R. band, directed by W. F. Weeden. After the exercises the men were taken in automobiles to the Boston Theatre, where the principal exercises of the day were held.

**RECEPTION AND SERVICE
PRECEDE DEPARTURE**

Hyde Park Sends Its 46 Selected
in Motor Cars.

Men to Ayer in Motor Cars.
John P. Johnson, 66 Ruskin road, Milton, and Patrick J. Curley, 65 Business street, Hyde Park, were the only two of the quota of 46 men of the 24th Boston district, who failed to report yesterday to be sent to the Ayer cantonment. Later both men were found at their homes, gave satisfactory excuses and will leave for Ayer this morning.

The selected men were given a reception in Liberty Hall, Hyde Park, which was attended by more than 3000 persons. Past Commanders Robert F. Flanders and Patrick J. Keefe of Thomas Ingraham post, G. A. R., and Secretary Joseph Snow of John Cleary camp, United State Spanish War Veterans, made addresses. The men then marched to the Hyde Park Methodist church, where President Francis W. Darling of the Hyde Park public safety committee, delivered a patriotic address. Music was by a selected choir and was of a patriotic nature. James Shuffleberg received a wrist watch from his associates employed by the Bay State Railway Company. As the men marched from the church, each one received a United States flag.

Then followed a short parade which passed the Hyde Park fire station, in front of which was lined up District Chief Dolan and the crews and apparatus of engine 48 and ladder 28. The bells were rung and the marchers cheered by the firemen and friends. Automobiles furnished by Hyde Park citizens carried the men to Ayer.

SEP-27-1917.
APPROVES LAND TAKINGS
FOR PLAYGROUND PURPOSES

FOR PLAYGROUND

Mayor Curley yesterday approved the taking of a parcel of land known as the Burkhardt estate, on Mozart and Bolster streets, Jamaica Plain, for playground purposes. The estate contains about 46,000 square feet.

The mayor also approved the taking of a parcel of land on Saratoga and Bennington streets, East Boston, containing approximately 18,750 square feet, for a playground and mothers' rest.

SECOND QUOTA COMPLETE**About 20,000 Men Now Training at
Cantonment****Boston Contingent Added to 301st
Infantry****Many Arrivals Add to Activity of
Camp****All Should Be Uniformed During
Week**

Camp Devens, Ayer, Sept. 24—Through-
out the forenoon drafted men due here yes-
terday, and the several days preceding,
have been dropping into camp and reporting
for the military duty demanded of them by
the selective draft. The excuses offered
for their previous non-appearance are var-
ied and ingenious, but are generally ac-
cepted without comment, and the men
are given a hurried physical examination
and hustled to quarters already occupied
by men of their home locality whose ap-
pearance was made within the schedule
time. With the arrival yesterday after-
noon and last evening of the Boston draft
quota of about sixteen hundred men,
seven hundred more from Springfield, Pitts-
field and western Massachusetts, one hun-
dred more comprising the last New Hamp-
shire detachment, and about one hundred
stragglers from different sections, the sec-
ond draft quota of forty per cent of the
men to be made into soldiers of the Sev-
enty-Sixth Army Division is announced
as complete.

The camp registration now numbers ap-
proximately twenty thousand men, and
will so stand until the latter part of next
month when the final draft of the fifty-five
per cent balance will become operative
and fill Camp Devens to its capacity.

As a matter of fact, the arrival of this
additional fifty-five per cent will fill the
camp as now constructed and arranged
to far more than its capacity, which, ac-
cording to the original plan, asks for
37,600 men. But the work of providing
for the men added by the regimental en-
largements demanded by the Army re-
organization, which is largely a work of
rearrangement more than of reconstruc-
tion or addition, is being carried for-
ward with all possible haste by Captain
Edward Canfield, construction quar-
termaster, who promises that the camp will
be in shape for the remainder of the new
division.

The arrival of the Boston men late yester-
day afternoon was witnessed by almost as
great a crowd here as was present to bid
them good-by at the North Station when
they left the city. It is conservatively es-
timated that more than 100,000 were crowd-
ed in and about Camp Devens, and the line of
recruits who trudged up to the camp en-
trance at about the same hour fixed upon for
the departure of the day's guests and sight-
seers were several times brought to a stand-
still by the great throng. In spite of the
handicaps, the entry of the Boston men was
accomplished in fairly good order and in
contradistinction to that of the Connecticut
and northern New York troops who preceded
them. In both the latter cases the prohibi-
tion of the sale of intoxicants in the towns
of their entrainment was not observed with
any great amount of attention. One result
was that the camp ambulances and stretch-
ers had to be used in transferring a number
of them from the trains on which they ar-
rived.

This morning the view from Telegraph
Hill of the big area selected by Major
General Hodges as a parade and drill
ground furnishes an animated picture
and one which shows that no time is to
be lost in whipping the new increment
into shape. A hundred or more squads
and companies of the new men are being
given their first lesson in warfare. The
"veteran" rookies, who have been here
under instruction for three weeks are
discernible from their khaki uniforms
sprinkled throughout the civilian clad
lines, and are a material aid in bringing
the raw material to a realizing sense of
what is required of soldiers.

The only military equipment thus far
dealt out to the latest arrivals are the
army hats. According to Captain Arthur
F. Brown, assistant chief of staff, "there
is no reason why every recruit should
not be completely uniformed within the
present week."

"We have the goods," said Captain
Brown, "but have been hindered some-
what up to this time by a lack of trans-
portation facilities in getting goods out
of the quartermaster stores and into the
regimental stores. It is being done as
fast as we can accomplish it under the
circumstances and there will be no let-
up of activity until all men are out-
fitted."

The number of men transferred from
this camp to various units of Major Gen-
eral Edwards' Twenty-Sixth Division
was brought to about 900 yesterday when
200 more were taken to join the 104th
Infantry at Westfield. This filling of the
ranks of the Twenty-Sixth with drafted
men is necessary on account of the great
number who have been rejected from
General Edwards' command as unfit for
service, owing to derangements of the
heart and lungs. So far as is possible
the men transferred will be among the
last of the Twenty-Sixth to be taken
abroad for immediate service. They will
largely become members of the depot re-
serve, while the more experienced men
making up that body will soon go to
France.

The first fatality to be recorded in camp
was due to the accidental drowning yester-
day afternoon of George Belzil of Newbury,
Vt. Belzil arrived Wednesday and was
assigned to Battery B of the 302d Artillery.
He fell from a raft which he was attempt-
ing to pole across Robbins' Pond. The
body was recovered.

The arrangements for the making of the
third and last draft quotas are in the
hands of Major J. M. Wainwright, assist-
ant chief-of-staff, who announced this
morning that his plans were not yet formu-
lated to a point where he could give any
information concerning them. As the
Seventy-Sixth Division is now constituted
it consists of 20,000 men of whom 2000
are regulars. Massachusetts has furnished
9255, Connecticut 4941, New Hampshire 572,
Vermont 464, Rhode Island 995 and New
York 2517. The next, and last, quota will
number 17,882 men.

DENSE AND NOISY FAREWELL**Send-Off for 1500 of Boston's Drafted Men
is So Enthusiastic That They Have Dif-
ficulty in Boarding Trains for Ayer**

Fifteen hundred drafted men of Boston
—the first of the city's quota of the Na-
tional Army—left for the Ayer Camp
Sunday afternoon, and many times 1500
saw them off. In fact, it would be im-
possible to estimate with accuracy the
crowds that were on Boston Common, on
the streets between the Common and the
North Station, through which the men
marched to entrain, and at the station
itself.

Almost every feature planned as a
send-off for the men was changed unex-
pectedly and inevitably, because the men

who were leaving had apparently so
many friends. Mayor Curley had ar-
ranged for a farewell meeting in the Bos-
ton Theatre at two o'clock, but the thea-
tre was filled at 1.15 and so many more
people were outside than were inside
that Mayor Curley, when he arrived,
quickly changed the meeting-place to the
Parkman Bandstand on the Common.
Some 6000 men, women and children went
to the Common to say good-bye to the
potential soldiers, and other thousands
headed for the North Station where they
ran into solid walls of thousands more.
The crowds at the station were so dense
that they filled the midway, the train-
shed and the adjacent streets. Trains
could scarcely back in, and they pulled
out with similar difficulty.

There were so many citizens, indeed, who
wanted to give the "boys" a send-off that
not all the "boys" were able to get aboard
the two trains which left for Ayer shortly
after three o'clock; and, although there were
apparently enough police on hand to break
up almost any crowd, they were practically
helpless in the surging throng that over-
flowed the station. The men, therefore, who
could not get away on one of the earlier
trains left at five o'clock. It was not be-
cause the crowd diminished appreciably in
these two hours, but because the men at
length were able to worm their way through
the trampled to the train.

There is no doubt that many mothers,
wives, sisters and sweethearts had planned
a tender farewell, but if tears were shed at
the departure of the trains, they were not so
much at the parting as from the fact that
relatives were not able to get anywhere near
the men who were going. Indeed, most of
the 1500 hustled aboard as best they might.
This was their objective; and relatives,
friends and sweethearts were lost in the
crowd. Persons who were not weeping were
cheering, and not everybody had tears, for
the cheering was a dull roar, rising and fall-
ing, for practically two hours.

When it was apparent that the farewell
exercises could not be held at the Boston
Theatre satisfactorily, and the men had
gone to the Common, Mayor Curley said
that all speaking must be brief. He spoke
of the Common as a fitting place for a
send-off and urged the men to go forth
in the same spirit as did former soldiers in
national crises—for the principles of lib-
erty and democracy. He assured them that,
as long as there was a dollar in the city
treasury, their families would not want.
The mayor said, also, that working with
the President and governor he will try to
have the alien siacker put in the front
ranks.

Governor McCall also told the men not
to feel that their families would want, for
he promised to endeavor to secure such
legislation as shall make them comfort-
able while the bread-winners are away.

Cardinal O'Connell was represented by
Mgr. Splaine, who urged the men to be
faithful to the lessons they had learned at
their mothers' knees, and faithful to the
demand which the country lays on willing
shoulders.

Bishop Lawrence recalled that, as a
boy, he had known personally Devens,
Shaw, Bartlett and Lowell, and he asked
the drafted men to go with the spirit of
these older fighters. As for the parents
and friends—mothers, fathers, brothers,
sisters, sweethearts—of the men, he
asked their help in backing up the new
soldiers, by encouragement and prayers.
"Boston will follow these men," con-
cluded Bishop Lawrence, "and when they
return, Boston will welcome them
in the name of peace, in the name of
democracy and in the name of our God."
"It is good to witness your enthusi-
asm," declared Rabbi Harry Levi to the
men. "Answer the call that has come to
you. Forward march! Go with your
shoulders, your eyes, your hearts lifted.
Face the sun. Fight not for vengeance,
but for principle. Fight, but fight like
men, like Americans, not like beasts and

Continued next page.

(1) savages." With hands playing, and with Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Bishop Lawrence, Mgr. Splaine and State Treasurer Burrill in line, the men headed for the North Station through a dense and cheering crowd which packed the sidewalks in Tremont street, Scollay square, Sudbury and Portland streets. A hundred yards from the station, the marchers came to a wall of people, and it was only through the most active efforts of

the police that two thirds of the soldiers were able to push through and get aboard the first two of the trains for Ayer.

GIVES \$1000 TO 301ST REGIMENT

Fund Being Raised by Special Aid Society Amounts to \$3854

The fund that is being raised for the 301st Infantry by the Special Aid Society has now reached \$3854. The movement to raise such company and regimental funds meets with the approval of Major General Hodges, who says: "I can think of no more practical way of adding to the comfort of the men than by contributing to these funds which are spent for the many small conveniences needed in every company, and which are not provided for in any other way. I hope the movement will continue until every organization and division is provided for."

The following contributions to the fund are acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged	\$2550
Miss Mary C. Wheelwright	10
Miss Anne M. Robbins	2
Anonymous	10
Mrs. H. E. R.	2
Mrs. Carl P. Bennett	50
Kenneth C. R. White	1000
E. S. P. C. Bayles	25
Mrs. W. C. Bayles	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lowell Blake	100
Miss P. S. Thaxter	5
Total	\$3854

SEPT-10-1917

BOSTON SCHOOLS REOPEN

Attendance Will Reach 106,000, It Is Expected.

Rush for Cards at Superintendent's Office

Ninth Grade Plan Is Given Its First Test

Farm-Work Boys Given to Oct. 1 to Go Back

Every public school in Boston opened today. The School Committee's rooms on Mason street were crowded until early afternoon with children seeking certificates for the high schools, and Superintendent Dyer and his staff were among the busiest people in any downtown offices. Most of the children were those who had been graduated from the elementary schools last June and did not follow instructions and secure their credentials at that time. As a result, when they reported to the high schools today, they found that they must go to the superintendent's office and obtain approved cards. They were not "forehanded," as one of the school officials put it. Some of the boys and girls needed cards because they had moved to Boston from other cities and towns.

According to the best estimate available today, the total registration will be about 106,000. Last year it was 107,063 and the year before (the record), 113,081. The decrease of 6018 on the last day of the opening month in 1916, compared with the

year before, later was reduced by half as many children, kept away on account of the infantile paralysis epidemic, returned in a few weeks.

The drop in Boston's school attendance is said to be likely to continue as long as the war lasts and immigration is practically suspended. It is an interesting phase of the school situation here and should furnish relief to the city in the matter of new buildings and additional teachers.

No new building was opened today but two nearing completion in Dorchester, one the Rochambeau, are expected to be ready about Thanksgiving. The Robert G. Shaw School in West Roxbury, it is hoped, will be put in commission about the first of the year. It was authorized three years ago last March, but there has been long delay in finishing it and the date of opening has not been settled. No other schoolhouses are being built at present.

The repairs which have been in progress during the summer vacation are said to be practically finished, although all are not. No repairs being made now, however, will cause any serious difficulty for the teaching force.

For the boys who have been in the summer camps maintained under direction of the School Committee at Essex, Topsfield, Ipswich, Concord and North Falmouth, for boys of the high schools who are employed on farms near the camps, an extension of the time for starting studies has been granted to Oct. 1. This will enable the boys to finish their farm jobs. The camps have proved beneficial to the boys' health and have enabled them to earn considerable money when they otherwise might have been wasting time. The School Committee is planning an extension of the system for next summer. The farmers have come to learn that the boys will do their work thoroughly and they are anxious to have the arrangement continued.

Owing to the industrial situation and the demand for workers of all kinds, the high-school registration is expected to drop from 500 to 1000 on the total and the starting of the new ninth grade in six districts will take away more than 1000 other boys and girls who ordinarily would have progressed to the high schools. They now will be kept in their old buildings. This system will give six elementary grades, three intermediate grades and three years' work in the high schools. It is something after the Western idea of junior high schools, although the latter are separately housed. Some Boston suburbs have adopted the junior high system.

The class now starting its last year's work at Mechanic Arts High School will be the first to be graduated under the plan put into effect three years ago whereby the school is a "finishing" institution instead of a preparatory school as before. The boys now get more shop work, longer house study and much less academic study. The course fits boys for supervisory jobs.

Only about twelve teachers have quit their positions on account of the war, it was said, and all of these have been resignations. Most of these men are Plattsburgers and their places have been filled by temporary appointments. There is a considerable number of men teachers who are subject to the draft, but as yet none has been drawn, and the committee will cope with that situation as it develops. While the war has not made noticeable inroads on the teaching force, Cupid has, and about forty teachers, all women, have resigned to be married. Their places have been filled.

SEPT-11-1917

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS

State's Share in Million-Dollar Campaign

New England Librarians Talk Over Project

All-Day Session at Boston Public Library

Luncheon Is Enjoyed at Copley-Plaza

A million dollars to buy books for soldiers and sailors is the mark set by the American Library Association. This money will be collected by means of a campaign in the week beginning Sept. 24, and the effort will be nation-wide.

Massachusetts' efforts in this direction were outlined at meetings held this forenoon and afternoon at the Boston Public Library and at a luncheon at which the guests—trustees and librarians of New England—filled the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza.

Miss Katharine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, presided at the opening meeting in the lecture hall of the Public Library, and, although she was an expeditious chairman, there was so much interest in the project as evidenced by many questions that two speeches were put over till afternoon. William F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Public Library, said that the share of Massachusetts in the million-dollar fund will be \$200,000, and that Boston's share will be \$50,000. From all indications, however, the State will give more, and the national fund is likely to exceed twice a million dollars. But it is all needed, for the project, as outlined by Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, calls for a library building 12 by 120 for each of thirty-two army cantonments, with 15,000 volumes. The volumes will be distributed from twelve divisional centres, and these, as well as the libraries, must be maintained for at least two years.

The Soldiers Want Books

There was evidence from a number of librarians and trustees that the soldiers and sailors in camp or station crave reading matter in variety; and the officers, moreover, are anxious for technical books. This work, it was shown, is to be centralized, and to avoid duplication, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus will cooperate with the American Library Association.

Other speakers—particularly A. A. Protzman and J. K. Allen—explained campaign methods such as collecting money by the use of teams and the necessary publicity before and during campaign week. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., outlined, for Massachusetts the legal limits to which trustees may go in giving aid to this plan.

Frederick C. Hicks of the Columbia University Law Library, and C. F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library were the speakers at the afternoon session.

Shortly before one o'clock the company repaired to the Copley-Plaza for luncheon, at which Mr. Coolidge presided. Here the speakers included Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Colonel Paul Azan, Brigadier General Johnston, and H. C. Wellman of Springfield. All New England was represented among the guests at the head table.

Continued next page

RECORD CROWD CHEER DRAFTED

Thousands Attend Community Farewell on Common to Boston's 40 P. C. Quota.

Amid the deafening cheers of one of the largest crowds the downtown streets of the city have ever seen, 1500 selected young men left Boston yesterday afternoon for Camp Devens. Almost a triumphal procession was the parade to the North station, as thousands of relatives and friends followed the Hub's 40 per cent. quota bound for the National Army cantonment at Ayer.

It was a community farewell during the parade and while the men were en-training. Although the great crowd, which in the North station and in the streets leading to the railroad terminal was estimated at 100,000, including many a parent, wife and sweetheart, the density of the throng made impossible very many of the personal "good-bys" that thousands had come to say.

So determined, however, were friends of Boston's drafted boys to shake the hands of their selected comrades that police lines were ignored, the line of conscripts entering the station broken in a score of places, and five divisions of the city's citizen-soldiers so delayed that the two long special trains pulled out before the local boards could get their men to the track. An emergency train, made up after a two-hour wait, took to Ayer nearly 400 men whose entrance into the station police and sailors effected when a narrow lane to the tracks had been made.

Governor and Mayor

Led by Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley, the parade of the city's picked men started from the Common shortly before 3 o'clock, after the farewell meeting at the Parkman Bandstand. Tremont street, Scollay square, Sudbury, Portland and Causeway streets, the route of the parade, were so lined with crowds the sidewalks could not accommodate that frequently the men marching eight abreast were forced to reduce the number to six, and, just before the North station was reached, a line of four could barely make its way unbroken. The Boston Theatre had proved too small for those who sought admission, and the station was equally unable to meet the demands made upon it.

Those who had seen the parade on Tremont street jammed into spaces between the lines and in the rear of divisions. The rapidly marching mass of cheering men, women and children increased by hundreds every few steps, and a crowd about the size of the United States standing army of a few years ago clamored for admission to the trainshed.

LEADS KILTIES WHO COME TODAY



LIEUT. COL. W. D. BIRCHALL

HIGHLANDERS START BOSTON

DRIVE TODAY

Parades and Rallies Will
Feature Campaign—500
Recruits Wanted.

Boston will be attacked, captured and maybe, as far as eligible foreign-born males are concerned, carried off by the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada, led by Lieut. Col. W. D. Birchall, in a big fall drive that starts at 7.30 this morning, when the kilties land at the North Station from Montreal.

There will be a parade at 10.30 through downtown streets, ending at the Common, where at noon a rally will be staged with speaking, and music from the two bands the "Black Watch," as the Highlanders are known, are bringing with them. At 4 P. M. there will be a second parade and rally on the Common, while at night the busy day will be climaxed with a third parade and monster rally at the Arena at 8 o'clock, when Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, regimental officers and others will deliver addresses.

This will constitute the biggest drive for recruits undertaken in New England since the war began.

"We want 500 enlistments," said a member of the local committee, making preparations for the day's activities, last night.

ENDICOTT CALLS HEARING ON MILK

Case of Producers, Who
Ask Increase, to Be Dis-
cussed Today.

An admission that the New England Milk Producers' Association has already demanded an increased price from the contractors, to go into effect Monday, was made at the hearing called at City Hall yesterday by Chairman Victor A. Heath of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

Secretary Richard Pattee headed a committee of milk producers yesterday and explained that the schedule of increased prices had been forwarded to Food Administrator Hoover at Washington, with a detailed explanation of all the increased costs now entering into the raising of milk.

Administrator Hoover returned the communication to Henry B. Endicott, his local representative, and Endicott will hold a hearing at the State House at 11 o'clock this morning, at which the entire matter will be thrashed out.

Being the Letters of

A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday Night, Sept. 23, 1917.

Dear Mike:

At one of the Tammany dances a few years ago, the man who was leading the grand march lost a suspender button just as he was parading impressively down the center of the crowded hall.

The startled and bewildered look that flashed across his face makes me think of the expression on Mayor Curley's face last week when one of his lieutenants brought him the news that the Finance Commission is going to have a constable serve him with a summons to take the witness stand in the bonding probe within a short time.

I'm beginning to think that Curley needs an alibi on that \$10,000 incident about as badly as that man needed a suspender button or a shingle nail in the middle of that dance hall. The situation is awkward. Curley issued a statement saying that he was able to build his magnificent Jamaicaaway residence through having received \$10,000 from his partnership in the Daly Plumbing and Supply Company. Daly, under oath, denied having given Curley a nickel for his partnership, but was unable to account for what became of \$10,000 "invested" by two paving contractors in a land deal he promoted.



Bring in Bad News

Curley's scouts (and he's got about 3000 of them) brought in some bad news to the Throne Room last week. One story was to the effect that the Fin. Com. may try to have Daly's brother-in-law disbarred as an attorney on the strength of what Judge Carroll of the Supreme Court said about his activities in the bonding scandal.

The other story was to the effect that the Fin. Com.'s trial attorney, Henry F. Hurlburt, has been seen in conference with income tax officials at the State House within the past week and that Tax Commissioner Trefry may be summoned by the Fin. Com. to find out whether the sworn statements of Daly's father-in-law and brother-in-law concerning their income agree with their sworn testimony as to their profits at the bonding hearings.

There is another story going the rounds that Daly's partner in the plumbing business was not Jim Curley but a woman. Ye gods, what a bombshell that would be, after the Fin. Com. working for months under the belief that Curley was the partner.

through he had Timilty making John D. Rockefeller look like a pauper.

Sullivan Has an Auto

Sullivan has an auto. I don't know where he got the \$45 to buy it, because he started his campaign with only \$18 to his name. He calls it a "Twin Two Peanut Roaster." It is patched up with string, hairpins and rope. The headlights are broken and held together by pieces of court plaster. When it goes (which is seldom) it sounds like a couple of skeletons with St. Vitus dance having a wrestling match on a tin roof.

The first time I saw it (I heard it before I could see it) was in Dorchester. The fire apparatus was whistling and clanging its way to a fire in a three-decker, and clattering along behind, with one tire as flat as a walter's feet, came Sullivan in his "Twin Two." When he reached the scene of the fire, which he knew would draw a bigger crowd than any advertised rally, he wheeled his tin lizard alongside of the fire apparatus and started a stump speech.



He talked about his nine children, the oldest of which he said was in arms at the front in France, and the youngest of which is in arms at home. He talked about his lack of funds to fight the Paving King.

"You may notice stains on my clothing," he concluded, "my wife bought a pint of naphtha to clean them. I stole the bottle and poured it in the tank of this automobile in order to come here to this fire and hold a rally."

I wouldn't be surprised to see the miracle happen and see Sullivan elected, Mike. Last night one of Lomasney's men told me that Martin may split his district and give half of it to Sullivan because he is beginning to think that Timilty is on the skids politically.

Another night last week I went out to Curley's old Tammany ward and there's a merry little row over there. Joe Oakhem is running against the Tammany Club slate and I think he'll win. Curley has sent a lot of labor leaders out to talk against Oakhem because of his vote in the famous "bread bill" row between two yeast concerns last year at the State House. If you remember, Curley was in that "bread bill" fight up to his eyebrows.

Oakhem showed up at one rally after the labor leaders had finished. When he learned what they spoke on he said, "That legislation should not be called the 'Curley bread bill.' There is only one way to refer to it when you know what happened during the lobbying that reached City Hall. It should be called the 'Curley dough bill.'"

I wonder what he meant, Mike; I wonder what he meant?

Fight for Timilty's Berth



Tuesday brings the State primaries, and I think the vote will be incredibly small. About the only local fight that looks really hot is the Mutt and Jeff campaign for the Governor's Council between Senator "Diamond Jim"

Timilty, the Paving King, and Lewis R. Sullivan. On the stump they are ringers for Mutt and Jeff.

Timilty is worried. He has unwound the six miles of rope that was around his campaign purse, lifted out the bird's nest, and is passing out the kale. Sullivan has been ripping him up the back in every corner of the city. Lewie isn't bigger than a pint of peanuts, but he's a wolf on the stump. He's been saying everything about Timilty, not worrying whether it's true or not.

One night in Roxbury he declared that Timilty has \$2,000,000 in the bank. Just then Timilty drove up in a touring car as big as a locomotive. It was a rented car, but that didn't bother Sullivan. Timilty used to campaign in a dump cart and it got him votes. But that big touring car is losing him votes. When Sullivan got

There's a good fight going on for Timilty's berth as senator. Timilty is backing Al Moore, the Municipal Souse of the Curley administration. They have a new name for Moore. They call him the "Massaged Orator." Then there is "Weeping Willie" Sullivan of Ward 14, who is strong in his own ward, and "Movie George" Curran of Ward 13. Curran is spending a ton of coin, but it's his own, and I think he'll win.

Moore is campaigning hard. He owns a band and Curley gives him plenty of work at municipal concerts. At one city concert at the Marcella Street Playgrounds where Moore's band was playing (the city paying the bill), a half dozen song boosters sang campaign songs telling what a great friend of the people Al Moore is. Al gave four encores to that song.

Down in the West End it's the same old story of trying the impossible stunt of kicking Martin Lomasney's political marionettes. John H. Farley, the perpetual anti-Lomasney candidate, is trying to kick John I. Fitzgerald for the Senate. They are beginning to call Farley the "leaky faucet" candidate because he's always running.

BLACK WATCH MEN HERE

Highlanders March to Help British Recruiting

Review at State House by Adjutant General

Curley Presents Regiment with Colors

Rousing Rally on Boston Common at Noon

SEP 24 1917

THE LADIES OF HELL

(The German title for the Highland Regiments)

There's a toss of the sporrán,
A swing of the kilt,
And a screech frae the pipers
In blood-stirring lilt;
They step out together,
As the pibroch notes swell—
Oh, they're bonnie braw fighters,
The Ladies of Hell.

They are far frae the heather
And far frae the moor;
As the rack of their hillsides
Their faces are dour.
Oh, "The Campbells are coming"
Frae corrie and fell—
What thrill to their slogan,
These Ladies of Hell!

As they charged at Culloden
Like fire o'er the brae,
Their brothers are charging
In Flanders today,
And one lesson in manners
The Boche has learned well:
It's "Make way for the Ladies"—
The Ladies of Hell.

Boston citizens were treated today to one of the best military parades it has seen since the beginning of the war, for although they were not numerous, the detail of men from the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada—the Black Watch Regiment—had a soldierly bearing which comes from experience; and it is especially true in their case, for their attack upon the Germans was so fierce that they earned the name, "Ladies of Hell"—the feminine characterization referring, no doubt, to their kilts. That is as far as they have ladylike qualities, for they are bronzed and sturdy soldiers, who in manual and marching, showed their training.

Escorting the Black Watch men were three hundred bluejackets, with a band, from the Charlestown Navy Yard, and two companies of the Eleventh Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard.

The Highlanders got 'n at the North Station about nine o'clock, and the parade, which was in the interest of British recruiting, started from Derne street at 10.30.

The Black Watch men and their escort lined up before the State House, and Adjutant General Stevens, representing Governor McCall, reviewed them.

Review by Adjutant General

With the adjutant general on the lowest steps of the State House were Colonel John S. Dennis, Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Murray, Brigadier General W. A. White, C. M. G., and Charles Stewart, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for New England on British recruiting. Colonel Dennis is the officer in charge of recruiting for the New England campaign.

The Highlanders carried, besides their regimental colors and the Union Jack, a United States flag lent to them by Mayor Curley; and after the review by the adju-

tant general, the regimental band played "The Star Spangled Banner" in salute to the colors.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Birchall, commander of the Black Watch, then gave the order to march, and the Highlanders, with their escort, proceeded through Park and Tremont streets, between lines of cheering people, including many of British ancestry, to School street and City Hall.

Stars and Stripes for Highlanders

Mayor Curley, standing on the steps of City Hall, welcomed the officers and members of the regiment, and presented the Highlanders with another set of colors—the Stars and Stripes—to keep.

"This flag is given," said the mayor, "in appreciation of the valor of the Black Watch Regiment, and it is my pleasure to present you with the colors of this republic in the hope that you will be successful in your mission here, and that you will bring to your colors many of the men, who properly should be fighting there, to help in the destruction of Prussian autocracy, the triumphal march to Berlin, and the establishment of democracy throughout the world."

With Colors of the King

Colonel Dennis, replying to Mayor Curley on behalf of the regiment, said: "In presenting us with these colors, you are adding immensely to your generosity, as expressed in the colors already lent to us. These colors which are now our very own, will be kept and honored, and we shall be proud to carry them side by side with those of our king in the common cause in which we are all engaged." The regimental band again played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the officers and members of the regiment, who had formed in the yard in front of City Hall, saluted.

The line of march was then resumed and the Highlanders and their escort continued through School, Washington and Boylston streets to the Common, where a noon rally was held at the Parkman Bandstand.

Rally at Arena Tonight

This evening, in the Boston Arena at eight o'clock, there will be another rally in the interest of British recruiting, and among those who have been invited to occupy box seats are Brigadier General White, head of the British Recruiting Mission in the United States; Major D. Walkley and Captain K. D. Merlatt of the Boston Recruiting Mission; Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Colonel Azan, head of the French Army instructors at Harvard University; General C. R. Edwards, Brigadier General John A. Johnston, Adjutant General Stevens, Captain William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard; Bishop Lawrence, Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., Brigadier General Butler Ames and Dr. Morton Prince.

The evening rally will succeed one on the Common at four o'clock; and there will be a parade from the Commonwealth Hotel by the Black Watch for each of these occasions, the line of march this evening being through Park, Tremont and Boylston streets, Copley square and Huntington avenue, with a return over the same route after the rally.

The campaign for recruits will continue in Boston for several days, and the New England campaign, which will include all the six States, until Oct. 13.

Recruiting Plans Are Thorough

While the recruiting drive is going on in New England, several hundred volunteer scouts, working under the direction of John B. Patterson of Boston, head of the British-Canadian Mission Exemption Board, will be engaged in securing from selection boards here all the names of men who have secured exemption from service in the United States National Army on the ground that they are British subjects.

Recently a statement compiled in the

mayor's office was sent to the British-Canadian Mission officers. This statement shows that for fourteen years previous to the outbreak of the war 1,152,046 foreign-born people came to Massachusetts. Of these 76,255 were from England, 27,488 from Scotland and 110,397 from Ireland.

Of the total number of foreigners who came here it is estimated that at the outbreak of the war there were in the State 300,000 males who were not naturalized up to August, 1914.

MANY RECRUITS ENROLL

Enthusiasm of Big Crowd on the Common Leads to Busy Scenes at British-Canadian Headquarters

Five thousand persons straggled round the Parkman bandstand this noon and listened to fervent appeals for recruits to replenish the depleted ranks of the British and Canadian armies. It was a scene of enthusiasm such as the speakers declared that they have seldom seen in their campaign for new material. Nine men volunteered during the exercises, all of whom walked to the bandstand and were introduced, while at the same time the headquarters at 44 Broadfield street were crowded with young men ready to offer their services for war. The officers were delighted at the ready response and privately stated that their hopes for Boston were in a fair way to be realized during the week.

Speaking with a megaphone, Charles Stewart, chairman of the citizens' committee for New England on British recruiting, presided. He told of the urgent need for Canadians and British residents in New England to assume the responsibilities which citizens of those countries and the United States are obliged to assume under conscription. Every suggestion of responsibility on the part of young manhood to resist the desire for world dominion on the part of Germany was applauded. Likewise, the response to appeals for money that the chairman made on behalf of wounded soldiers, was most generous. Women passed through the crowd with tin pans, which, when presented at the stand, were filled.

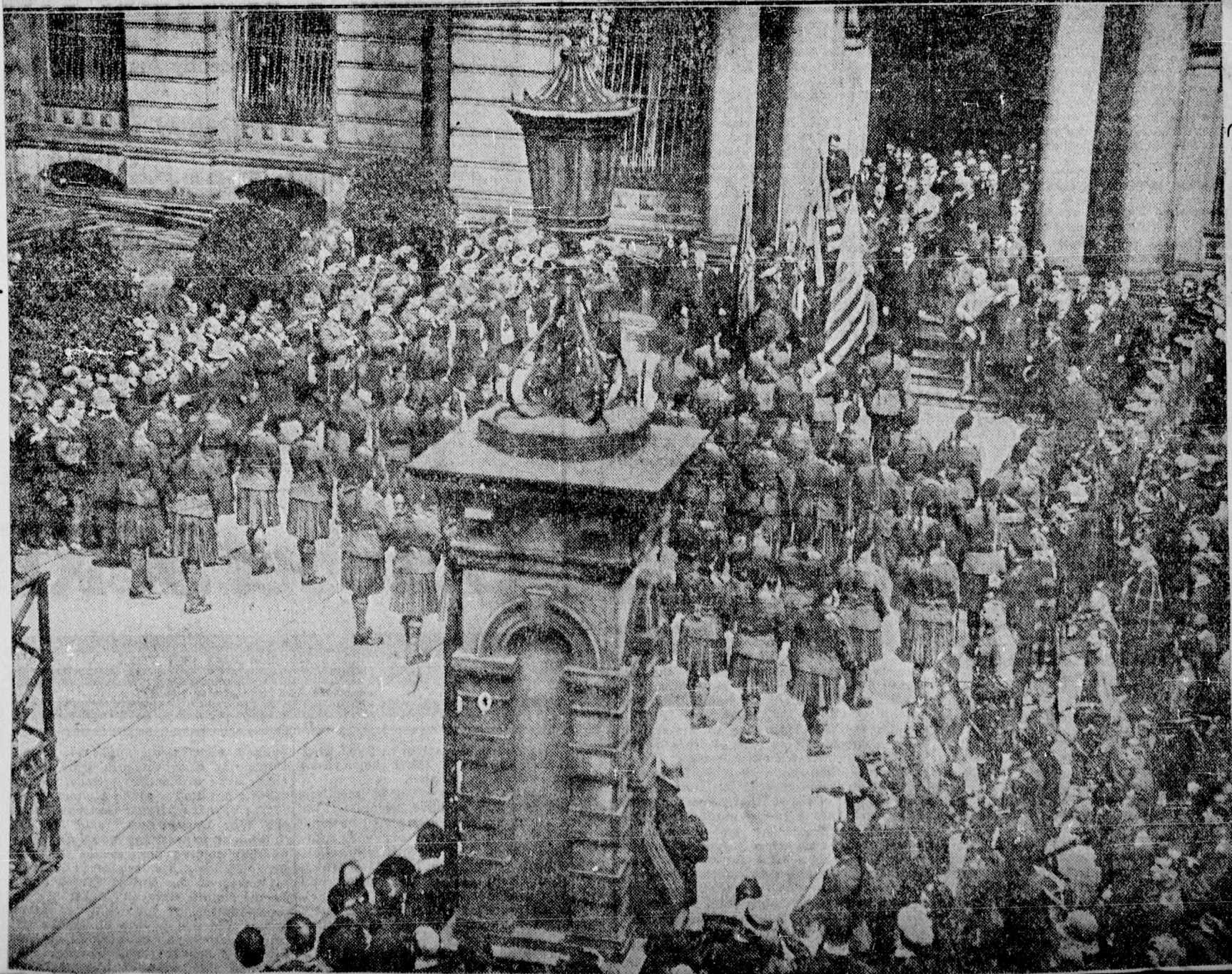
"Who will come up first?" Mr. Stewart shouted, after the band had played several selections dear to the hearts of loyal Britons and Canadians. One by one the nine men appeared, nearly all of them suggesting by their appearance that they had left their work to volunteer. These men were escorted to a neighboring tent where the formalities were gone through. One of the Company and Marcus Braun, its editor. These photographs, he said, would be at the disposal of the Senate if it considered an investigation desirable.

Another photographic copy, Senator King said, is of a German embassy check for \$2000, drawn on a Washington bank, payable to the Fair Play Publishing Company, which appears, according to Senator King's evidence, to have been liberally catered to by the German embassy. Mr. Braun, its publisher, is regarded as a leader of Hungarians throughout the country. He is a Hungarian himself.

Senator King spoke of a check for \$1500 paid to Mr. Braun by the German embassy. Also, he said, there was a letter dated April 20, 1915, from Mr. Braun, acknowledging receipt of \$1000. Another check, for \$100, dated April 9, 1915, was signed by J. P. Ryan, also of the Fair Play Publishing Company.

Continued next page.

Black Watch Regiment Receives Colors From Mayor Curley



(1) TRANSCRIPT. SEPT. 24 - 1917.

BOSTON'S 'FIRST 40' LAUGH THEIR WAY TO CAMP

SEP 24 1917 (B1)
By BERT FORD.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Sept. 24.—
"What's up, fellows? Why all the racket? What's that guy blowing the horn for? Is it the Fourth of July?" asked Harry Liebert of Division 15 from Roxbury, rubbing blurred eyes.

"Fourth nothing!" interrupted Tommy Bryant. "Feels more like Christmas. Who's going skating?"

"Pipe Dinny Coughlin snoozin' just as if he was at home and there wasn't any war," drawled Jack O'Keefe, yawning. "Quit your snoring and tumble out, Dinny. You're in the army now. Alarm clocks don't go here."

"James, prepare my baw-th," bawled Tom Hughes.

"Bath? Say, you'll be scraping pans and peeling spuds before dinner."

"Listen to him. It ain't called 'dinner' in the army. Every meal is called 'mess.' Wonder if that's what they are," broke in Liebert. "Say, when I opened my peepers and saw bare planks and rows of cots I thought it was a dream and I sat up and rubbed my eyes, and then it all came. Well, boy, we're here after all the aalk and examinations and thinking."

"That was some sendoff they gave

us in Boston. Did you notice all those faces in the Boston Theatre and the flags, clouds of them. When these

three guys came out and sang that song, 'Keep the Love Light Burning in the Window Till the Boys Come Marching Home,' I saw a woman in black in the lower right hand box wipe tears from her eyes, and then I noticed other handkerchiefs go up all over the house, and somebody's old man down front had to mop his eyes, too.

"And then when Mayor Curley came in and they cheered and he told them they must adjourn to the Parkman Bandstand because thousands were unable to get in, perhaps there wasn't a scramble for the Common. And the way that crowd gathered was a wonder. And then bands and flags came from everywhere, and there was more speech making and all hands fell. And did you ever see such a jam as was at the North Station?"

"Cut the oratory, Harry. Anybody'd think you were running for Congress."

"There goes that fellow playing revelry on his horn again," said Coughlin.

"Where did you get your military education, Dinny? It ain't called revelry. It's spelled — Well, anyway, it sounds more like revelry."

"You're thinking of Kelly Stenics," broke in Hughes. "We have them before breakfast. Settin' up drill they call it where you twist the sleep out of you acting like a Swedish acrobat."

"I suppose we play golf after morning mess," suggested O'Keefe. "More likely they'll hand you a golf stick in the shape of an anchor, the kind Hike's grandfather used in the city department and start you diggin' trenches, the tony name for sewers."

And as the banter waged Boston's 1,514 young patriots, whose departure resulted in such a big Sabbath demonstration back home, tumbled out of cots and dressed after a good night's sleep, ready and curious for the first duties of army life.

They were in gay mood. In fact, though it may sound harsh to say so, it's the gospel truth, that about all of the grief was left behind in the North station and the objects of the tears and heartaches were as jolly as excursionists as the specials carried them here.

Boston's farewell pleased the boys. They mentioned it frequently today. They hoped the folks weren't worrying, because, as they figured it in the flush of youth on the first day of their great adventure, things looked pretty interesting and every mother's son was fit as a fiddle and happy.

Come to think of it, a uniform these days is a certificate of sound health and a clean, vigorous body. If a youngster didn't enjoy these he could not be sporting one, or have the honor of being accepted in Uncle Sam's growing army. True, it will be weeks before the lads who came yesterday from Boston and the western part of the State can wear olive drab, because factories are swamped with orders, but to be in the service even in civilian garb shows physical fitness, something to be proud of.

MARRIED A WEEK.

It is doubtful if the 1,514 who were given such a flattering ovation will ever again witness anything equal to

the scene at the North Station. The crowds of mothers, sisters, sweethearts, fathers, brothers, cousins and friends were so dense that recruits were swept away from their divisions and relatives squirmed through in a hopeless effort to find their "Willie" or their "Dick" or their "Iky."

Members of exemption boards who accompanied each of the twenty-five Boston divisions into camp here, had a task trying to keep their men together at the North Station, owing to the crush. Roll calls were held and men were missing and they had to come on other sections.

When the roll in one coach was started a young man's name was called three times without response. Finally he was noticed standing on the track with a slip of a girl in pearl gray suit and pumps clinging to him weeping.

"Come on, there, Walter. They want you inside. Better shorten the good-bye gobs and report."

"Go ahead with the roll. I'll be there in a minute," answered Walter with sober face.

"Not on your life. Kiss her again and come now. Remember, you're under discipline."

And with a kiss and embrace that must have nearly stifled her, Walter broke away reluctantly and climbed aboard.

"He's only been married a week and it's new yet," said a comrade to the conductor.

Women and girls with red eyes inquired anxiously at platform after platform and window after window, if the ones they sought were inside, and sympathetic youngsters bawled out the names asked for.

"Will you kindly page the Kaiser

for me," piped a recruit with red eyes.

CROWDS WAVE FAREWELL.

Finally, the throng became so dense that it was impossible to move on the platforms and hundreds of disappointed relatives had to stand and await the departure of the trains without another hand clasp with the one they were most interested in.

Thousands fought meanwhile to get into the station. They entered side doors and circled trains and massed far out to the very trestle spanning the channel. The recruits were carried here in three sections. The first two sections consisted of fourteen coaches. A smaller section followed with a balance of 250 men.

As the first section moved slowly out of the train shed the crowd on both platforms closed in and blotted out the track like the wake of a steamer and they waved silently, but there was not a single cheer. It was a crowd as solemn as it was large. The second section started a few minutes later.

During the journey of thirty-five miles crowds waved farewell with handkerchiefs, hats and flags. The boys had chalked the sides of the coaches, announcing where they hailed from.

Two cloth signs tacked to one coach read, "to Berlin via Ayer."

BAPTISM OF DUST.

The first section pulled in at the siding skirting Camp Devens at 4:30 the men jumped out nimbly and were ordered to fall into columns of fours by mounted officers under Major Rhinelander Waldo, formerly police commissioner in New York.

No sooner did they step from the cinders of the road to the wagon train that winds through the camp to the receiving field two miles distant, than they received their baptism of Camp Devens' dust. It was ankle deep.

"Here's where we spoil our shines," said a dapper youth with blond hair.

"There's another German trench," said a lanky youth, carrying a suitcase, the size of a small trunk on his shoulder, as his foot went into a depression.

"How do we look, officer?" asked another as he and his mates tramped past a group of mounted lieutenants.

"Intensive training with a capital T," said another, at the end of the first pile of dust and turns.

Both sides of the wagon path were lined with dump laborers and soldiers, and the chaps who seemed to do the most "kidding" were those who had only been in camp a few days.

"This is the life," sung out an artillery man.

"Eyes front! Glad to greet you, Hayfeet. Welcome to our winter resort. Takes a little more than an hour to get here, but a year or two and probably more to get back."

SPLENDID SHOWING.

The Boston recruits made a splendid showing. They were a well-dressed, jolly, athletic lot and the crowd couldn't put anything over on them. Repartee was sharp.

As the column approached the park in which scores of automobiles were clustered there was a konk chorus. It was a strange looking army. The slanting rays of the sun were reflected on the sides of bags and bundles of every shape and description.

Some youngsters carried all they wanted in bags scarcely large enough for lunches, while others strained under a suitcase and several bundles.

As they tramped toward the medicos who examined throats and eyes for signs of contagious disease, the men loosened their ties. It didn't

next page

take more than an hour to examine the 1,514 from Boston, and they were swallowed up, laughing and singing in little squads in a labyrinth of trees and new shacks, part of Uncle Sam's great army at last.

Hundred Thousand Out to Say Goodby.

By R. E. McHILLIN. B6.

So the "Big Draft went out."

In the glory of a September Sabbath, Boston's "First Farty" went swinging down the age-old road of war. And behold, a city of stone and iron melted into a great village, that was only one immense and simple heart, athrob with tenderness.

Boston mustered more than 100,000 to say goodby to her conscript soldiers as they turned their faces toward the Ayer camp, toward France, toward all that lies in France and beyond.

Boston mustered more than 100,000 to say good-bye to her conscript soldiers as they turned their faces toward the Ayer camp, toward France, toward all that lies in France and beyond.

And it was a village crowd—at times almost a rabble—thronging the Common, tripping through the streets beside the bands and at last choking the North Station shed as the two trains with their 1,514 embryo soldiers, steamed away.

BREAK BONDS OF RESERVE.

Now—for all the 100,000—it was the "gang around the corner" calling a cheery "so long" to Abie and "Red" and Jimmy and all the other comrades of the piping days of peace. Now it seemed a great fostering mother, anxious and tender and brave. Now it trembled with the welling emotions of a mighty lover, or standing with a serene and quiet dignity, breathed a fatherly benediction over the heads of the departing sons. It was such a crowd as Boston had never seen and in all probability never will see again, 100,000 home folks "just saying good-bye."

Early in the afternoon before it was definitely decided that the Boston Theatre ceremonies might better be adjourned to the Common because of the immense throng that pushed into Washington street and blocked the thoroughfare, the Coast Artillery Band played "Home, Sweet Home." The sweet strains of the old song broke all the bonds of reserve. Under its magic the farewell multitude became as one. Soldiers and statesmen, priest and merchant, rich man and poor man, stood together, marched together, prayed together, and at the very last went together.

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley marched on foot in the parade from the Common to the station. Behind them, shoulder to shoulder, significant of the day's meaning, came Bishop Lawrence, Monsignor Spaine and Rabbi Harry Levi. And behind them the drafted soldiers, in every conceivable sort of attire, some on foot with their women folks marching beside them, and for the most part with no attempt at military alignment—some in automobiles loaded to the fenders with friends and "gang mates"—all with flags and all with the light of new adventure in their eyes.

Bands scattered among the marchers blared out the strains of old and new melodies. Two companies of white clad bluejackets and a company of marines lent a dash of real military color. Autumnal sunshine warmed the picture.

For more than an hour before the time set for the beginning of the official farewell ceremonies, the Boston

streets sounded to the tread of marching feet and the steady beat of the drums. Quotas from the various divisions gathering at the Boston Theatre rendezvous brought with them each and every one a veritable host of friends and relatives.

Before 2 o'clock it was evident that the theatre would not begin to hold the crowd and it was decided to adjourn to the Parkman Bandstand.

During the brief hour that was devoted to the farewell company after company of the conscripts marched with flags a-flutter and bands ablare over the historic greensward. With them came new additions to the throng. Police were not greatly in evidence, nor were they needed. The multitude was there upon serious business. It behaved with decorum and consideration.

MAYOR AND GOVERNOR.

As master of ceremonies, Mayor Curley, standing upon the rostrum of the bandstand, directed the placing of the draft units. Then he stirred the great concourse with an address in which he pledged the city of Boston to see to it that not a single dependent of a draft soldier should want during his absence and his own efforts to place the alien slacker in the front line.

The Mayor was flanked by two groups of four Grand Army men, grizzled, white-haired reminders of the days of the "other draft." Out beyond the crowd, the Common itself stretched serenely in the sun-bathed

Sunday quiet, a peaceful stillness that made every allusion to the Great War seem like a dream of something that could not be real.

Governor McCall followed the Mayor, pledging the whole Commonwealth to the support of the folks at home. His first words were of assurance. He said that he understood that the only fear the draft soldier knew was the fear that his people at home might need and he begged them to forget that fear and rest secure in the knowledge that both city and State would see to it that want never came near the soldier boys' families.

Bearing the Cardinal's message of benediction, Monsignor Spaine spoke next. As he finished, he bowed his head and the crowd, uncovering repeated after him the words of the Lord's Prayer. The sacred sentences rose clear and strong above the bare heads. Men who, perhaps, had prayed before only in long forgotten years, found themselves, not muttering, but speaking out strongly, taking their part in the spoken symphony of the "Our Father."

Bishop Lawrence, bringing memories of his youthful days, when he saw Colonel Shaw marching his regiment past the State House, and when the soldiers of those days loomed heroic figures in the eyes of boydom, spoke earnestly for physical and moral bravery, for clean fighting men, who should return some day to be worthy of the hero worship of the community.

It fell to Rabbi Levi's lot to say the benediction. His exhortation was to "fight like men, not beasts," and to avoid, above all else, becoming Prussianized in the brutality of battle. It was a very still crowd over whose heads the rabbi raised his hand with the soberly sweet words of farewell and Godspeed.

Of course they said, more, these men of the State and of the church,

but their message was mainly a message of clean living and bare fighting, that and the esteem in which the community held these soldiers of the "selected" National Army.

Pressed for time, the march to the station began at once. Swinging out ahead, the sailors and their band led all the rest. Tremont street became a ragged lane through which the marchers literally had to push their way.

Several of the first quotas preserved some trace of military ranks. Their individuals tramped along, an almost motly throng of representatives of all branches of municipal life.

In one of the first quotas a stalwart in a rusty derby puffed serenely on a big black pipe and marched along with "eyes front," his worldly belongings dangling in a kerchief at the end of the blackthorne stick over his shoulder. His was the spirit of the immigrant marching away to fight for his new land with the same big-hearted courage that had brought him on his first overseas journey of adventure.

Boys—they looked no more—in caps predominated in many of the units. Faces in which could be traced all the races of Europe peered happily enough from under visor and hat brim. Here a soldier marched with his "best girl" on his arm. There a young brother carried a suitcase or handbag and looked up with admiring glances to the "lucky" one beside him.

Voices in the crowd called out and voices in the ragged ranks answered back. Automobiles moving slowly behind the procession and looking for all the world like heavily laden pleasure craft bound for a circus or a ball game or a jamboree, brought up the rear.

The procession wound its way down Tremont street, through Hanover and Canal to the portals of the station.

Keep the School Houses Warm

It almost seems too great a folly on the part of the School Committee of Boston to believe it possible that they would deliberately economize on coal at the expense of the health and COMFORT of the school children.

This would be far worse than saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole. There is no scarcity of coal in this country that would justify any discomfort in the schoolrooms of Boston. The least modicum of common sense would make it clear that children cannot study efficiently unless they are comfortably warm. In order to study we MUST have a good temperature. Let us save in some other direction, but not at the very foundation of society, which is the children at school.

BLACK WATCH HIGHLANDERS FROM CANADA HERE FOR RECRUITS

The Black Watch, Canada's famous Fifth Royal Highlanders, accompanied by bagpipes, brass band and a company of infantry, arrived in Boston today on an official recruiting mission.

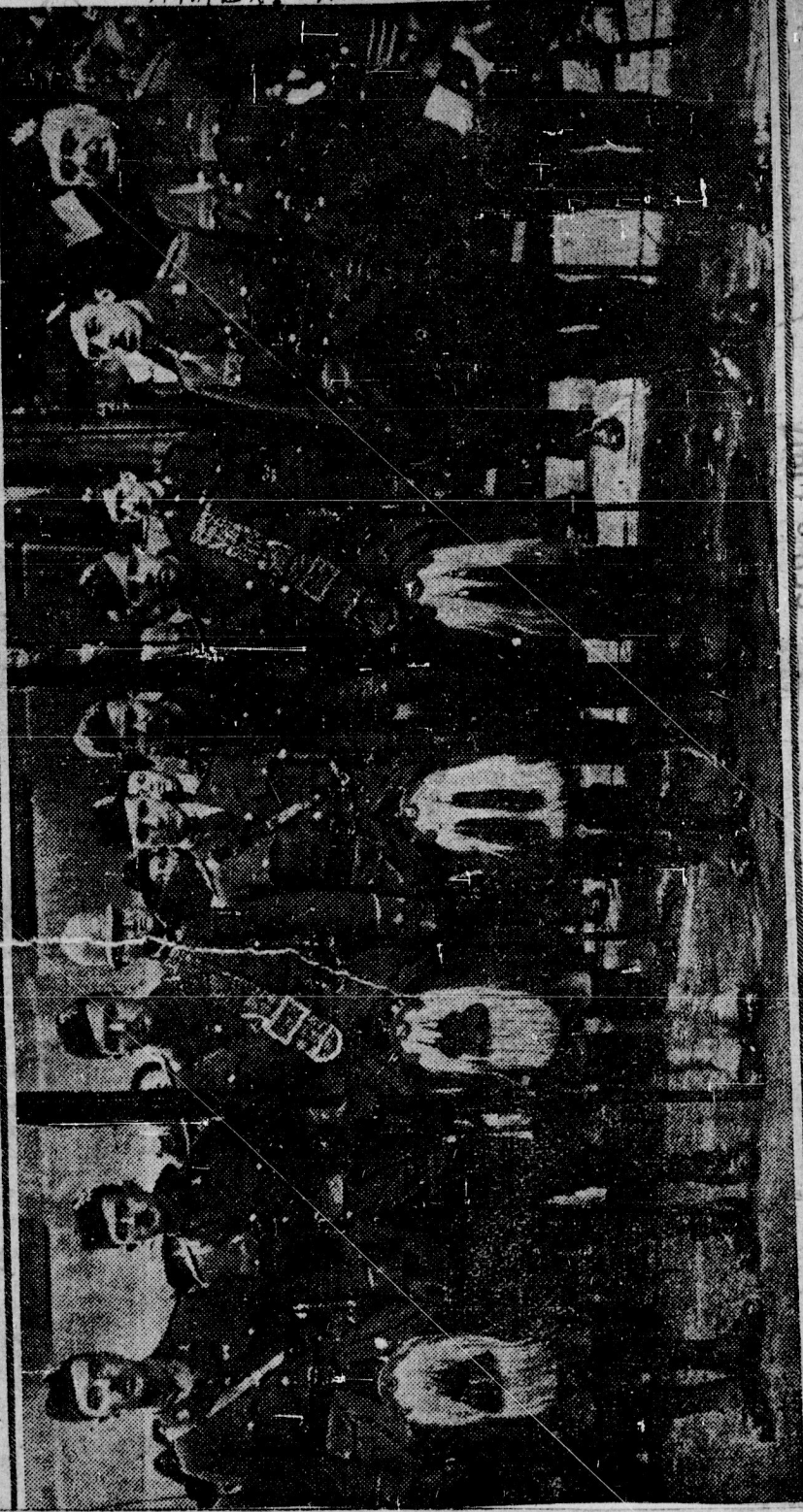
Two hundred picked men, practically every one of whom has seen service in France, were met at the North Station by a delegation from the British Recruiting Mission on Bromfield street and escorted to their hotel. Officers and men alike were attired in the Scotch kiltie uniforms which won from the German soldiers the appellation, "the soldiers from hell."

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Birchall is in command of the Black Watch and will superintend the stimulation and will superintend the stimulation of recruiting during its Boston stay.

A parade through the down-town streets at 10 o'clock led to the Common, where the first big recruiting rally was held at noon. The Kilties were escorted on parade by a detail of 100 marines from the navy yard, the navy yard band, two companies of the 11th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, and other organizations. They were given an ovation along the line.

This evening at the Arena on St. Botolph street there will be a rally, addressed by Brigadier-General W. A. White, in charge of the British Recruiting Mission in the United States; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Murray and Lieutenant Cyril White, son of General White, who is serving as aide-de-camp on his father's staff.

Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, Brigadier-General John A. Johnson and Commandant William R. Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard are expected to address the meeting.



SEP 24 1917

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Birchall and his Black Watch, Canada's Fifth Royal Highlanders, who arrived in Boston today on an official recruiting mission. Of the 200 picked men in the recruiting party, nearly all have seen service on the war front. In the group the four wearing sporrans are, from the left, Lieutenant Hutchinson, Lieutenant McEachern, Lieutenant Ramsay and Lieutenant Murray. On the extreme right is Lieutenant Birchall.

TEARS FLOW FREELY AS 1500 BOSTON MEN LEAVE FOR AYER; MULTITUDE STORMS NO. STATION

Patriotic Fervor Thrills

Host on Common—

Women March

With Sons

HUGE SEND-OFF FOR RAW RECRUITS

Crowd Delays Movements

Of Citizen - Soldiers —

Police Unable to Cope

With Throng

DRAFTEES FORCED TO WAIT 2 HOURS

McCall and Curley Pledge

Square Deal for Those

Left Behind—Levi

Speaks

DEMONSTRATION AT

BANDSTAND ROYAL

Marshaled under the starry flag of the United States of America, and marching as champions of international decency, to make the globe safe for once and for all from premeditated war-murder by royalty lustful for world power, more than 1500 young men of Boston started yesterday afternoon on the grandest adventure of their lives. Amid the most dramatic scenes witnessed in this city for many years—and in some respects unique in the history of the nation—they left for Camp Devens, Ayer, to take their places in the ranks of the great new National Army. Thousands, and more thousands, bade them Godspeed as they set out on the first lap of the long

journey which, not unlikely, will take them at the end into the very heart of the Kaiser's kingdom—even to Berlin and up the Unter der Linden, as members of the conquering legions rallied by Uncle Sam at the call of outraged democracy.

With a babel of cries from thousands upon thousands of hysterical women shedding unrestrained tears; the tense blare of many bands; the quick, nervous, parting handshake; the last word of advice spoken in a voice that tried to be brave, but which broke off in the middle, betraying the innermost feelings of a father for his boy; a multitude of faces, many proving beyond doubt foreign birth or extraction, but all Americans together, all undergoing the same sacrifice—with all these vivid impressions, Boston gave a monster send-off to the men comprising the last portion of its 40 p.c. quota of the new army. On two trains the 1500 drafted soldiers of this city were hauled slowly out of the North Station for the Federal cantonment at Ayer.

A throng far too vast to estimate, determined on seeing the men off at the station, began filling the terminal and the bordering streets an hour before the men were scheduled to leave.

Big Task for Police

The big army of police officers and plain clothes men found it impossible to check the crowd and as a result the main contingent, escorted from the Parkman Bandstand by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and other State and city officials, was unable to enter the depot and leave on the 3 o'clock train as was originally planned. Some of the citizen soldiers, however, had foreseen the trouble and managed to leave on the first train. The remainder, comprising Divisions 15 and 11 and parts of 5 and 12, together with the greatest crowd that has ever filled North Station, swarmed the railroad tracks and overflowed the huge shed in all directions.

Arrangements were immediately made for a special train which was expected to arrive about 5 o'clock. This meant a wait of two hours and orders were issued for the police to clear the station inside the gates of all except drafted men and their relatives or sweethearts. It was necessarily a big order to fill and the best that could be done was to provide little breathing spots for the men taking the next train.

The principal demonstration of the day's send-off was the mass meeting on Boston Common. According to original arrangements, the men from each of the Boston divisions were to gather in Boston Theatre, there to be addressed by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley, and prominent clergymen. As early as 1 o'clock Washington and

Tremont sts., on both sides of the theatre, were wedged in with a mass of some 50,000 relatives, friends and sweethearts striving to gain entrance to the building. It was evident from the beginning that Boston Theatre would be far too small. Mayor Curley arrived about 1.30 o'clock, and from his seat in an automobile announced that the meeting would take place on the Common. This was the signal for a wild rush for Parkman Bandstand, and when the seepakers arrived a few moments later it was with difficulty they made their way to the platform.

McCall's Farewell Message

Gov. McCall in his farewell message to the selected men and relatives declared every provision would be made for the dependents left behind. "I want to say in these few minutes which are spared us," the Governor said, "that women or children here who have formerly looked to the support of the men now preparing to leave for the training camp at Ayer will rest assured that no want or harm will visit them. I recommended to the Legislature last Winter the enactment of a law which would provide for the support of the wives and families of the drafted men. That law has passed and is now in effect, providing for at least \$45 a month for each family. If that proves to be insufficient, the Commonwealth stands ready to give more.

"Last Summer," Gov. McCall continued, "I bade farewell to the boys who departed for the Mexican border, there to encounter the worst assortment of desperadoes and assassins on earth. They came back without a loss. Let us hope these men here will also return with few losses and with clear minds and stronger bodies."

Mayor Curley delivered a spirited address. "The soul of America and of Boston is now fully awakened," he said, "and these men, in common with the spirit of their comrades on the other side, are now determined that the war shall not stop until the menace of militarism is wiped from the face of the earth." (A cheer swept through the vast assemblage.) "Our boys," he went on, "are leaving today fond mothers, cherished homes and kind friends to go to a land where language, customs and manners differ, but where there is the same sympathetic determination as in '75, in '61 and '98—to make way for the greatest principles on earth: liberty and democracy."

"Go forth with our heartfelt good wishes and prayers and know that we who are left behind are not worth our heritage, unless provision is made whereby every slacker will be forced to do his part. In common with the purposes of our Governor and President, I am going to do my part in the fight by working for the enactment of a law that will put every alien slacker in the front line trenches." He was cheered again and again.

Continued on Page 2

Mayor Makes Pledge

"As for those here who are dependent to a certain extent on the men about to leave, let me say that as long as there is a dollar in the city treasury not a family of a soldier will suffer from want."

Inspiring addresses were given by Rt. Rev. Michael J. Spillane, representing Cardinal O'Connell, and by Bishop Lawrence, Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Isreal and Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, the keynote of each being an admonition to walk straight at all times in the new environment and to preserve the good name that has been won at home.

Rabbi Levi spoke in part as follows:—

"That we who greet you here this afternoon, and are not merely of your own city and country, but of your own flesh and blood, are interested in you, that our hearts are with you and our best wishes go out to you, goes without saying. We believe in you and we shall watch the story you write with fascinated attention. Would that we could already say that we are proud of you. But you are drafted men, not volunteers. And the test is not yet on. It is good to witness your enthusiasm. It is the spirit that augurs well for tomorrow. But war is a tremendously serious business, whose price is not cheering, but faith in a fine cause and the heroism that faith make possible. Lloyd George said only a week ago that the Allies must win this war because America is now in it and America has never been defeated. It is not simply what America has been but what it is that makes it now invincible. And you young men, with your youth, your spirit, your courage, your idealism—you are America. Our destiny lies in your hands, our destiny and the destiny of millions of others rests in your hands. We trust you with it and we feel that the trust is not misplaced. Yours is a position of hazard, but one of honor as well. It is something to be the banner bearers of a people's ideals and hopes and confidence.

Rabbi Levi Counsels

"Answer the call that has come to you. Forward march. Go with your shoulders, your eyes, your hearts lifted. Face the sun. Go with eyes open to vision. Know why you go. Let no passion, no jingoism, no hate, dim your motives or besmirch your aims. Fight not for vengeance, but for principle; not out of hate for the enemy, but from love for the things the enemy has not respected, and love for the things and the loved ones the enemy endangers. Let nothing the enemy does reduce you to his level. The worst punishment Germany can inflict on you is to Prussianize you. If it succeed in doing that you lose when you win. Fight, but while you fight hold fast to the things that make you superior to the enemy, and that in the long run will make you, must make you, triumphant over him. Fight, but fight like men, like Americans, not like beasts and savages. Don't let the enemy rob you of all that America has given you, has put into your blood and also into your souls. Tomorrow belongs to something more than the barbarism that calls itself kultur.

"Today you go to Ayer. Wherever you may be sent from Ayer acquit yourselves like men, so that we may

have real reason to be proud of you. If danger comes meet it. If trust comes prove worthy of it. In Friday evening's press the police were reported as declaring that they would arrest young girls found wandering the streets at night with soldiers and sailors. We want to feel that in your hands young girls, children, women, property, American ideals, democracy, all are safe. Meet the hardships that may await you, but stay straight, stay moral, stay if you can religious. If you have no faith, get it; if you have, keep it. It will be an invaluable possession for you. You do not need God less; you need him more than ever, and God is with you because He is with the cause you serve.

"Go through the wilderness to the promised land that awaits you, and as you go may God bless you and guard you; may He let the light of His countenance shine upon you; may He lift his countenance upon you and grant you peace."

Parade to Station

Immediately after the speaking the selected men hurriedly formed in line, and with the principal speakers, a contingent of Spanish War Veterans and bands from the Navy Yard, Commonwealth Pier and Marine Corps, marched to the North Station, followed by a huge army of men, women and children.

The men and their wives and sweethearts were flanked on both sides of Tremont st. by thousands of cheering and in many cases weeping spectators. Many stood from points of vantage on house tops. Trees and lamp posts were also pressed into service.

Down Tremont st. the future soldiers marked to Tremont Row, to Scollay sq., to Sudbury st., to Portland st., where some distance ahead could be seen the huge throng endeavoring to gain entrance to the station. Cos. H. and F. of the South Boston State Guard ran ahead to assist the already overwhelmed police officers, and after some 15 minutes delay the drafted men succeeded by elbowing their way in a halted single file in getting inside the doors. Inside the station the jam was even worse. The excitement and disorder, with thousands of the girls and women sobbing, bore indications of a panic. The regular 3 o'clock train had already left, filled to standing room with part of Boston's quota, and when the news spread that a special would be resorted to the police began slowly to restore order and quiet.

Touching Scenes

The two hours wait was marked with sad scenes on every hand. The men themselves took the matter in a courageous and almost jocular spirit, but the women were unable to restrain themselves. Tears flowed freely.

When the special train finally pulled out at 5 o'clock for Camp Devens the men received a send-off that was royal and will never be forgotten. The North Station rang with cheers and good wishes mingled with the shrill cries of mothers and sisters, giving their beloved ones a last word of advice.

"We are going to make a clean sweep," was the parting cry of one young draftee on the rear platform of the last car, who waved a street broom high in the air.

TROOPS REVIEWED
BY SEC. BAKERWar Department Chief Pleased
With Appearance of Men

CAMP MILLS, Mineola, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The "Rainbow Division," made up of National Guardsmen from 27 States, was reviewed by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker here today.

For more than two hours, Mr. Baker, flanked by Maj.-Gen. Bliss, the new Chief of Staff of the Army; Maj.-Gen. W. A. Mann, commander of the division, and Maj.-Gen. McArthur, stood and watched the 27,000 men march past. It was the first time Mr. Baker ever had seen a division of United States soldiers on review, and he was highly enthusiastic, particularly over the splendid appearance the well-set-up men made.

"It is the most impressive sight I have ever witnessed," said Mr. Baker. "The troops are in admirable condition and the highest of spirits. The country is to be congratulated on this manifestation of strength and unity. This division, drawn from all parts of the country, represents in a significant way the national enterprise in which the country is engaged. I have warmly congratulated Maj.-Gen. Mann on the excellent condition and the showing made by the men of the Rainbow Division."

After the review, Secretary Baker visited among the various camps, particularly the Fourth Ohio Infantry, where he greeted several officers from his own State. At the camp of the 149th Regiment, formerly the First Illinois Field Artillery, and in the tent city of the 165th Infantry, the latter known as the "Fighting 69th" of New York, Mr. Baker received a warm welcome.

All the marching units, except the 168th Regiment, formerly the Third Ohio, wore olive drab woolen uniforms with coats, and the nattiness of the entire personnel evoked continuous applause from the thousands of spectators who lined the route over which they passed.

After the review Mr. Baker was surrounded by a throng of persons prominent in Long Island society, who applauded him as the head of the department which has the duty of caring for the nation's land forces, and the Secretary was compelled to make a short speech.

"On behalf of Maj.-Gen. Mann and the War Department," said Mr. Baker, "I wish to express my warm appreciation of your coming here to see this review. As you know, this division is drawn from all parts of the United States and represents, more than any other division, a cross-section of the whole country. It is an evidence of the character of the superb effort the country is making in behalf of freedom and liberty. No one can see this without having inspiring thoughts and happy anticipation of the outcome when our boys get in the field. I know you share with me in the feeling of pleasure and pride that attends this splendid exhibition of American young manhood."

BETTING FAVORS M'CALL IN PRIMARIES

SEP 25 1917

The "boys at home" started out early today to "do their bit" in the Battle of Ballots.

The interesting contests to be decided "in a peaceful and orderly manner" by the Massachusetts electorate in the State-wide primaries were these:

Governor Samuel Walker McCall against Grafton Dulany Cushing—Republican nomination for Governor.

Alonzo B. Cook against ex-Mayor Charles Bruce of Everett—Republican nomination for State Auditor.

Henry C. Atwill against Conrad W. Crooker—Republican nomination for Attorney-General.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan against Senator James P. Timilty—Democratic nomination for Councillor in the Boston district.

William W. Lufkin, John L. Saltonstall of Beverly and ex-Mayor Rufus D. Adams of Salem—Republican nomination to succeed Augustus Peabody Gardner in the Sixth Essex Congressional District.

Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, Representative John J. Kearney and ex-Representative John F. Sheehan—Democratic nomination in the Fourth Suffolk Senatorial District.

Attorney William H. Sullivan, Representative Alfred J. Moore and Representative George E. Curran—Democratic nomination in the Sixth Suffolk Senatorial District.

1,000 OTHER CANDIDATES.

About 1000 other candidates also were seeking nominations in the other Senatorial, Representative and Councillor districts.

The betting was 2 to 1, or more, on the renomination of Governor McCall, State Auditor Cook and Attorney-General Atwill.

The pre-election statement of Campaign Manager Charles S. Baxter contained the cheerful prediction that "Governor McCall will be re-nominated overwhelmingly."

"STICKER" ROUTE

Frederick W. Mansfield will receive the Democratic nomination for Governor. The other Democratic candidates for State offices will be nominated by the "sticker" route, provided that more than 1,000 Democrats attend the primaries and write in the names of the men who have agreed to stand for nomination.

The five candidates to be nominated by the "sticker" route are:

For Lieutenant-Governor—Matthew Hale of Boston.

For Secretary of State—Arthur B. Reed of Abington.

For State Auditor—Elzear H. Choquette of New Bedford.

For State Treasurer—Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell.

For Attorney-General—Josiah Quincy of Boston.

The ticket, once it is nominated, is generally regarded as being formidable.

Heavy Voting in Timilty's District.

A three-cornered fight in the Democratic primary for nominations as State Senator is bringing out a heavy vote in Wards 13, 14 and 15. James P. Timilty, who held the seat three years, and Lewis R. Sullivan are in a contest for a place in the Governor's Council. Former Representative William H. Sullivan, Representative George Curran and Alfred J. Moore seek the nomination for the Senate.

SEEKS TO SAVE DRAFTEES' JOBS

Mayor Instructs Sullivan to
Ask Legislature to
Pass Law

INCLUDES CITY, STATE SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Acting upon a resolution adopted by the City Council yesterday afternoon, Mayor Curley last evening announced that he would instruct Corp. Counsel Sullivan to draft statutes to be presented to the next Legislature providing that city and town employees throughout Massachusetts who have been drafted into military service shall retain their civil service status so that they may have the privilege of returning to their positions after the war.

The resolution was offered by Councillor Attridge and adopted after very little discussion, it being apparent that most of the members immediately agreed that the action would be patriotic idea and one which would probably mean much toward encouraging city and town employees drafted into service.

Final action by the Council yesterday upon the petition of the Boston Burial Society for permission to take for cemetery purposes the land bounded by Baker st., Baker pl. and the New Haven Railroad in West Roxbury was postponed to permit a personal view of the proposed site.

Mayor Curley's two orders providing for transfers to secure sufficient money to lay a steel flooring on the Broadway Bridge were denied as the members still feel that this fund should come out of taxes and not borrowed.

The Mayor proposed to have transferred for this purpose \$7056 which was left over from the appropriation for the reconstruction of the bridge proper, and \$40,000 from the fund of \$200,000 appropriated for the purpose of the police headquarters in Pemberton sq.

The Council accepted the act of the last Legislature providing for an increase of salary of the chief justice of the Boston Municipal Court from \$5500 to \$6500, and an increase of \$1000 for other Municipal Court judges, all of whom receive \$5000 now.

SEP 25 - 1917

3 SCHOOLS CLOSE FOR THE LACK OF COAL

Lack of coal to provide necessary heat caused over 300 children in the Dearborn, Dillaway and Roger Wolcott school districts to be sent home from school.

The school authorities say they are powerless to do anything in view of the coal situation. The coal dealers have declined to enter into any school contracts for coal and deliver what and how they please.

The business agent has arranged for the delivery of 12,000 tons of soft coal and 4,000 tons of hard coal, but most of the coal remains undelivered.

Most of the portable school buildings were closed in the Roger Wolcott school district on account of a lack of hard coal, which is burned in stoves in each building. In the Dillaway district there was no soft coal and in the Dearborn district the furnace had not been repaired so that the fires could be set.

There is only a small quantity of coal in the school bins, most of it representing what was left over from last year. Dr. Dyer, the superintendent of schools, stated last night that more schools would have to close unless the situation changed rapidly for the better.

Asks \$100,000 to Spend for Parks

An order calling for the expenditure of \$100,000 from the Parkman Fund has been filed with the City Council by Mayor Curley. The Mayor proposes to use the money as follows:

For replanting of shrubbery and continuation of oak planting in the Riverway, from Simmons College to Franklin Park, \$25,000; improvement of buildings and reconstruction of water supply at Franklin Park, \$30,000; for concrete walks on the Boylston side of the Common and on the Charles street mall, \$15,000; for permanent roadways in Charlesgate West, from Boylston street to Commonwealth avenue, \$30,000. The order was referred to the finance committee of the Council.

The Mayor stated that the laying of permanent roadways in the Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West will mark a total expenditure in three years of \$650,000 for such roadways in the park system.

JOURNAL - SEP - 25 - 1917.

THREATEN SUIT OVER BROMFIELD ST. CONDITION

Motorists Complain of Dangerous Holes in Pavement.

Many motorists have been complaining of the condition of the paving on Bromfield street of late, and several have suffered damage to their machines because of the dangerous holes in the pavement. Some of them have threatened to bring suit against the city for damages, and general discontent is prevalent among the thousands of persons who travel over this highway in the heart of the city daily.

Recently the entire length of Bromfield street from Washington street to Tremont street was torn up and pipe laid by a contractor, Michael DeSisto. The street has been in a dangerous condition for more than two weeks and the holes worn in the pavement because of the settling of the trench in many spots are nearly a foot deep. In other places the pavement rises abruptly in miniature mountains, sufficient to cause considerable damage to vehicles that pass over them.

Public Works Commissioner Murphy yesterday said he had brought the matter to the attention of Joseph Rourke, engineer in charge of the fire pressure system, recently, remarking that it was dangerous and that the condition of the street was anything but admirable. He also mentioned another street in another part of the city.

According to Murphy, Contractor DeSisto must pay any suits brought, for the city does not take charge until the pavement is relaid.

SEP - 25 - 1917.

FAMOUS 'BLACK WATCH' GREETED BY THOUSANDS

"Stand Side by Side With British," Message of Mission.

"Stand side by side with the soldiers of the British Empire as thousands of Americans are already doing." This was the message last evening of the British Recruiting Commission to British subjects of New England at the big rally in the Arena. Fully 5000 persons were present to greet the detachment of the

"Black Watch," the Fifth Royal Canadian Highlanders, here to encourage recruiting among Britons and Canadians in New England.

Few American military organizations, indeed, have been accorded more enthusiastic receptions than that of the Boston audience, the majority of British and Canadian extraction. As the pipe band with the bagpipes or the brass band marched around the building, the applause for troops of the native country mingled with the plaudits for the soldiers of an ally, and the heroes of many a European battlefield were assured that their efforts to secure the enlistment of fellow countrymen are welcomed.

Secure 52 Recruits

The recruiting officers secured 52 men for service yesterday. No recruits were asked for at the meeting, those desiring to join being directed to the commission's headquarters.

"Make up your minds to come along as volunteers before that chance is gone," said Brig. Gen. W. A. White, head of the British Recruiting Commission to America. "You young Britishers and Canadians come forward and help the United States lads who are going over to stand side by side with the other Allies." Gen. White made an especial appeal to Irishmen of military age to enlist. He referred to his own service with an Irish regiment, the Connaught Rangers.

"If this war is lost by the Allies," said Lieut. Col. G. H. Williams, a Canadian. "It will not be because the allied soldiers have not done their duty, but because the men who remained at home have been found wanting. The allied troops are on their way to Berlin, but they can't hold out eternally. They must be strengthened."

Gov. McCall and former Lieut. Gov. Robert Luce spoke briefly. After an appeal made by the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D.D., a collection was taken up for the British Relief Fund, which will be expended in the helping of dependents of those who enlist in the British service.

Charles Stewart, who presided, said: "It is not fair that British subjects of military age remain at home while American boys go across to assist the Allies."

Begin Week's Campaign

The famous fighting regiment of Canada descended full strength on Boston yesterday morning for a full week of campaigning throughout New England to secure recruits for the Canadian and British armies.

They landed at the North Station from Montreal with a whoop, and started a parade through Boston's streets. Past City Hall they marched, where Mayor Curley welcomed them to the city and presented them with a United States flag. In return the Black Watch presented arms for the mayor and then proceeded over Beacon Hill to the State House, where they were received by Adj. Gen. Jesse W. Stevens on behalf of Gov. McCall.

While at City Hall the members of the Black Watch played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Highlander's Salute" for the mayor and the big crowd that gathered. Mayor Curley addressed the men briefly and lauded their famous organization.

Following the parade they went to their headquarters at the Commonwealth Hotel. At noon they paraded to the Parkman bandstand on the Common, where a big recruiting rally was held. The speakers were Brig. Gen. White, Lieut. Col. John S. Dennis, head of the mission in New England; Lieut. Col. C. D. Murray, aide to Gen. White, and Guy A. Ham. About 40 recruits were secured at the Common rally.

Later in the afternoon the famous fighters again paraded to the Common and held another rally.

The speakers at this rally were Col. Alexander P. Graham, Ignatius McNulty, of the Boston Central Labor Union, who welcomed them on behalf of the labor men of this city; Lieut. James Humphrey, recently returned from the front with an arm in a sling; Regimental Sergt. Maj. Gilbert H. McLeod of the 14th Royal Canadian Battalion, who said "you men can't do your bit by selling ribbons and laces to women from behind counters," and Lieut. James P. Skidmore of the Highlanders, a member of the First Battalion of Canada.

At a brief rally held at the recruiting tent on the Common late in the afternoon, Lieut. Col. G. H. Williams and Capt. William McIvor delivered addresses.

SEP - 25 - 1917.

WHEN A CITY BORROWS

The City Council deserves congratulations for its consistent refusal to permit Mayor Curley to borrow money for expenses that should be met from taxes. Yesterday it rejected his Broadway Bridge loan ordered for the third time, appreciating that the transfer of a previously authorized loan to a maintenance item is merely a technical evasion of the more frank method of floating a loan to defray a current expense, such as repairs.

It is fortunate for the city that the City Council has been wise enough to maintain this vital principle of municipal finance even under the strong political pressure applied to the nine members by well-meaning South Boston citizens who can see only their district needs.

The Broadway Bridge should be repaired immediately, and the money can be raised from taxes if Mayor Curley desires. But he seems more than content with the present situation, with its opportunity to harass those reformers who refuse to lower the bars of the treasury.

SEP - 24 - 1917.

PLAN TO UNIONIZE ALL CITY EMPLOYEES

With Mayor's Approval, Meeting Will Be Held Nov. 4.

All city employees will be unionized, beginning with the first of November, if the plans outlined at a meeting of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union 149 yesterday at Wells Memorial Building materialize. Announcement was made that with the approval of Mayor Curley a mass meeting would be held on Sunday, Nov. 4.

POST - SEPT-25-1917

BLACK WATCH WELCOMED AT BRILLIANT MEETING

Canadian Highlanders Open Big Recruiting Campaign
Skirl of Pipes Heard Through Boston Streets
Nearly 100 Men Enlist on First Day



MAYOR CURLEY PRESENTING UNITED STATES COLORS TO THE CANADIAN BLACK WATCH AT CITY HALL.

One of the very impressive incidents of yesterday's visit of the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada to Boston was the presentation of a large American flag to Colonel John S. Dennis. In the picture Colonel Dennis is seen holding the colors. Mayor Curley stands at the colonel's left, partly hidden by the flag.

Nearly 100 recruits for the British army were secured by officers and men of the Black Watch—the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada—yesterday, the first day of their three weeks' campaign in Boston, which closed with a brilliant and spectacular meeting in the Boston Arena last night.

Seven thousand people attended the Arena meeting, at which Governor McCall officially welcomed the Black Watch to the State, and speakers, American and British, urged young men of British allegiance in Massachusetts to go to the aid of their brothers on the fighting line.

GOVERNOR'S WELCOME

The crowd was a colorful one. The boxes were occupied by officers of the

United States army and navy, there was a considerable sprinkling of army and navy uniforms in the audience, and the centre of the hall and the space around the platform was filled with British soldiers in their tartans, gold lace and medals. The several parades of the bagpipers and soldiers around the hall made the scene animated as well as brilliant.

Governor McCall received a great ovation when he entered the hall, the crowd rising and the soldiers standing at salute. He said in part:

"I think it is particularly fitting that I should welcome these soldiers of Canada to Massachusetts. The United States and Canada are united by common ties. We have a common frontier nearly 4000 miles long, and that frontier is guarded by neither nation with any weapon as strong as a popgun. But it is safer than if it were guarded by a thousand fortresses, because its protection is in the mutual respect of two great nations.

Nations United

"We have had our little differences at times, small political differences, but

nothing that even touched the great hearts of two great nations. And today we are shoulder to shoulder in the greatest war of modern times. We are united in stemming the onslaught of the German Kaiser, whose hideous edicts have driven peaceful nations to take up arms. Massachusetts welcomes these Canadians and their mission."

The Rev. Austin K. DeBlois opened the meeting with an invocation, after the band had played "Onward, Christian soldiers." The band then played "Hail Britannia" while the crowd stood, after which Chairman Charles Stewart introduced Brigadier-General W. A. White. General White especially urged young Irishmen to enlist, declaring that he had been for 25 years in an Irish regiment and he knew their worth.

The Kiltie band then marched around the hall, and they were followed by Frank Morrow, who led the big audience in popular songs. "We're All Going Over" was the song hit of the night, the Britishers singing the American song lustily after they caught the tune.

Robert Luce was introduced by Colonel A. P. Graham and received three cheers, after which he joined in urging the young men to enlist.

BOSTON POLLS ARE DULL

Interest Only in Purely Local
Contests

Only Two of These Attracting
Voters

SEP 25 1917
Back Bay's Vote Exceptionally
Light

Little Heard of McCall - Cushing
Fight

Except in those districts where there are spirited local contests, and these are fewer than usual, Boston is little interested in the primary. Morning reports from a dozen or more precincts, gathered at random, indicated that the city was polling from one-third to one-half the vote of last year. Politicians, both Democratic and Republican, declare that they have seldom seen the polls more deserted in the early hours. The Jews, however, in Roxbury and the tenement sections of the city proper are voting early because of the New Year celebrations that begin at sundown.

Election commissioners and others who have visited numerous polling booths say that the vote is coming out in average volume only in the wards affected by the Curran-Moore-Sullivan contest for the Senate, the 6th Suffolk district including wards 13, 14 and 15, and in the third Councilor district, including wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20, the contestants being Lewis R. Sullivan and James P. Timilty.

These two contests are the only ones that have interested the majority of politicians in Boston, though there are minor Senate and House contests where much political work has been done in the last fortnight. This condition is in curious contrast to the local Democratic contests of last year which, while not resulting in the total vote that was expected, gave the citizens of all districts stump speaking of picturesque variety for a month before the primary and made scenes at the polls much livelier than usual. The Mansfield-Cole contest was an influence in the primary fight that is entirely lacking this year, Mansfield having the field all to himself. Then, too, there is reported to be a hesitancy on the part of voters to declare themselves at the polls, such as is felt all over the State.

Estimates vary as to the probable size of the Boston ballot, yet no politician is bold enough to assert that the figure for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention last May will be approached. The total at that time was 56,500. If Boston polls 40,000 votes today, out of a total registration of 109,410, it will be doing about what is expected, judging from the results up to early afternoon.

There is a surprising lack of interest in the McCall-Cushing contest in the Republican wards. The Back Bay ballot was as light as those in other sections. No more light could be thrown upon that contest today than during the last week or ten days.

NEW RULE FOR PARADES

Street Commissioners Give Police Greater
Power by Limiting Processions to 200
Persons Without a Permit

Trouble often experienced over parades that have been allowed to move through the streets without permits will be prevented, it is believed, by an amendment to the street traffic regulations made by the Board of Street Commissioners. A procession or parade of any kind, in excess of 200 persons, can be held in the future only after a permit has been obtained.

For years the traffic regulations contained the following provision, being a part of section 1, article 10:

No procession or parade, accompanied by music, containing 200 or more persons (excepting the forces of the United States Army or Navy, the military forces of the Commonwealth and the police and fire departments) shall occupy or march on any public street of the city except in accordance with a permit issued by the Board of Street Commissioners.

This rule has been amended by striking out the words "accompanied by music."

With the rule as it was, and no law covering the subject otherwise, any body of men or women, in any number, could march in the streets without a permit or without notice to the public authorities, provided they were not accompanied by music. The rule as amended permits them to do so now up to the number of two hundred.

The authority for making this regulation, as well as all other street traffic regulations, is given to the Board of Street Commissioners by Chapter 447 of the Acts of 1908.

In an opinion given to the board by Judge Joseph J. Corbett, when he was corporation counsel, in the matter of regulating parades, he stated:

"The term 'street traffic' as used in this act is to be construed broadly and means travel of persons and vehicles in the streets of the city."

The Street Commissioners had long considered the problem and their action is supposed to have been influenced by the recent disturbance in Park square caused by the parade of socialists to advertise a peace meeting. These paraders had no band and there was no municipal regulation which could have prevented their march to the Common, despite the fear of the police that trouble might result. The Street Commissioners have feared that similar disturbances might arise during the war, and for the purpose of giving the police the authority that long seemed desirable the restriction has been imposed.

There may be times when the Street Commissioners' office will be busy issuing permits, particularly in June during Harvard's Commencement season when classes march on their way for a day's outing. The police believe, however, that the restriction is none too severe, and that no organization will be put to unnecessary trouble in securing the authority.

FAVORS THE DRAFTED MEN

City Council Asks That Places in City
Employ Be Left Open—Broadway Bridge
Order Refused

Retention of city and county employees who have enlisted or are called into the United States military or naval service in the positions vacated by them at the time of enlistment or call by selective draft, was favored by the City Council at yesterday's meeting. When the mayor heard of that action he undertook the drafting of a bill to authorize the making of temporary appointments to fill vacancies, with the idea of preserving the civil service status of the men in military service. He will also take up with the commission the question of how far he can proceed under existing law. It is estimated that, beginning Jan. 1, the cost to the city of taking care of soldiers' and sailors' dependents will be \$50,000 a month. In addition, there will be an expense of \$25,000 a year for making up the difference in pay between what the men are receiving as soldiers or sailors and what they would have received as city or county employees.

The City Council was just as determined yesterday to prevent the use of money raised by loan for the repair of the Broadway Bridge as on previous occasions when the question was presented by the mayor. It refused to adopt two orders, one providing a transfer of \$7045, the unexpended balance of the original appropriation for building the bridge, and the second for the transfer of \$40,000 from a \$200,000 appropriation for the purchase of the police headquarters building. The majority of the council will insist that the money be provided from taxes.

A legislative act granting increase in salary to justices of the Municipal Court was accepted by the council, the pay of the chief justice thereby being increased from \$5500 to \$6500, and that of the associates from \$5000 to \$6000.

The mayor sent to the council an order for transferring from the Parkman Fund to the Park and Recreation fund \$100,000 for the further improvements of the public parks. It is planned to expend this \$100,000 as follows: \$25,000 for replanting shrubbery and the continuation of oak tree planting from the riverway at Simmons College to Franklin Park; \$30,000 for improvement of buildings and reconstruction of the water supply system at Franklin Park; \$15,000 for concrete walks on the Boylston and Charles street sides of Boston Common; \$30,000 for permanent roadway improvements along the Fenway from Charlesgate West to Charlesgate East.

JOURNAL - SEP - 26 - 1917

SHIPLOAD OF FREE BANANAS ROUTS H. C. L.

Steamer's Refrigerating Plant Breaks Down and Thousands of Bunches of Golden-Ripe But Unmarketable Fruit Are Given Away.

SEP 26 1917

The most sensational drop in the price of bananas ever known in this city came yesterday when from 30 to 35 cents a dozen, the fruit was quoted at nothing a bunch—and all within five minutes or so.

Gen. H. C. L. looked disconsolate as he saw the line of men coming out of the freight shed at Long wharf, each carrying a golden-ripe bunch of bananas on his shoulders. The cohorts of the doughty commander of the Profiteers Brigade were cut to pieces and all but annihilated. But the general rallied his forces and when the onslaught was over last evening muttered something about a "counter-attack" that was coming.

Given Away For First Time

In other words, they were giving bananas away free down at the terminal of the United Fruit Company for the first time in history. And though there is a well-known saying that "bad news travels quickly," this good news broke all records for sprinting and brought hundreds of men, women and children to the foot of State street on the run. Even business men left their desks just to take a look at first, for the rumor seemed so improbable that one could really get something for nothing in the eating line, especially these days when it's "nothing for something" instead.

There was plenty of rough house in connection with the party, though no one was hurt. So big a crowd gathered that there was a merry grab for the bananas, and those who came away from the wharf with a bunch or two of the fruit were lucky to have a dozen left on the stem by the time they reached the street.

Each person they passed would pinch a few bananas from the bunch. To vary the sport, a snowball fight was staged, with bananas as the missiles. Many suits changed color during the bombardment, but the damage was confined to clothing, except in the case of one enthusiastic youngster, who fell overboard in trying to get a bigger share of the spoils.

He was promptly fished out and just as promptly returned to the charge.

Of course there's a reason for all this. As derangement of the refrigerating plant on the fruit steamship Esparta had resulted in the over-ripening of 39,000 bunches of the toothsome and nutritious fruit. On the ship's arrival from the tropics, the bananas could not be handled because they fell off the stems as soon as they were moved; besides, the bananas wouldn't last more than a day or two and were completely in an "unmarketable" condition.

Consult Health Board

The first move of the United Fruit Company was to ask the Board of Health whether the fruit ought to be condemned and dumped into the harbor. But inspectors reported that the fruit was perfectly fit to be eaten. Mayor Curley sent a wire to Food Controller

In view of the telegram sent to Mr. Hoover by Mayor Curley, the United Fruit Company last night sent the following wire also to Mr. Hoover:

Implication Without Foundation

"Implication from telegram sent you today by Mayor Curley that it was intention or desire of United Fruit Company to dump cargo of ripe bananas in order to maintain high prices is absolutely without any foundation in fact. It has been the rule of our company for years never to permit even a carload of bananas to be destroyed in any part of the United States, except upon written opinion of local board of health that the bananas are unfit for food.

"In view of the exceptional food value of bananas and general shortage of food occasioned by the war it would be a crime against the public to destroy good bananas at this time, and accordingly we have been urging government to take banana ships only as last resort, and if possible to grant us additional tonnage in order to prevent millions of bunches being left to waste in the tropics.

"When steamship arrived yesterday afternoon with bananas in such badly ripened condition as to raise doubt whether they were fit for food the matter was voluntarily and at our own initiative taken up with Boston Board of Health in order to determine whether the bananas could be used as food or had to be treated as garbage. We are indebted to W. W. Paine, acting chief, Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture at Boston, for prompt examination of bananas and definite advice that at least part of them could be eaten without danger of bad after-effects due to presence of gases in ship occasioned by breakdown in refrigerating machinery.

"We are unloading bananas without assistance in any way from the city and distributing them at our own expense gratuitously to military camps, State institutions and among the poor. If you have any questions as regards the facts suggest you verify this statement of our action by A. C. Ratschesky, vice chairman of the Federal and State Boards of Food Administration."

Up to the time the wharf was closed last night nearly one-half of the cargo had been carried away. Distribution will be resumed at 7 o'clock this morning.

Hoover at Washington declaring it was an attempt to destroy food to keep the price up, but before a reply could be received, the fruit company's officials decided to hold open house for a while and invited everybody to a feast. There were no restrictions and if a man wanted to take home a couple of bunches—one on each shoulder—there was nobody to stop him. But one was usually enough to handle.

For hours the stream of folks carrying bananas passed through the shed down to the street and up and down Atlantic avenue and trails were left by the bananas that fell from the stems every few feet. Never has such a sight been seen in all New England, 'twas said by people old enough to know along the waterfront. Pockets were

stuffed full of the fruit and then to make sure that no advantage had been overlooked, many a man left the ship with his mouth full as well.

Care was taken by the fruit company that public institutions and charitable organizations should not get lost in the give-away process, and the boys in khaki at Ayer, Framingham and Boxford were presented with a dozen carloads of the fruit. A big allotment was sent to the navy yard, the harbor forts and Commonwealth pier, where the and naval reserves are quartered, and to Deed island went nearly a score of team loads.

SEP - 26 - 1917

15 CENT MILK IS FEARED BY SAFETY BOARD

Chairman Heath Will Today Appeal to Dist. Atty. Anderson.

SEP 26 1917

Milk at 15 cents a quart on Oct. 1 is feared by Chairman Victor A. Heath of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

According to information received by the Committee of Public Safety yesterday, the milk producers intend to charge a cent and a half more a quart for milk after Oct. 1, and the wholesale dealers will charge two cents a quart more as a result. If this be true, it will mean that the household milk delivered at the door would jump to 15 cents a quart.

Chairman Heath will this morning serve formal notice of all information in his possession to United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, and ask him to take such action as may be necessary in investigating the increase he believes is pending.

Mayor Curley yesterday was in conference with District Attorney Anderson, and the latter is reported as having advised the mayor that the best way to secure immediate action would be to refer the matter to Food Administrator Hoover, pointing out that Hoover has been vested with such extraordinary authority that he could handle such a situation more quickly than could a federal district attorney.

At the conclusion of this conference Mayor Curley and Chairman Heath discussed the situation, and Heath was advised by the mayor to submit the matter to District Attorney Anderson this morning and to allow Anderson to either tackle the matter in his own jurisdiction or else officially forward the Public Safety Committee's statement to Washington for consideration by Food Administrator Hoover.

According to local milk dealers, they have no intention of raising the price of milk again, although several of them admitted last evening that they have been receiving disquieting rumors concerning pending demands from the organized farmers for a higher price. The dealers disclaimed all knowledge of how much per quart the farmers will demand.

SECOND 40 TO LEAVE OCT. 5

Boston's "Second Forty" will leave for Ayer on Friday, October 5, and the city will give them a tremendous send-off in honor of the event. This was the double announcement today.

The changed date of departure was announced at the State House by Colonel Barroll. Later Mayor Curley announced the plans for the great parade.

Plans are on foot, also, to prevent a repetition of the tremendous crowds and congestion which marked the departure of the "first forty" from the North Station last Sunday afternoon. They interfere with handling the troops.

Different dates have been tentatively mentioned for the departure of Boston's next contingent. October 3 was first mentioned, then Sunday, October 7.

FOR BOSTON SECTION.

But, after a conference with railroad officials, Colonel Barroll today set October 5 as absolute for the Boston section.

The "Second Forty" from cities and towns of Massachusetts outside of Boston will begin to leave on October 3, as originally planned.

One reason for changing the departure of Boston men from Sunday, Oct. 7, to Friday, Oct. 5, was to shift from a Sabbath to a week day. That change in itself will do much to lessen the attendance at entrainment.

In addition to the relatives and friends of draftees there was an enormous outpouring of the general public at the North Station last Sunday.

It has been suggested that the approaches to the railroad terminal be roped off for the going away of the "Second Forty," so that the entrainment be subjected to minimum interference.

ORDERS ARE ISSUED.

Orders for the departure of the "Second Forty" of the draft army to Ayer were issued this morning by Colonel Thomas D. Barroll of the adjutant-general's department.

The men from the following cities and towns will leave for Camp Devens on Sunday, October 7:

Fitchburg, Leominster, Chicopee, Holyoke, Ware, Northampton, Adams, North Adams, Turner Falls, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Lee, Pittsfield,

Westfield, Springfield, East Brookfield and Ludlow.

The men from Boston and other cities not mentioned in the above list will go to Ayer October 5.

On instructions received from Washington Colonel Barroll has ordered that no automobiles be used for the transporting of the men to Camp Devens. The only exception to this order is the town of Ayer itself, which may use automobiles to bring their men to camp.

Colonel Barroll is now working on schedules for the men who will go on October 5 and 7. These will be announced later.

PLANS BIG PARADE.

Mayor Curley, determined that the next contingent of Boston boys bound for Ayer be given a proper send-off, has called a meeting for Friday, in the Old Aldermanic Chamber at 3 p. m., at which time a committee will be appointed who will make plans for a monster parade to be held on Friday, October 5.

This committee composed of members of labor organizations, together with military officials, Grand Army and Spanish War Veterans will also start a campaign for funds to be used in purchasing flags to be distributed along the route of parade.

Members of the State and City Public Safety Committees will also be represented on the committee.

Third East Boston Evader Arrested

The third arrest of East Boston men who failed to answer the summons of the draft board to go to Camp Devens last Saturday was made today when John Nilsen, thirty, of Maverick street, dropped in at Exemption Board headquarters to tell Chairman William Maguire that he "simply wouldn't go to Ayer."

Chairman Maguire telephoned quietly to police headquarters, which are located in the same building, and Patrolman Hanley gently but firmly placed Nilsen under arrest. A provost guard from Camp Devens escorted Nilsen to the East Boston quota's barracks at the Ayer cantonment.

PLENTY OF COAL FOR THE CITY SCHOOLS

Mayor Demands Warmth for
Pupils, Even Though Clash with
the School Committee Results

Boston will not have heatless schools.

There is coal enough in the school bins to keep the children comfortable until the first of the year.

AMERICAN SEPT 30-1917
This fact was made clear at a conference of Mayor Curley, coal dealers and members of the School Committee.

Coal dealers throughout the city have assured the officials that after the present supply has been used they will see that more is supplied.

The mayor, however, has declared himself very much opposed to the present condition of "chilly rooms," and told the members at the conference that he would see that the children were kept warm, even though it meant a clash with the school officials.

ENOUGH COAL ON HAND.

Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, said there was no need for worry nor haste as there was plenty of coal in the school bins to last until the first of January. If the coal was not in the bins it should be, he said, for it had been contracted for up to that time.

Despite the fact that Business Agent W. T. Keough told the Mayor that by this program, during the past three weeks, the city had saved nearly \$20,000, the Mayor refused to endorse any such proceeding, adding:

"You've got to have something more substantial than theory to interest me in this proposition. I propose to see that the children are kept warm even though I have to interfere with the School Department to do so."

"I have always realized that it was a good thing to keep politics out of the schools, but I am beginning to realize that it is about time to inject politics into the schools in order to make things a little more human. This question of wearing warmer clothing to save fuel does not appeal to me. I will not subscribe to it."

TOO EARLY, SAYS AGENT.

One fact, however, that interested all of the visitors was the intimation that New England's coal price would be fixed by the first of the week upon the return of James J. Storrow, New England fuel administrator. This led the Mayor to say: "Perhaps this is what you people are waiting for. Perhaps that is a wise thing to do."

The Mayor was in favor of sending a telegram to National Fuel Administrator Dr. Harry Garfield requesting him to fix a price for Boston coal, but Mr. Hamlin suggested that Mr. Storrow be appealed to, as he was the administrator for this section. This was agreed to.

Business Agent Keough said: "Our program of not heating the schools at present is merely carrying out the urgent appeal of Fuel Administrator Garfield. Of course, if such an economy is urged the question arises as to when is the best possible time for such an economy."

MOTHERS PROTEST.

Parents' associations, mothers' clubs and school teachers are aroused over the refusal of the committee to heat the schoolhouses and declare that it is a short-sighted policy of economy, and that cold and sickness among pupils and teachers is being caused by the "vault-like chill" of the schoolrooms.

In some of the more fortunate places like Malden, Melrose and Everett fires have already been started in the school furnaces, and the children of the Boston schools enviously hear their near neighbors tell how comfortable the schoolrooms are.

MONITOR-SEPT-26-1917

FREE BANANAS ATTRACT CROWD

Great Gathering at United Fruit Company Wharf Fast Depletes Big Cargo Management Proposed to Dump Into Sea

While a detail of policemen tried, with varying success, to hold in check a mob of several hundred people who again clamored about the United Fruit Company's steamer at Long Wharf for the free distribution of ripe bananas, word reached Boston from Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, urging an investigation of the proposed destruction of the cargo of 30,000 stems of bananas, and urging that none of the fruit be wasted if it was still good for food.

At the office of Henry B. Endicott, federal Food Commissioner for Massachusetts, gratification was expressed concerning the saving of this big cargo, and Mr. Endicott wrote a letter to Mr. Hoover telling him it had been possible, by speedy action, to prevent the fruit being dumped into the sea by the company.

Mayor Curly received a telegram from Mr. Hoover stating that instructions had been wired to Mr. Endicott to employ to the very fullest the drastic powers contained in the Food Administration legislation recently passed by Congress, if necessary to prevent the wanton destruction of useful food. Mr. Hoover's telegram to the Mayor follows:

"Replying to your telegram, have telegraphed Endicott as follows: 'Would you kindly investigate proposed destruction of bananas at Boston. If they prove to be edible, such destruction is in direct violation of the Food Administration bills and in this case use your powers to the utmost.'"

Dr. P. H. Mallowney of Boston's food inspection division who, on Monday, started the wheels going to save the cargo of Costa Rican bananas, after the company had sought its condemnation and destruction on making representations that the fruit had ripened excessively on the voyage to Boston and was unsalable on the Boston market, accompanied by Frederick Field, general manager for the company, and Inspector Linehan and Murphy of the Board of Health, boarded the steamer again today and declared the fruit to be in first class condition for consumption. None of it, he said, had blackened.

Dr. Mallowney said that while Mr. Field did not make a direct request for condemnation of the remainder of the cargo, such inference was perfectly plain. He said:

"We went aboard the steamer and on to the lower deck, where there were approximately 5000 to 7000 stems of bananas. Mr. Field said to me, pointing to the fruit, 'Those are not fit for food, are they?' I replied, 'They look to me like mighty good bananas, Mr. Field.'"

"The fact is, I saw no reason at all for changing my decision of yesterday when I ordered the fruit to be saved and used for food."

"I was intensely interested to observe the way in which the yellow bunches of bananas were being handled today by the employees. They were not careful enough, it seems to me, in the way they handled them. They did not give them the same care that would have been given to fruit which the company expected to market itself. The huge stems were tossed about, and the worse they could make them look the better they seemed satisfied."

"There is no politics in our action. We are simply doing our duty as public officials."

It was stated by one public official that one reason for wanting to dump the cargo at sea, when it was found unsatisfactory for the jobbing market, was at the instance of the jobbers themselves. The latter, it was said, would not buy the fruit for it would probably spoil on their hands before they could dispose of it. Furthermore, the jobbers did not favor the company selling the fruit at retail as such a step would glut the banana market, especially in view of the fact that another big shipment was coming into Boston within a day or two.

Severe condemnation was meted out by observers at Long Wharf concerning the way the fruit was being handled today by the mob, which frequently became unruly. Hundreds of people gathered on the wharf and, guided by the police, formed two lines up to the unloading deck of the steamer. As they were tossed a bunch of bananas, containing 12 to 15 dozen, they were directed out of the wharf by way of the rear of the company's building, having to pass through the crowd which surged in to the great court of the wharf.

SEPT-26-1917

AYER IS READY FOR BOSTON MEN

Meeting at Boston Theater at Which Governor and Others Will Speak to Precede the Departure of 2300 Recruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Owing to the arrival of Boston's contingent of 2300 men on Sunday, no weekend liberty will be given the men of "Boston's Own" today, as that regiment will need every available man on hand to receive the new recruits.

A meeting in the Boston Theater at 2 o'clock will be in the form of a farewell to the new recruits of the national army, at which time the speakers will include Governor McCall, Bishop Lawrence, Mayor Curley and others. Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard, will attend if their duties will permit.

The meeting will adjourn in time for the men to entrain from the North Station at 3 o'clock, and members of the local boards will accompany them in the march to the station by way of Washington and Canal streets.

Brigadier-General Johnston has offered the services of the coast artillery band, which will give a half-hour concert before the meeting. The doors will be opened at 1 o'clock, and as many friends of the selected men as possible will be admitted.

Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding the three hundred and first regiment, announces that everything is in readiness for the reception of the Boston men. All the beds are made up, and the mess houses will be kept open all night if necessary that all late arrivals may be well fed before retiring.

Boston men will be assigned as follows: Division 1, 48 men, Company A; division 2, 85 men, machine gun battalion; division 3, 80 men, Company K; division 4, 40 men, D Company; division 5, 77 men, I Company; division 6, 76 men, L Company; division 7, 72 men, L Company; division 8, 78 men, G Company; division 9, 68 men, Headquarters Company; division 10, 53 men, A Company; division 11, 53 men, A Company; division 12, 60 men, G Company; division 13, 62 men, M Company; division 14, 57 men, D Company; division 15, 53 men, B Company; division 16, 52 men, K Company; division 17, 53 men, D Company; division 18, 53 men, I Company; division 19, 46 men, H Company; division 20, 46 men, H Company; division 21, 51 men, F Company; division 22, 48 men, F Company; division 23, 40 men, C Company; division 24, 44 men, Supply Company; division 25, 70 men, B Company.

Already men who arrived yesterday are becoming used to their surroundings. They were up early this morning, and had a substantial breakfast of prune sauce, oatmeal, scrambled eggs, and a beverage.

Later there were calisthenic drills, the barracks were cleaned up, and the men marched to the company stores where most of them were equipped with clothing and uniforms.

The selected men from the Chelsea and Cambridge districts will be assigned to Boston's own company, and they are already fully uniformed and equipped, and have had their first lessons in military etiquette.

All Negroes among the selected men will be transferred to the depot brigade and made into a special company for the quartermaster's department.

At an early hour this morning, 75 men came from Aroostook County, Maine, being assigned to the three hundred and third infantry. About 100 New Hampshire men also put in an appearance, completing the quota.

Continued next page

SEP 7-26-1917

that State is to send to Ayer at present. This afternoon 125 men, mostly from the western part of the State, were sent to Boston to join the one hundred and first regiment, formerly the first corps of cadets, to fill up the regiment.

All this afternoon and until 8 o'clock tonight, New York men will be arriving, the total number expected being 2333 men, the last delegation being expected at 8 o'clock.

Camp Devens now has 14,909 enlisted men within its gates, and this number will be increased tomorrow by the arrival of 4505 men. More than

700 men have already left camp, as Camp Devens is both a training and receiving camp.

The 6000 men who arrived yesterday were handled with a precision that set a new standard for American efficiency. All day long the camp gate was a scene of activity, although there was no confusion. In one period of 40 minutes, between 1 and 1.40 o'clock, more than 1800 men were received, registered, examined, and assigned to barracks.

Many of the delegations were accompanied by city and town officials, or division board members, and not a few carried flags and badges.

The admiration of regular officers on duty at the main gate centered upon a detachment of 71 men from Tewksbury, Chelmsford and Dracut, who came into camp with the trained step of regular soldiers, marching in perfect order in a column of four. The detachment was brought in by Capt. Peter F. Graham of Company L, Methuen, who has been drilling the members for the past fortnight. He was in uniform and when the men reached the registration booths they swung into company front formation and halted. One officer has prophesied that these men will be noncommissioned officers before a month is out.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the camp and the seventy-sixth division, witnessed the arrival of the Massachusetts men, saying they were a fine looking lot of men, whom he will be proud to command. "They will make good soldiers for they are good and loyal citizens," he said.

Much energy is being devoted to road making in all sections of the vast cantonment, and squads of recruits are in many cases supplementing the work of the regular construction employees. Several of the main highways are of enduring quality, with solid crushed stone foundation which is covered with two qualities of gravel, all of which is firmly rolled down by massive steam road rollers which go back and forth over a stretch of roadway until it is hard and solid. Good progress is being made in the work, and another month will note even greater results, with excellent roads in nearly all parts of the camp.

The new parade ground will be used for the first time on Monday when thousands of recruits will gather for drill. The recruits of a fortnight ago will be in charge of squads of this week's arrivals, and charged with teaching the raw recruits the military knowledge they have absorbed from their own fortnight's instruction.

Tomorrow, visitors will be admitted

to the cantonment from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. All visitors must have left the camp by 5 o'clock, and automobiles will not under any consideration be allowed within the cantonment gates. Parking spaces are available about the entrance, and it is hoped by this arrangement to avoid the congested traffic of a fortnight ago.

There is no restriction on cameras, it was announced yesterday at official headquarters.

Wentworth Institute Visited

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston paid a visit to the Wentworth Institute and the camp of the one hundred and first engineers, formerly the first corps of cadets, yesterday afternoon, expressing himself as highly pleased with the work the men are doing. He also expressed obligation to the trustees of the institute who have loaned the building and grounds for the camp, and the use of much valuable equipment.

Harvard Work to Continue

According to an official announcement, Harvard is to continue its reserve officers training corps, and the military authorities of the university in conjunction with President Lowell have drawn up a tentative program of military study for the coming year. This will be presented to the faculty for its approval at its meeting next Tuesday evening.

If accepted, the elementary and advanced courses will be joined together in one regiment for drill purposes and practical work. The advanced course will require three hours each week in classroom work, with drill Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The elementary course will require three hours a week of class work and two hours of drilling. There will also be four new courses in naval science for the benefit of naval reservemen returning to Cambridge on furlough, and which will prepare them for ensign's examinations.

SEP 7-21-1917

BOSTON EXPECTS SUPPLY OF COAL

Acting Superintendent of Supplies Says He Is Buying Whenever and Wherever He Can in the Open Market

The city of Boston is buying its coal in the open market wherever and whenever it can get it. Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies, said yesterday: "I am going to buy all the coal I can when I can get it at anything like possible quotations. I have bought New River coal as low as \$8.25, but for the 700 long tons I bought yesterday I had to pay \$9 a ton. This was because of its having to be delivered through seven bridges and

the towboat charges are 10 cents a ton per bridge. I am going to buy all the coal I can and pile it up for I believe it will go higher yet this year. The city of Boston will have a supply, there's no doubt of that, and I don't intend to allow the dealers to do all the price-fixing, either."

The superintendent of supplies said that the various departments of the city of Boston require about 51,000 tons of bituminous coal a year and about 20,000 tons of anthracite coal. On April 20 a conference was held between Mayor Curley, Acting Superintendent of Supplies O'Hearn and the various coal dealers of Boston. The dealers said they could not make any contract with the city on account of shortage of labor, transportation difficulties and belief that the Government might commandeer their coal supply. These are substantially the same reasons they give today.

"The city of Boston through the supply department," said Mr. O'Hearn, "has been obliged to buy coal in the open market for the Long Island institution at \$10.23 per gross ton, alongside. It was also necessary to buy coal for the City Hospital, and Batchelder Brothers agreed to furnish the coal necessary to keep the hospital supplied at \$9 a short ton delivered, for New River coal.

"On July 2 I sought relief from the state Public Safety Committee from the high prices I was being asked for coal, but the committee could be of no assistance to me saying that it was more interested in getting the coal to New England than it was in securing low prices. Since then the city has purchased about 14,000 tons of semi-bituminous coal and is still trying to buy 38,000 tons for the remainder of the fiscal year. The city has been obliged to pay from \$8.25 to \$12.06 per gross ton for New River and from \$8.25 to \$10.85 per gross ton for Pennsylvania coal.

"The Batchelder Brothers Company has supplied since May 1, the anthracite and semi-bituminous coal required by the various public buildings at the regular market prices, plus an additional charge for delivery. The Batchelder Brothers Company has assured me that it will continue to supply the various public buildings at the regular market prices.

"The soft coal proposition is the more serious, considering that after five public advertisements we have been unable to contract for the remainder of the year's supply, and we are forced to buy in the open market and pay whatever prices dealers care to charge in order to keep the various institutions supplied with the coal necessary to operate their plants."

WAR LIBRARIES CAMPAIGN OPEN

"A Million Dollars for a Million Books for a Million Men" Is the Slogan for Massachusetts Drive This Week

SEP 24 1917

"A million dollars for a million books for a million men" is the slogan of the campaign that will be pushed with vigor this week by Massachusetts librarians and their associates in the Library War Council Committee. Contributions are to be sought for the purpose of providing libraries in all the camps of United States soldiers at home and abroad, a work that was started by the Young Men's Christian Association and will be conducted on a large scale by the American Library Association.

In Boston there are to be speeches on the Common every day of the week, at 1 and 5 p. m., in behalf of the fund-soliciting campaign. Today Mayor Curley and W. F. Kenney, president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, will be speakers. Tomorrow Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Commandant Rush of the navy yard, Chaplain Arthur W. Stone and Guy Ham will speak.

There are to be brief speeches at all the theaters before each performance, and contributions will be solicited at some of the theaters. The downtown stores will make window display and have booths for the receipt of contributions. Mrs. Stanley Clemens will be in charge of the booths.

Speakers at a meeting in Faneuil Hall last Saturday night told of the good results that would come from the war libraries. As the chairman of the meeting, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. was about to declare adjournment, Miss Fannie Goldstein, of the North End Branch of the Public Library, handed him a list of subscriptions aggregating nearly \$400, obtained by herself and her associates at the branch library. The speakers were Col. J. S. Dennis, of the British Recruiting Mission; J. Randolph Coolidge Jr.; Lieut. R. L. Bos of the French Army, one of the military instructors at the Harvard training camp; Col. Samuel F. Reber, of the signal corps, United States Army; Miss Amy A. Bernardi, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, and Arthur William Stone, chaplain at the navy yard.

Boston Honors Men

Throngs See Drafted Men Off for Ayer

Boston honored its 1584 selected men who left for Ayer yesterday in a way that left no doubt in the minds of the immense throng gathered at the Common and at the North Station as to its sincerity, for few occasions if any, ever assembled a larger or more patriotic mass of citizens.

Plans for the day included a patriotic meeting in the Boston Theater, but this was soon dismissed, and those present adjourned to the Common where they gathered about the Parkman bandstand. Speeches and music were features, and the people cheered and sang until the time drew near for the departure of the men for Ayer.

Complying with a request made by Governor McCall, all hotels, clubs and druggists refrained from selling liquor in licensed communities, and from 1 until 3 o'clock refused to sell or serve patrons, a custom which has been followed in many places in the past few days during the departure of selected men for the Ayer cantonment.

The meeting was opened by Mayor Curley, after the selected men had filed past the bandstand, headed by a battalion of reserve sailors from the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship.

The Mayor saluted the men, and referred to them as "the boys of America who are out to perform a patriotic duty." "That we are assembled here today," he said, "at this great, patriotic outpouring of the people, is the strongest indication that the soul of America is awakened, and that America is determined that the war shall continue until militarism is destroyed, and peace is declared. Our boys go forth in the same manner as did the Americans who fought in 1775, 1861, and in 1898 for principles—for democracy and for liberty. They go forth with our heartfelt wishes, and with our earnest godspeed and hopes for their safe return."

Governor McCall was the next speaker, saying that the selected men are not so much in fear of themselves as in anxiety for fear of those they leave behind. "I want you to dismiss all anxiety, because the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its cities and towns will see that no want or harm shall come to the old folks or the folks at home. The Legislature last winter passed a law making the appropriation as high as \$25 a month for the care of families, and if that be not enough in these times, then the Commonwealth in line of its traditions will provide more."

"You have two important enemies to encounter. You have to fight the battles against autocracy under the Kaiser and you have to fight those moral dangers that lie in wait on the outskirts of camps."

"These days of parting are sad ones. You are going you know not where across the ocean, upon a mission which may be full of danger, and many

of you, like brave men, are prepared for whatever may come. I know you will perform your part as hero soldiers after you have been made over into an army."

"So let us hope we shall get an enduring peace, that before very long the clouds that obscure the sky of the world will have rolled by, that the birds will sing again on the battlefield, and that the light of a new day shall have dawned on mankind when peace and righteousness shall control the destinies of the world."

Bishop Lawrence, in his address, recalled the days when he and Gov-

ernor McCall saw Colonel Shaw marching with his regiment past the State House. He asked the selected men to remember the heroes of the past, and to live and fight and pray that Boston and the boys of Boston will think them as true, as strong, as brave and as worthy of the city.

Rabbi Harry Levi asked the men to hold fast to all that is good, stay straight, be moral and religious. The Rev. M. J. Splaine also was a speaker. During the meeting there were band numbers by a band from the Commonwealth Pier receiving ship, and also by a band of coast artillery men. A company of Massachusetts state guard did guard duty.

At the close of the exercises the selected men, preceded by the band and headed by the Governor and the Mayor, left the Common for the North Station where the men entrained for Ayer.

An immense throng filled every available space within the station, and as the trains passed out, a band in the shed played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Hats came off, flags went up, and soldiers and sailors stood at attention. This patriotic leave-taking continued until 4.30 o'clock when the last train left for Ayer. A bugler on the rear car of the train played "Taps" as the men departed, the big crowd waving fond farewells.

SEP 24 - 1917

PLAN TO UNIONIZE CITY MEN

Plans to unionize all employees of the City of Boston, so that they will be identified with their respective branch of union workers, will be discussed on Nov. 4, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Teamsters' Union, Local 149, in the Wells Memorial Building, Boston. Several conferences between Mayor Curley and union officials are expected to take place before the large meeting when definite action is hoped for.

SEP 24 1917

MCCALL SWEEPS PRIMARY

Defeats Cushing by a Majority of
58,180

Carries All Cities and Most of the
Towns

Cushing Not Aided by the Small
Vote

Coolidge Support Helped McCall to
Win

Voters Wanted No Change During
War

Lufkin Has Easy Victory in the
6th

Timilty's Loss for Council Surprises
All

VOTE OF THE STATE

FOR GOVERNOR
Republican

McCall 52,426
Cushing 24,246
McCall's majority 58,180

FOR AUDITOR
Republican

Cook 63,502
Bruce 31,282
Cook's majority 32,220

FOR CONGRESS
Sixth District
Republican

Lufkin 7,150
Saltonstall 3,930
Adams 2,207
Lufkin's plurality over
Saltonstall 3,220
Lufkin's majority over
Saltonstall and Adams 823

Democratic
Schofield 754
Savary 160
Schofield's majority 594

BOSTON VOTE

FOR GOVERNOR
Republican

McCall 8,400
Cushing 3,447
McCall's majority 5,043

FOR AUDITOR
Republican

Cook 7,688
Bruce 2,959
Cook's majority 4,729

FOR COUNCILLOR
Third District
Democratic

Sullivan 13,522
Timilty 9,316
Sullivan's majority 4,206

Samuel W. McCall has, for the second time, defeated Grafton D. Cushing for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. In 1915 it was a close fight, McCall winning by about 6000 votes. Yesterday it was a McCall "landslide," his lead over Cushing being about 60,000, substantially ten times as large as it was in 1915. Yesterday's figures for the State, including Boston, and for Boston alone are given above. Interesting for comparison are these for 1915:

STATE, INCLUDING BOSTON (1915)

Cushing 59,799
Foss 9,775
McCall 65,942
McCall's plurality over
Cushing 6,143
Cushing and Foss, com-
bined 69,574
McCall in the minority
by 3,632

BOSTON VOTE (1915)

Cushing 8,661
Foss 838
McCall 7,361
Cushing's plurality over
McCall 1,300
Cushing's majority over
McCall and Foss 432

In 1915 the so-called Batchelder "sectarian" amendment was the leading issue. Cushing openly favored it. McCall held that the existing State constitution and the Supreme Court opinions bearing on it were sufficient barriers against any perils which its proponents feared; at any rate, if they were not, the proper remedy was a revision of the constitution by a constitutional convention, of the holding of which he had been a persistent and consistent advocate.

McCall in the September primaries of the preceding year, 1914, had been unopposed for the nomination—in fact he had been drafted by the party. He had received 69,274 votes to 41 for "all others." Walsh, however, defeated him at the November election, receiving 210,442 votes to McCall's 198,627.

McCall, having defeated Cushing for the at the election in November. I need not add that I pledge you my heartiest support."

Chairman George A. Bacon of the Republican State Committee issued this statement:

"The result of the primaries appears to show indorsement of the governor's administration so decisively as to foretell the result we may expect in his campaign for reelection. The campaign has been decently conducted, and there will be no scars or division whatever in Republican ranks. Mr. Cushing and his managers are good Republicans. They will accept the verdict in the right spirit, and there will be a united front in the campaign for our State ticket. I have no apprehension whatever but that Governor McCall will be handsomely reflected."

Charles S. Baxter, chairman of the McCall Campaign Committee, said:

"The result of the campaign is most gratifying. The people of Massachusetts have shown their satisfaction with the administration of Governor McCall and have responded with a splendid indorsement."

BOSTON SUPPORTS MCCALL

Gives Him Majority of 5043, Despite Republican City Committee's Work—
Timilty Defeated

Boston was strong for Governor McCall, with a majority of 5043 over Cushing, thus upsetting the fond belief of the Republican city committee, headed by Herman Horne, that Cushing, their candidate, would repeat his victory of two years ago. The result indicates, according to the governor's friends, that dissatisfaction following certain appointments, especially to the Licensing Board, was short-lived.

Cushing failed to carry a single Boston ward, his defeat being at least two to one in nearly every ward and in Wards 1, 8, 16 and 19 much greater. In Cushing's own ward in the Back Bay, Ward 8, the vote was for McCall, 611 to 137. Two years ago Cushing lost his own district by a margin of 425, though he carried 18 of the 26 wards. Naturally such a defeat is regarded as a severe slap in the face for Senator Horne, former postmaster E. C. Mansfield and Edward G. Graves, who worked day and night for weeks lining up the Republican forces for their candidate.

Seldom has a campaign for Governor in Boston resulted in such lack of predictions among the politicians as the one just closed. Where politicians were assembled all day yesterday there was no desire to discuss the gubernatorial nomination. It was regarded as a most uncertain contest, with decided lack of interest at the polls. McCall supporters did not appear satisfied with the way the vote was coming out, though the Cushing men did not conceal their feeling that the lighter the vote the better the chances of their candidate. Boston Republicans cast only 11,937 votes yesterday compared with 16,860 two years ago, a reduction of 30 per cent. As there was no contest on the Democratic side there was no tabulation of that vote by the election department. Of far greater interest to the Boston politicians is the situation resulting from the local contests, particularly Lewis R. Sullivan's defeat of Senator Jaes P. Timilty for the Governor's Council, and Representative George E. Curran's victory over Representative Alfred J. Moore and Representative William H. Sullivan in the contest for Senator Timilty's seat. These contests may have a decided effect in the mayoral campaign, for Mayor Curley could not free himself from the factional disturbances that centred in the City Hall corridors.

As the politicians were given to understand weeks ago, the mayor would take no part in the ward contests owing to his fear of splitting his forces for the December election. But for a politician of Curley's stripe to remain neutral seemed out of the question, especially in view of his Tammany club's interest in three leading contests of the city on the Democratic side. Hardly had the ward leaders ceased to go away from City Hall with saddened faces when Representative Lewis R. Sullivan appeared at the office of the election department for councillor nomination papers. There was much discussion among Timilty's supporters, and it was declared that the former chairman of the Democratic City Committee, whose money was supposed to have kept its machinery oiled for three years, demanded of the mayor a show-down. The story goes that Curley assured Timilty that Sullivan had every reasonable political right to oppose him and that he, the mayor, would keep his hands off. Timilty's friends asserted that Sullivan would not have had the courage to give up chances for the House unless he had been assured of the mayor's support—support that would mean the active interest of the Tammany Club.

When the street and hall rallies started Timilty's friends were convinced that the mayor stood behind Sullivan, not only from the activity of the mayor's friends on the stump, but from the report from the West End that Lomasney, hitherto a Timilty man, would remain "neutral" to the extent of splitting his district for Timilty and Sullivan. Later announcements of the

Continued next page.

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT-26-1917.

West End Clear to that effect went out to the voters. How well Lomasney achieved his purpose is shown by the ward vote, Sullivan receiving 133 and Timilty 706, a difference of three votes.

Gossip has it that Curley and his friends turned to Sullivan because the young man is regarded as a "boy marvel" on the stump and will be able to do wonders for Curley in the mayoralty campaign. His victory over Timilty by more than 4000 votes is regarded as fulfilling the fondest hopes of the Curley people. Timilty's power having been feared for years, as his seven successive victories for the Senate, often against considerable odds, indicate. That power is strongly reflected in the vote that he secured in the Curley stronghold, Ward 12, formerly Ward 17, a total of 636, against Sullivan's 1094, being recorded.

The other absorbing Democratic contest in which the Curley forces figure was that of the Sixth Suffolk Senatorial District. The mayor's candidate was Representative Alfred J. Moore, bandmaster with yearly municipal contracts. Timilty also, strange to say, favored Moore. Representative Curran, however, had the advantage of strong labor support which developed toward the end of the fight, and neither the mayor's nor Timilty's friends could offset the trend that way. Curran received 2111 votes, Moore being second with 1792 and Sullivan third with 1684. Each candidate carried his own ward. In certain respects this contest was the most bitter in that section for years. All sorts of charges were made on the stump and by circulars, and money was freely spent.

These two contests open many political scores and it is difficult to figure their result on the municipal election. The Tammany Club is happy, as shown by the celebration last night, at which both Lewis R. Sullivan and George E. Curran spoke, and scores of active leaders for the opposing candidates swear vengeance because they believe that they did not receive a square deal.

Another fight that was carried out with customary Tammany Club vigor, but which attracted little attention outside was that of Thomas M. Joyce and Daniel J. Gillen for the House in a field of ten. The winners were actively supported by Mayor Curley and his club, and their victory was assured from the start. This contest was interesting from the fact that Curley has picked another young man as a leader in his mayoral contest, Joyce, a campaigner second only to Lewis R. Sullivan in ability on the stump. Curley fought Joyce in bitter local contests for years, only to take him up in the last few months and submit him to the Tammany chiefs as political timber that he could not ignore. Last night Joyce received the plaudits of the club, which were particularly enthusiastic in view of the political strength that Joyce will bring to that organization from the South End and Roxbury wards.

In the second Suffolk senatorial district the fight was between Lomasney and his bitter opponents, Lomasney's candidate being John I. Fitzgerald and the opponent, John H. Farley. Under ordinary circumstances the contest would have attracted little attention, but Farley greatly disturbed the two Charlestown wards by cartoons and speeches charging that Lomasney intended to run Fitzgerald for Congress next year, instead of giving his support to Congressman Tague, as in the past. This argument would probably have been of no value had it not been in line with rumors carried into the district several months ago by trustworthy residents. City Hall politicians have been inclined to the belief that, with relations between Tague and Lomasney much less friendly than formerly, a break was imminent, but Congressman Tague has only laughed at the rumors. Farley, though beaten through Lomasney's influence by a vote of 3585 to 1260, the district including wards 3, 4 and 5 of Boston and wards 1 and 2 of Cambridge, received several hundred votes in Charlestown by the Lomasney-Tague story.

The Fourth Suffolk Senatorial contest was of interest in one particular. John J. Kearney and John F. Sheehan had the boldness to oppose Senator Edward F. McLaughlin as anti-Curley candidates, and their combined ballot nearly equalled McLaughlin's vote.

In South Boston Daniel W. Casey ran for the House as a Curley candidate and was defeated by William H. McDonald and Charles S. O'Connor. In the 18th Suffolk district Thomas H. Glynn, and in the 11th Daniel J. Young, both supposed to have the mayor's support, were defeated, while in Charlestown Thomas H. Green and Henry J. McLaughlin ran for the House as anti-Curley candidates and were victorious. Likewise, John P. Englert, anti-Curley candidate in the 15th Suffolk, and William J. Holland in Ward 11, won. In East Boston such political veterans as Thomas J. Giblin, Manassah E. Bradley and John J. Douglass were defeated for the House.

SEPT-8-1917 GENERAL WHITE COMING HERE

Head of British Recruiting Mission to Be

Honored with Parade, Luncheon and

Dinner
SEP 8 1917

Brigadier General White, C. M. G., head of the British Recruiting Mission sent out by the British War Council, will pay his first official visit to Boston on Monday. He will be accompanied by Colonel C. D. Murray, K. C., and Lieutenant C. J. White, aide. The general will be met at the South Station by State and city officials, as well as by a committee of representative citizens. He will be escorted by two corps of Massachusetts State Guard and by the band of the Highland Dress Association, from the South Station through Summer, Winter, Tremont and to Boylston streets to the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

On Tuesday afternoon the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the general and his staff at luncheon at the City Club. In the evening he will meet the New England Recruiting Committee and patriotic supporters at dinner at the Exchange Club and review the present situation in recruiting in the United States.

On Wednesday at noon, a recruiting rally will take place at the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at which Mayor Curley will present General White and his staff to address the meeting.

SEPT-8-1917 LOWEST PRICE YET FOR COAL

City of Boston Pays \$8.25 for New River, Though Only 1500 Tons Could Be Bought for Deer Island

New River coal at \$8.25 a ton is the lowest price quoted to the city this summer. Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn would like to buy 25,000 tons at that figure, but has been obliged to be content with 1500 tons, for the penal institutions department. The price is only ten cents cheaper than that of ten days ago, when the city bought 4000 tons, but there is strong feeling at City Hall that the price will be \$8 in the near future.

Mayor Curley has received no assurance from Washington that Fuel Administrator Garfield's department will help the city to secure its winter supply, but the supply department is not worrying. Unless there is Federal development the city will continue to buy in small lots.

SEPT-8-1917.

The Fine Arts SEP 8 1917 GRAFLY COMING TO BOSTON

Talented Philadelphia Sculptor Has Accepted Position in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts

The School of the Museum of Fine Arts announces that Mr. Charles Grafly of Philadelphia has accepted the position of head of the department of modelling in the school, and that Mr. Frederick W. Allen will continue to be instructor in the department, in the same position that he held under the late Mr. Bela L. Pratt. This will be a distinctly good piece of news to all friends of the school, for the successor to Mr. Pratt is a sculptor of mark and likelihood, and a decided acquisition to the faculty.

Mr. Grafly was born in Philadelphia in 1862. He was a pupil of Thomas Eakins in the school of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and later of Chapu and Dampet in Paris. He received honorable mention in the Paris Salon of 1891; a medal at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893; a gold medal at the Paris universal exposition of 1900; the grand prize at the Buenos Ayres exposition of 1910; the Widener memorial medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1913; and many other awards at Atlanta, Charleston, Buffalo, etc. He is represented in the permanent collections of the Detroit Museum of Art, the City Art Museum of St. Louis, and the Pennsylvania Academy. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League, the Philadelphia Art Club, the Municipal Art Jury of Philadelphia, and the National Academy of Design.

Mr. Grafly has been instructor of sculpture in the school of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts since 1892. He is the author of much notable work in busts, life-size and colossal statues, ideal figures and groups, etc., largely in bronze. Two of his figures, symbolizing "England" and "France," are on the exterior of the Custom House in New York. His "Pioneer Mother" is at San Francisco. He has a studio in Philadelphia, but spends his summers at Gloucester.

SEPT-10-1917 W. T. A. FITZGERALD FOR MAYOR

Register of Deeds for Suffolk Believes That Curley Can Be Defeated

W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds for Suffolk County, may oppose Mayor Curley at the next election. Mr. Fitzgerald says he believes the mayor can be defeated, and that it's about time to start an active fight.

"It is true that I am seriously considering the announcement of my candidacy for the mayoralty," says Mr. Fitzgerald. "I think altogether too much time is being wasted by the opposition against Mr. Curley and it's about time to start an active fight."

"I have been urged by a number of men all over the city to announce my candidacy. It strikes me that what the people of this city want is a man who will stay on the job and carry out a real programme of betterment instead of spending his time making speeches and seeking personal political advantage."

"I believe that Mr. Curley can be defeated on the issue of Boston streets alone."

LIST OF NOMINEES

STATE OFFICERS

For Governor

*Samuel W. McCall, Winchester, R.
Frederick W. Mansfield, Boston, D.

For Lieutenant Governor

*Calvin Coolidge, Northampton, R.
Matthew Hale, Boston, D.

For Secretary of State

*Albert P. Langtry, Springfield, R.
Arthur B. Reed, Abington, D.

For Treasurer

*Charles L. Burrill, Boston, R.
Humphrey O'Sullivan, Lowell, D.

For Auditor

*Alonzo B. Cook, Boston, R.
Elzear H. Choquette, New Bedford, D.

For Attorney General

*Henry C. Attwill, Lynn, R.
Josiah Quincy, Boston, D.

*Renominated.

FOR CONGRESS

Sixth Congressional District

W. W. Lufkin, Essex, R.
George A. Schofield, Ipswich, D.

FOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

District.

- 1-*David L. Parker, New Bedford, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*Richard F. Andrews, Boston, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-Albert H. Vegkley, Boston, R. Lewis R. Sullivan, Boston, D.
- 4-George B. Wason, Cambridge, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 5-*Frederick H. Tarr, Rockport, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 6-*James G. Harris, Medford, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 7-Matthew J. Whittall, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 8-*Charles H. Wright, Pittsfield, R. No Democratic nomination.

*Renominated. SEP 26 1917

FOR MASSACHUSETTS SENATE

Cape and Plymouth

*Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable, R. No Democratic nomination.

Bristol County

District

- 1-Silas D. Reed, Taunton, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*Walter E. McLane, Fall River, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-John Halliwell, New Bedford, R. No Democratic nomination.

Norfolk and Plymouth

*Kenneth L. Nash, Weymouth, R. Clarence W. Harding, Whitman, D.

Plymouth County

*Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton, R.
E. Gerry Brown, Brockton, D.

Norfolk County

Harold L. Perrin, Wellesley, R. No Democratic nomination.

Norfolk and Suffolk

*Herbert A. Wilson, Boston, R. No Democratic nomination.

Suffolk County

District

- 1-*John E. Beck, Chelsea, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-Felix Forte, Boston, R. *John I. Fitzgerald, Boston, D.
- 3-James J. Mungovan, Boston, R. *Edward G. Morris, Boston, D.
- 4-Charles J. Kidney, Boston, R. *Edward F. McLaughlin, Boston, D.
- 5-*Malcolm E. Nichols, Boston, R. John J. Purcell, Boston, D.
- 6-George E. Curran, Boston, D. No Republican nomination.
- 7-Edward J. Brown, Boston, R. *Charles E. Lawler, Boston, D.

8-*Herman Hormel, Boston, R. John J. Walsh, Boston, D.

9-*Alpheus Sanford, Boston, R. William L. F. Gilman, Boston, D.

Essex County

District

- 1-*George H. Jackson, Lynn, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*E. Howard Perley, Salem, R. William Stopford, Beverly, D.
- 3-*Charles D. Brown, Gloucester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-*Henry G. Wells, Haverhill, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 5-*James R. Tetler, Lawrence, R. D.

Middlesex County

District

- 1-*James E. MacPherson, Framingham, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*James W. Bean, Cambridge, R. William E. Russell, Cambridge, D.
- 3-Joseph O. Knox, Somerville, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-*James F. Cavanagh, Everett, R. Frank E. Simpson, Malden, D.
- 5-*Charles S. Smith, Lincoln, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 6-*Edwin T. McKnight, Medford, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 7-Edwin B. Eames, Reading, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 8-*Arthur W. Colburn, Dracut, R. Henry J. Draper, Lowell, D.

Worcester County

- 1-*James L. Harrop, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 1-*Clarence W. Hobbs, Jr., Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-*Fred W. Cross, Royalston, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-*George Fred Hart, Webster, R. No Democratic nomination.

Worcester and Hampden

*Ernest E. Hobson, Palmer, R. No Democratic nomination.

Berkshire County

*George A. Hastings, North Adams, R. No Democratic nomination.

Franklin and Hampshire

*George B. Churchill, Amherst, R. No Democratic nomination.

Hampden County

- 5-Benjamin O. Jones, Berkley, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 6-David L. Kelley, Fairhaven, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 7-Alfred M. Bessette, New Bedford, R. George Walker, New Bedford, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 8-Andrew P. Doyle, New Bedford, R. Edgar F. Howland, New Bedford, R. *Gilbert G. Southworth, New Bedford, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 9-Joseph E. Freeling, Fall River, R. *Isaac U. Wood, Fall River, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 10-*William S. Conroy, Fall River, D. *Edward F. Harrington, Fall River, D. No Republican nominations.
- 11-*James T. Bagshaw, Fall River, R. *Frank Mulveny, Fall River, R. *Ernest A. Larocque, Fall River, R. No Democratic nominations.

*Benjamin G. Collins, Edgartown, R. No Democratic nomination.

Dukes County

*Benjamin G. Collins, Edgartown, R. No Democratic nomination.

Essex County

District

- 1-Albert P. Wadleigh, Merrimac, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*William F. French, Haverhill, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-*Essex S. Abbott, Haverhill, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-Narcisse F. Deneau, Haverhill, R. *Arthur L. Nason, Haverhill, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 5-*Arthur Bower, Lawrence, R. *George Bunting, Methuen, R. Thomas A. Carney, Lawrence, D. John Kavanagh, Lawrence, D.
- 6-*Michael H. Jordan, Lawrence, D. No Republican nomination.
- 7-Frederick Butler, Lawrence, R. Daniel F. O'Brien, Lawrence, D.
- 8-*Michael A. Flanagan, Lawrence, D. No Republican nomination.
- 9-Nesbit G. Gleason, Andover, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 10-*George D. Morse, Danvers, R. Edward V. Murphy, Danvers, D.
- 11-*William H. Mahoney, Peabody, D. No Republican nomination.
- 12-*George C. F. Allen, Lynn, R. *Charles B. Frothingham, Lynn, R. No Democratic nominations.

13-*Ernest W. Allen, Lynn, R. *Thomas W. Baxter, Lynn, R. George L. Nourse, Saugus, R. Michael J. Carroll, Lynn, D. Daniel J. Hayden, Lynn, D. Vincent G. Pendleton, Saugus, D.

14-*Joseph L. Barry, Lynn, R. William F. Craig, Lynn, R. *James E. Odlin, Lynn, R. No Democratic nominations.

15-*James D. Bentley, Swampscott, R. No Democratic nomination.

16-*John N. Osborns, Marblehead, R. No Democratic nomination.

17-*Chauncey Pepin, Salem, R. No Democratic nomination.

18-George J. Bates, Salem, R. Daniel J. Donahue, Salem, D.

19-Martin R. Lane, Beverly, R. Charles H. Henderson, Beverly, D.

20-James Beattie Dow, Beverly, R. Henry J. Burke, Beverly, D.

21-*James E. Tolman, Gloucester, R. No Democratic nomination.

22-Carlton W. Woson, Gloucester, R. No Democratic nomination.

23-Oscar H. Nelson, Newburyport, R. No Democratic nomination.

24-*Carl C. Emery, Newburyport, R. No Democratic nomination.

Franklin County

District

- 1-*Albert C. Bray, Buckland, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*Frederick E. Pierce, Greenfield, R. Abner S. McLeod, Greenfield, D.
- 3-*Charles H. Beaman, Leverett, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-Nathaniel P. Kellogg, Orange, R. No Democratic nomination.

Hampden County

District

- 1-John O. Hamilton, Palmer, R. No Democratic nomination.
- Charles L. Cooley, East Longmeadow, R. *Clarence H. Granger, Agawam, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 3-C. Burton Gibbs, Springfield, R. *John Mitchell, Springfield, R. D. *William J. Granfield, Springfield, D.
- 4-*Chauncey A. Bennett, Springfield, R. Giles Blague, Springfield, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 5-*William Foster, Springfield, R. Stephen P. Lynch, Springfield, D.
- 6-*Arthur E. Marsh, Springfield, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 7-Bion T. Wheeler, Springfield, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 8-*John W. Williams, Chicopee, R. John D. O'Connor, Chicopee, D.
- 9-*John J. Murphy, Holyoke, D. No Republican nomination.
- 10-*John Cronin, Holyoke, D. No Republican nomination.
- 11-Michael Slotnick, Holyoke, R. Thomas F. McCullough, Holyoke, D.
- 12-Dexter A. Snow, Westfield, R. *Park W. Allen, Westfield, D.

Hampshire County

District

- 1-William H. Gere, Northampton, R. *Michael J. Fitz Gerald, Northampton, D.
- 2-*Frank E. Lyman, Easthampton, R. George H. Couchon, Easthampton, D.
- 3-Alvin R. Wilson, South Hadley, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-Roland D. Sawyer, Ware, D. No Republican nomination.

Middlesex County

District

- 1-William R. McMenimen, Cambridge, D. No Republican nomination.
- 2-*Frederic F. Clauss, Cambridge, R. *Julius Meyers, Cambridge, R. *Arthur S. Browne, Cambridge, R. Frank B. Hirschberg, Cambridge, D. Joseph H. Roper, Cambridge, D. Sherwood B. Wetmore, Cambridge, D.
- 3-*Philip R. Amidon, Cambridge, R. Arthur F. Blanchard, Cambridge, R. *George H. Carriek, Cambridge, R. Patrick J. Curley, Cambridge, D. John B. Dore, Cambridge, D. Patrick J. Slowe, Cambridge, D.
- 4-*J. Weston Allen, Newton, R. Leland Powers, Newton, R. *Thomas Weston, Jr., Newton, R. John P. Tierney, Newton, D.
- 5-*John M. Gibbs, Waltham, R. *John R. Hudson, Waltham, R. John J. Burns, Waltham, D. Thomas J. Riley, Waltham, D.
- 6-Charles F. Pfeiffer, Natick, R. Robert S. Corrigan, Natick, D.
- 7-Bernard F. Merriam, Framingham, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 8-Wilbur A. Wood, Hopkinton, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 9-John H. Baker, Marlboro, R. *John E. Parker, Marlboro, D.

Continued next page.

- 10-*Rowland P. Harriman, Stow, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 11-*Walter Perham, Chelmsford, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 12-Frank A. Torrey, Groton, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 13-*Benjamin L. Young, Weston, R. David G. Sheehan, Concord, D.
- 14-Arthur E. Judd, Lowell, R. Harry W. Leavitt, Lowell, R. *Dennis A. Murphy, Lowell, D. *Charles H. Slowey, Lowell, D.
- 15-*Henry Achin, Jr., Lowell, R. *Victor F. Jewett, Lowell, R. *Frank H. Putnam, Lowell, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 16-*Thomas J. Corbett, Lowell, D. No Republican nomination.
- 17-Harry L. Shedd, Tewksbury, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 18-*Fred J. Brown, Woburn, R. Arthur N. Newhall, Stoneham, R. Charles C. Clarke, Woburn, D.
- 19-*Eden K. Bowser, Wakefield, R. John J. Butler, Wakefield, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 20-*Howard F. Furness, Everett, R. *Fred P. Greenwood, Everett, R. John F. Fay, Everett, D.
- 21-*Alvin E. Bliss, Malden, R. *Lloyd Makepeace, Malden, R. *George L. Richards, Malden, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 22-*Harry C. Woodhill, Melrose, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 23-Charles M. Austin, Somerville, R. *William Fleming, Somerville R. Charles L. Underhill, Somerville, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 24-Warren C. Daggett, Somerville, R. *William P. French, Somerville, R. Arthur W. Robinson, Somerville, R. Robert C. Harris, Somerville, D.
- 25-*William A. Kneeland, Winchester, R. Whitfield L. Tuck, Winchester, D.
- 26-*Fred J. Burrill, Medford, R. *James Morrison, Medford, R. Joseph F. Dyer, Medford, D.
- 27-*Jacob Bitzer, Arlington, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 28-*Jay R. Benton, Belmont, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 29-*Wesley E. Monk, Watertown, R. No Democratic nomination.

Nantucket County

- *Edward H. Perry, Nantucket, R. No Democratic nomination.

Norfolk County**District**

- 1-*John A. Hirsch, Dedham, R. John W. Leonard, Dedham, D.
- 2-George S. Baldwin, Brookline, R. *Charles F. Rowley, Brookline, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 3-*Russell T. Bates, Quincy, R. *David S. McIntosh, Quincy, R. *Albert L. Whitman, Quincy, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 4-*Roger Wolcott, Milton, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 5-*Burgess H. Spinney, Weymouth, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 6-*Arthur W. Paine, Holbrook, R. Edward J. Megley, Holbrook, D.
- 7-*George A. Wales, Stoughton, R. Timothy F. Quinn, Sharon, D.
- 8-Frank G. Allen, Norwood, R. John P. Riley, Norwood, D.
- 9-William W. Ollendorff, Medway, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 10-Clarence A. Crooks, Bellingham, R. No Democratic nomination.

Plymouth County**District**

- 1-*Elmer L. Briggs, Plymouth, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*Walter Haynes, Scituate, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-*George S. Marsh, Hingham, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-Edwin H. Gibson, Hanover, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 5-*John T. Crowley, Abington, D. No Republican nomination.
- 6-*James F. Kiernan, Wareham, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 7-*William M. Haskins, Middleboro, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 8-*Eddy P. Dunbar, West Bridgewater, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 9-Walter T. Packard, Brockton, R. Ovide V. Fortier, Brockton, D.
- 10-*William B. Baldwin, Brockton, R. Herbert A. Bartlett, Brockton, R. James E. Handrahan, Brockton, D. John P. Ryan, Brockton, D.
- 11-Freeman Hall, Brockton, R. *Frank A. Manning, Brockton, D.

Suffolk County**District**

- 1-*Edward J. Cox, Boston, R. Anthony S. Vender, Boston, R. Edward I. Kelley, Boston, D. *Thomas A. Winston, Boston, D.

- 2-Crescenzo De Simone, Boston, R. John J. Musgrave, Boston, R. John B. Cashman, Boston, D. William H. Hearn, Boston, D.
- 3-J. Frank Aldrich, Boston, R. George H. Huff, Boston, R. Thomas H. Green, Boston, D. *Michael J. McNamara, Boston, D.
- 4-Hiram A. Foster, Boston, R. Alfred S. Holman, Boston, R. *Henry J. McHoney, Boston, D. *John P. Mahoney, Boston, D.
- 5-Joseph A. Langone, Boston, R. Virgilio Lombardi, Boston, R. Pasquale R. Napolitano, Jr., Boston, R. *John L. Donovan, Boston, D. Philip J. Feinberg, Boston, D. Edward A. Scigliano, Boston, D.
- 6-Michael B. Collins, Boston, R. *John W. Craig, Boston, D. *Thomas F. Donovan, Boston, D. *James W. Hayes, Boston, D.
- 7-Seth F. Arnold, Boston, R. *Channing H. Cox, Boston, R. *Joseph W. Wharton, Boston, R. George T. Daly, Boston, D.
- 8-*Arthur E. Burr, Boston, R. *Fitz-Henry Smith, Jr., Boston, R. Daniel J. Corcoran, Boston, D.
- 9-Fred E. Hanscom, Boston, R. *William J. Foley, Boston, D. *William J. Manning, Boston, D.
- 10-Jacob C. Bibber, Boston, D. William H. McDonnell, Boston, D. Charles S. O'Connor, Boston, D.
- 11-Patrick M. Costello, Boston, D. *William J. Holland, Boston, D. No Republican nominations.
- 12-Walter E. Hammett, Boston, R. William M. Jordan, Boston, R. Daniel J. Gillan, Boston, D. *Thomas M. Joyce, Boston, D.
- 13-Julian D. Rainey, Boston, R. Charles H. Scales, Boston, R. *Frank J. Burke, Boston, D. Timothy J. Driscoll, Boston, D.
- 14-Sonik Andersen, Boston, R. Emil F. Reissfelder, Boston, R. William F. Dwyer, Boston, D. *Dennis F. Reardon, Boston, D.
- 15-Joseph H. Wentworth, Boston, R. *John P. Engliert, Boston, D. Stephen R. Mealey, Boston, D.
- 16-John Ballantyne, Boston, R. *Simon Swig, Boston, R. William T. McDermott, Boston, D.
- 17-Harry J. Besarick, Boston, R. Alfred A. Swallow, Boston, R. *Joseph McGrath, Boston, D. *Daniel C. Murphy, Boston, D.
- 18-Nathan Levy, Boston, R. Joseph H. Loring, Boston, R. James J. Moynihan, Boston, D. *Charles A. Winchester, Boston, D.
- 19-*Harrison H. Atwood, Boston, R. *Thomas Leavitt, Boston, R. *Jacob Wasserman, Boston, R. James W. McLaughlin, Boston, D. W. Thomas Martin, Boston, D. John J. Riley, Boston, D.
- 20-*David J. Mahoney, Chelsea, R. No Democratic nominations.
- 21-*Winthrop Magee, Winthrop, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 22-George W. P. Babb, Boston, R. *Horace E. Duakie, Boston, R. George Penhorn, Boston, R. George Cherry, Boston, D. John M. Leonard, Boston, D.
- 23-John J. O'Brien, Chelsea, R. *Lawrence F. Quigley, Chelsea, D.
- 24-*Henry S. Clark, Boston, R. Samuel B. Finkel, Boston, R. *Robert B. Martin, Boston, R. Cornelius J. Desmond, Boston, D. Edward D. Hassan, Boston, D. Walter A. McNeill, Boston, D.
- 25-*Martin Hays, Boston, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 26-*Francis B. McKinney, Boston, D. No Republican nomination.
- 27-Ralph N. Butterworth, Revere, R. No Democratic nomination.

Worcester County

- 1-*William G. Lord, Athol, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*Charles A. Hartshorn, Gardner, R. *J. Warren Moulton, Rutland, R. Charles M. Day, Winchendon, D. Chester B. Kendall, Gardner, D.
- 3-*Myron A. Young, Spencer, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 4-Warren E. Tarbell, Brookfield, R. Maurice J. Mahan, Charlton, D.
- 5-Herman S. Cheney, Southbridge, R. J. Anatole Caron, Southbridge, D.
- 6-*George J. Brunell, Webster, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 7-*William L. Johnson, Uxbridge, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 8-*James R. Perry, Northbridge, R. Perry E. Day, Northbridge, D.
- 9-Charles W. Gould, Milford, R. Francis Prescott, Grafton, R. *William A. Murray, Milford, D. John J. Sheehan, Westboro, D.
- 10-Edwin S. Corey, Northboro, R. *George A. Whitney, Clinton, R. Frank M. Nugent, Clinton, D.
- 11-*John C. Hull, Leominster, R. Edward H. Nutting, Leominster, R. Frank B. Dornin, Leominster, D.
- 12-Henry E. Cowdrey, Fitchburg, R. Fred-eric C. Nichols, Fitchburg, R. William J. Wheble, Fitchburg, D.

- 13-*John G. Johnson, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 14-Albert T. Wall, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 15-*Michael F. Malone, Worcester, D. No Republican nomination.
- 16-*Charles A. Kelley, Worcester, D. No Republican nomination.
- 17-Francis P. McKeon, Worcester, D. No Republican nomination.
- 18-Christian Nelson, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 19-*Clarence M. Hall, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 20-*Walter L. Melian, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 21-*Henry E. Dean, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 22-Harry A. Cooke, Worcester, R. No Democratic nomination.

*Renominated.

District

- 1-*George D. Chamberlain, Springfield, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 2-*Daniel J. Buckley, Chicopee, D. No Republican nomination.

Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden

- Leonard F. Hardy, Huntington, R. No Democratic nomination.

*Renominated.

REPRESENTATIVES**Barnstable County****District**

- 1-*George F. Dennis, Sandwich, R. George L. Thacher, Barnstable, D.
- 2-*William N. Stetson, Yarmouth, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-Jerome S. Smith, Provincetown, R. No Democratic nomination.

Berkshire County**District**

- 1-Alton L. Bellows, Clarksburg, R. John H. Mack, North Adams, D.
- 2-*George B. Waterman, Williamstown, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-*Cornelius Boothman, Adams, R. Martin T. Fairweather, Adams, D.
- 4-*Frank Bartlett, Pittsfield, R. *Robert T. Kent, Pittsfield, R. *John G. Orr, Pittsfield, R. William E. Drennan, Pittsfield, D. James T. Goggins, Pittsfield, D.
- 5-John H. McAllister, Lee, D. No Republican nomination.
- 6-Orlando C. Bidwell, Great Barrington, R. *Peter I. Adams, Stockbridge, D.

Bristol County**District**

- 1-*George M. Worrall, Attleboro, R. *William A. Bartlett, North Attleboro, R. John H. Carley, North Attleboro, D.
- 2-James G. Moran, Mansfield, R. No Democratic nomination.
- 3-Andrew McGlynn, Taunton, R. *Matthew A. Higgins, Taunton, D.
- 4-*Joseph E. Warner, Taunton, R. No Democratic nomination.

CURLEY PICKS MANAGER

John F. McDonald Will Supervise the Mayoral Campaign

John F. McDonald, who managed Mayor Curley's campaign four years ago and last year managed Charles H. Cole's fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor, has been picked by Mayor Curley to direct his fight for reelection.

"SECOND FORTY" GOES TO AYER SUNDAY, OCT. 7

**Boston Men and Others
Not on List Depart
Oct. 5**

Orders were issued this morning by Col. Thomas D. Barroll of the Adjutant-General's Department, in charge of the mobilization of drafted men, for the departure of the "Second Forty" consignment of men to the national camp at Ayer.

The men from the divisions in the following cities and towns will leave for Ayer on Sunday, Oct. 7: Fitchburg, Leominster, Chicopee, Holyoke, Ware, Northampton, Adams, North Adams, Turners Falls, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Lee, Pittsfield, Westfield, Springfield, East Brookfield and Ludlow.

Boston men and all others not included in the list above will depart for the camp on Friday, Oct. 5.

The consignment from all boards throughout the State will be made entirely of white men. Based on instructions from Washington, Col. Barroll further orders that permission cannot be given to any local board to transport its men from their home stations to the cantonment by automobile. There is one exception to the anti-auto rule in the case of the local board situated in the town of Ayer.

Specific instructions will be sent to all local boards later relative to the exact routing of this consignment of 40 p.c. of the quota from home stations to Ayer.

Mayor Curley today laid plans for a monster parade and demonstration in honor of the departure of Boston's next 40 p.c. on Oct. 5, and announced that there will be a meeting of military authorities and citizens in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall Friday at 3 to discuss the plans.

After the meeting the Mayor will appoint a committee comprising military, State and City officials as well as officials of labor organizations. It is planned to start a fund for the purchase of flags to be presented to men, women and children along the line of march.

SEPT-26-1917 Heath Says Boston Folk Should Get Their Coal Cheaper

That all grades of coal should be sold for from \$1 to \$1.50 a ton cheaper in Boston was asserted today by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, in a letter to U. S. Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, in which he urged Garfield to make a new schedule of prices for Boston.

He said in the letter that Boston coal dealers will be satisfied to make only 10 cents a ton for all coal which they sell.

BLACK WATCH IN WORCESTER DASH

**Parade and Seek Rookies in
Heart of State**

The detachment of Black Watch Highlanders with their pipe and brass bands are in Worcester today with several members of the British recruiting mission. The principal streets of the "Heart of the Commonwealth" were marched over and several meetings held in the drive to secure 25,000 volunteers.

The Highlanders marched from the Commonwealth Hotel to the South Station, and on their arrival in Worcester paraded to the City Hall, where they were welcomed by the Mayor, after which two divisions were formed and several rallies held at factory gates.

Rallies were also held on the Common, and tonight a meeting will be held in Mechanics Hall before entraining for this city.

Friday the Highlanders visit Portland, Me., and will attend the funeral of John F. Sullivan of the Canadian Overseas Regiment, who died from the effects of a gas bomb attack on the French front.

SEPT-28-1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

William A. Holman, the Prime Minister of New South Wales, who visited Boston last week, is far from being a typical American politician, according to Standish Wilcox, the Mayor's assistant secretary. Sec. Wilcox did not learn of his unusual modesty until yesterday, when he was informed by an Australian that while the Prime Minister recently was observing things in the first line trenches a German shell burst near him, killing several men around him and causing the Minister to be severely shocked. And the visitor never mentioned the event in Boston.

Dan Casey of South Boston is one of the few "sure bets" who lost out in the primaries last Tuesday. The young former Representative visited City Hall yesterday and received the regrets of his many friends. He says he now is going to work, and many believe that he already has an eye on a soft job as a City payroll patriot.

Rep. Bill Foley, also of South Boston, was another visitor at City Hall yesterday. He has the distinction of winning out for the fourth time in the Peninsular district, which is a record. Bill says he did it without the Mayor's assistance.

Andrew J. Peters will be one of the first candidates for Mayor to take out his papers, according to excellent authority yesterday near the Mayor's Gate. Peters, like others, has been mentioned frequently for the job, but this is the first definite information to leak out from the Peters camp. It is also said that he has the Goo Goo endorsement already in his pocket.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley apparently forgot all about the slowness of the Government in enacting laws when he sent that letter to President Wilson yesterday urging that the alien bill now pending be immediately enacted so that the next 40 p.c. of drafted men to go to camp will comprise aliens. The Mayor allowed seven days in which to permit the enactment of the law, the notification of the several thousand local boards throughout the country, the notification of the aliens by the local board, the examination of all the aliens and other necessary work. But they agree in City Hall that it is good political stuff just now.

Charlie Bogan of the Street Laying-Out Department has just received from his brother, Maj. Bogan of the old Fighting Ninth, a cable stating that Boston's favorite regiment is somewhere in France. This positive advice from across the sea will relieve the minds of those who have not already received such assurances, including scores of city employees who have friends or relatives "at the front."

For the first time in many years, it was necessary for all voters in Massachusetts last Tuesday to declare their party affiliations at the primaries, but one Democrat who did so on Tuesday appeared at the Election Commissioners yesterday and cancelled his registration. He will not vote at any more primaries, for reasons which he will not disclose, but he promised that he will always vote the straight ticket. It is believed in City Hall circles that this instance is only one of many which will follow sooner or later.

City Hall again yesterday was flooded with ripe and over-ripe bananas, the remainder of the cargo of the good ship Esparta, which has been so generous to the public during the last several days. One of the features of the distribution of the fruit among the payroll patriots was the failure of the distributors to provide a few bananas for the scrubwomen.

SEP 27 - 1917 BOSTON SHOULD GET COAL CHEAPER, SAYS HEATH

That all grades of coal should be sold for from \$1 to \$1.50 a ton cheaper in Boston was asserted yesterday by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, in a letter to U. S. Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, in which he urged Garfield to make a new schedule of prices for Boston.

He said in the letter that Boston coal dealers will be satisfied to make only 10 cents a ton for all coal which they sell.

SEP 27 - 1917
Boston won't have the hurricane which is breezing up from the Gulf, but there's a municipal campaign coming.

HERALD - SEP-27-1917.

RESUMES BOND HEARING TODAY

SEP 27 1917
Finance Commission Meets at
School Committee Rooms—
Mayor Not Interested.

DENIES HE WAS SUMMONED

The finance commission announced last night the resumption of the investigation of the city's bonding business, at 10 o'clock this morning in the school committee rooms, Mason street. Mayor Curley denied that he has received a summons to attend and added: "I don't care a continental whether the commission holds a hearing or not."

Chairman John R. Murphy, of the commission refused to comment further than to say that he expects that the hearing will be finished in one day. He would not say that witnesses, if any, had been summoned. It is said that the only witness who has been asked to appear and has failed to respond is the mayor.

Began Inquiry in Jury.

The bonding investigation began in July and centred upon the manner in which the city's bonding business had been concentrated in the hands of Peter J. Fitzgerald, as local agent of the National Surety Company of New York. Fitzgerald's son, Edwin P., a potential factor in running the business, is the brother-in-law of Francis L. Daly, with whom the mayor was formerly in partnership in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

The mayor, in a signed statement, in December, 1915, at the time of the attacks upon him because of his new, expensive estate on Jamaica way, said: "The land cost \$10,000, which was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of one-half interest in the business of the Daly Plumbing Company."

When Henry F. Hurlburt, attorney for the finance commission, sprung a question on Francis L. Daly in the course of the bonding hearing as to payments to Mayor Curley, Daly denied point blank that he had ever paid the mayor \$10,000.

The finance commission on July 27 sent a letter to the mayor extending an opportunity to explain the apparent discrepancy as to the \$10,000 between the sworn statement of Daly and the mayor's statement over his own signature.

In the following month the commission sent a second invitation to the mayor. He ignored both, and told reporters he had "nothing to say."

May Ask Court's Aid.

If the mayor continues to maintain this attitude the only recourse of the commission will be an appeal to the courts to compel him to appear.

Peter J. Fitzgerald and Francis L. Daly, it was rumored last night, may be recalled to the stand today.

SEP-25-1917.

Council Favors Holding Open Places of Municipal Employees in War Service

Mayor Seeks Legislation Permitting the Making
of Temporary Appointments—
Loses on Bridge Plan.

SEP 25 1917
The city council yesterday voted unanimously to place itself on record "as being in favor of the retention of city and county employees who enlisted, or are called into the United States military or naval service, in the positions vacated by them at the time of enlistment or call by selective draft."

The order, of course, has no practical effect, but as soon as Mayor Curley heard of what the council had done, he undertook the drafting of a bill to be introduced in the incoming Legislature to authorize the making of temporary appointments to fill vacancies. He wishes to preserve the civil service status of city and county employees while on active service in the army or navy, and will ask authority to remove the men who have been filling the vacancies when the original appointees return from war service.

The mayor also stated that he intends to take up with the civil service commission the question of how far he can proceed under existing law.

He estimates that beginning Jan. 1 the cost to the city of taking care of soldiers' and sailors' dependents will be \$50,000 a month, and \$25,000 a year additional for making up the difference in pay between what they are receiving as soldiers or sailors and what they would have received as city or county employees.

For the third time Mayor Curley was defeated, yesterday, in the attempt to bring about the repairing of Broadway bridge with borrowed money. He sent to the council an order providing for the transfer of \$40,000 from the \$200,000 loan order for the purchase of the Pemberton square police headquarters property (that purchase having been abandoned), and for the transfer of \$7,045.80 from the old appropriation for the repairs on the bridge.

The mayor's new proposition was defeated as decisively as his former one had been. Councilman McDonald alone pleading for the need of immediate action. The majority of the council maintained that the bridge should be repaired out of the current funds.

The council accepted the permissive act concerning the increasing of the salaries of the municipal court judges, and voted without debate to transfer \$2150 from the item for assistant probation officers, there being two vacancies in that force, so as to provide sufficient money to pay the judges' increased salaries for the remainder of the year, raising the chief justice from \$5500 to \$6500 and the eight associate justices from \$5000 to \$6000 each.

Loans Unopposed.

The \$20,000 loan for the completion of the Commonwealth avenue improvements went through without opposition; also the \$25,000 loan for a reconstruction of the fire engine house on Winthrop street, Charlestown.

An order for the payment of \$1254.19 to Anna Kennedy, widow of School House Commissioner John F. Kennedy, being the remainder of the salary he would have received had he lived till Dec. 31, was postponed pending a request to the finance commission for a report on the matter.

The council voted to view the premises on Baker street, Baker place and the Needham branch of the New Haven railroad, which the Boston Burial Society has asked a permit to use as a Jewish burying ground.

The mayor sent in an order, which went over, for the spending of \$100,000 of the income from the Parkman fund as follows:

For shrubbery and oaks on Riverway, Simmons College to Franklin Park.....	\$25,000
For concrete walks, Foriston and Charles streets sides of the Common.....	15,000
For improvement of buildings and water supply Franklin Park.....	30,000
For roadway improvements in the Fenway, both sides of the O'Reilly statue.....	30,000

This will be the first appropriation for roadway improvement from the Parkman fund. It will make the total spent for roadways in the park system in three years \$650,000.

The mayor has approved the appointment of Maher & Winchester as architects for the remodeling and fireproofing of the Quincy market, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 has been made. The architects are to receive 10 per cent. of the cost, half on signing contracts and the remainder on the value of materials and labor.

SEP-30-1917

MAYOR WOULD START SCHOOL FIRES NOW

Conference Adjourns Pending Federal Fixing of Coal Prices.

Mayor Curley took a position in opposition of the school committee at the coal conference in his office yesterday. He urged that the fires in the school buildings should be started. However, he admitted that he has no authority over the schools, and in view of the fact that the retail price of coal in New England is expected to be fixed by the government within a few days the conference was adjourned to Thursday, the mayor reiterating that he intended to take the liberty to point out to the school committee that they have adopted a mistaken policy.

President Edward F. Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, said: "The schools have coal enough to last till Jan. 1, and there is therefore no cause for worry, nor need for haste."

CITY COUNCIL VISITS CHARLES STREET JAIL

Sheriff Keliher Suggests
Residence Be Converted
Into Hospital.

The first inspection by the City Council of the Charles Street Jail since the appointment of Sheriff John A. Keliher occurred yesterday afternoon, Chairman Walter Ballantyne, Councilmen Francis J. W. Ford and Alfred E. Wellington spending several hours studying the improvements already made by Sheriff Keliher and in listening to his plans for various changes.

Sheriff Keliher informed the committee that he desires to convert the huge mansion used for many years as a home for the sheriff into a hospital. At present there are no hospital facilities of any sort in the institution and the City Council on various occasions in the past has endeavored unsuccessfully to devise some way for establishing a hospital.

According to Sheriff Keliher, the big residence will make an ideal hospital and a new building on a less pretentious scale should be erected for the sheriff's home.

He also urged the committee to provide funds for the removal of the boiler room from the main rotunda, where the danger of an explosion always exists, and to locate it in an independent boiler house in the yard.

A bakery should also be installed in the institution, he declared, in order that the prisoners can have food other than boiled or stewed, and in order that the prisoners can bake their own bread instead of having it purchased from private concerns.

In the yard the councilmen found that a mammoth iron cage has been constructed into which the prison van drives. This device enables the yard to be used for exercise by prisoners, as it ends the danger of escape by darting through the gate when it opens to admit vehicles.

The members complimented Sheriff Keliher on the improvements that have already been inaugurated, and upon his acceptance of many of the recommendations the council has tried in vain to have adopted in the past.

Next year, if the city's finances will permit, Sheriff Keliher will apply for money with which to equip each cell with toilet facilities in place of the antiquated arrangements at present in use which he characterizes as unsanitary. said only about 10 per cent. of the employees are unionized.

A communication from the mayor's office read at the meeting thanked the members and their officers for their recent action in endorsing the mayor's action in eliminating the contract system previously applied to city street and collection work.

EXPECT FIN. COM. WILL SUMMON CURLEY TODAY

Hearing in Bonding Case to
Be Resumed This
Morning.

The serving of a summons on Mayor Curley today to compel him to take the witness stand in the Finance Commission's investigation of the bonding situation at City Hall and among political contractors is expected to prove the climax of the famous series of public hearings.

The Finance Commission announced yesterday afternoon that the hearings will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning in the School Committee building on Mason street and that it was hoped that the new subjects of inquiry could be disposed of before evening.

"Has Mayor Curley been summoned as a witness?" Chairman Murphy was asked by the newspaper men.

"No, there has been no summons served on Mayor Curley—yet" answered Chairman Murphy; "But there have been summonses served on other witnesses who may be able to clear up a number of points yet at issue. This is all that I am at liberty to state at this time."

When interviewed over the telephone last evening Mayor Curley stated: "I have not been served with any Finance Commission summons. I do not know whether the hearing is to be resumed tomorrow, and I don't care a continental whether it is or not."

Daly and Fitzgerald May Appear

Among the summonses reported to have been given to Constable Robert Reid by the Finance Commission special counsel, Henry F. Hurlburt, last evening, are said to have been the names of Francis L. Daly, Peter J. Fitzgerald and Edwin P. Fitzgerald. Daly is treasurer of the Democratic city committee, intimate friend of Mayor Curley, and his former partner in the plumbing supply business. Peter J. Fitzgerald is Daly's father-in-law, and Edwin P. Fitzgerald is the son of Peter J. Fitzgerald.

If Mayor Curley is served with a summons and compelled to take the witness stand in an investigation of the conduct of his own administration it will be the first time in the history of Boston that such a procedure has been adopted. Question has been raised as to whether the mayor can be forced to take the stand in a probe of his own administration. If the mayor refuses to answer a summons the Fin. Com. will be compelled to go to court to compel his presence.

It is reported that the Finance Commission's counsel, Henry F. Hurlburt, who was retained as examining counsel by the Fin. Com. and later refused to accept any salary, is going to try and

prove perjury when the hearing is resumed.

One rumor that has been in circulation for the past week is that Hurlburt has been in conference with Tax Commissioner Trefrey at the State House, and that one of the subordinates in Commissioner Trefrey's office will be summoned by the Fin. Com. in an attempt to prove that one witness committed perjury with reference to testimony concerning his income.

If such action is attempted, it is not felt in legal circles that the Fin. Com. will succeed in forcing the tax commissioner's office to divulge the sworn statements of income of any citizen, and that another Supreme Court appeal may be taken by the Fin. Com.

\$10,000 for House

In case Mayor Curley is summoned today, the main point on which he will be examined will be the famous statement he issued to the press in 1915, when the Good Government Association was trying to elect its council candidates and recall the mayor. In this statement, which was in answer to a question raised on the stump as to where Mayor Curley obtained the money to build his Jamalaway residence, the mayor explained that it had been possible to build the house as the result of the receipt of \$10,000 for his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

During the present bonding investigation, Francis L. Daly, on the witness stand, testified that he had never paid any money to Mayor Curley for his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. Attorney Hurlburt then produced the statement issued by the mayor in 1915, and asked Daly if he could explain the discrepancy in the facts.

It was at this juncture that Attorney Hurlburt reopened his examination into another \$10,000 that had figured in the testimony. This was paid by two paving contractors, one of them the partner of Senator "Diamond Jim" Timilty, better known as the "Paving King," to Daly's land promotion company, known as the Oakmount Land Company.

Daly was unable to show in his books or records what became of this \$10,000 invested by these two paving contractors, stating that his mind was an utter blank on the matter. Hurlburt then pressed him as to whether the two sums of \$10,000 each, both of which were surrounded with some uncertainty as to testimony, were merely a coincidence.

"Yes, an unfortunate coincidence," answered Daly. "But nothing but a coincidence, I assure you."

THE FINANCE COMMISSION AND MAJOR CURLEY

If the Boston Finance Commission today sends a constable to City Hall to serve a summons on Mayor Curley to take the witness stand and testify under oath at the public probe into the bonding scandal, many will contend that the entire procedure is a spectacular political frame-up to injure his chances for re-election next December. SEP 27 1917

What are the facts? Among the exhibits submitted at the hearing is a statement issued to the press in 1915 by Mayor Curley in which he said that his Jamaicaway residence was made financially possible through the \$10,000 received for his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The stenographic records of the testimony of Treasurer Francis L. Daly of the Democratic city committee show that Daly has denied under oath having ever paid \$10,000, or any other sum, for Mayor Curley's share in the partnership of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

Looking at the situation fairly, it is hard to imagine what other action the Finance Commission can take. Is it playing politics to ascertain whether a sworn witness who contradicts a formal statement of the mayor of Boston is committing perjury? Is it playing politics to refuse to allow such contradictory evidence to pass without investigation? If the Finance Commission is to continue its very efficient guarding of the city treasury it must be able to command respect and the truth from the witnesses it questions.

The other \$10,000 mystery that is still unanswered must also be disposed of by the Finance Commission. The same Mr. Daly organized a land promotion company, in which two shrewd paving contractors invested \$10,000 jointly. What became of this \$10,000 Mr. Daly cannot recall.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Daly's memory on this \$10,000 has failed him, although such sums to prosperous politicians are mere bagatelles. The other \$10,000 mystery leaped into the public eye simultaneously, and, as he explains it, it is an unfortunate coincidence.

When a man of sufficient acumen to be treasurer of the Democratic city committee, president of a bank, and the sole owner of a thriving business in contractors' supplies loses his memory in an important public hearing, the people are apt to guess. In the present case the guessing seems to be overwhelmingly one-sided.

THREE MILLION BANANAS

Out on the broad Atlantic a few days ago the captain of one of the United Fruit Company's steamers discovered that his cargo of 30,000 bunches of green bananas was rapidly ripening as the result of the breakdown of his refrigerating system through boiler trouble.

Three million green bananas, retarded in their ripening process, could be marketed through the commission merchants systematically and equitably; so equitably and systematically, be the truth known, that the price would remain unaffected throughout New England. The price per dozen of bananas at present is a household by-word, a topic for discussion as illustrating what war can do to foodstuffs.

Three million ripe and edible bananas, brought to Boston by absolute accident, could not be marketed through the commission merchants systematically and equitably. The price in Greater Boston would collapse over night. Dealers with stocks on hand would have to sell their fruit at less than they paid for it, or else let it rot in their stores while peddlers hawked dead ripe bananas through their neighborhoods at incredibly low prices.

Those three million bananas arrived

last Monday. Another steamer, loaded with bananas, was due Thursday. Would the three million accidentally ripened bananas be dumped into the sea or into the market? Monday afternoon, very late, the Boston Health Department was asked by the United Fruit Company to condemn those three million ripe bananas. Three health inspectors, one of them a high type of poorly-paid city official whose activities against the North End's "Fotten Egg King," the diseased sausage meat gang, and the ptomaine-peddling subsidiaries of a nationally famous packing house have made history in Boston, inspected the cargo. Then they flatly refused to condemn those three million bananas.

They ruled, and properly, that the bananas were edible and that to dump them into the ocean would be a deliberate destruction of the very foodstuffs that Herbert Hoover is supposed to conserve in his capacity as food administrator. They cared nothing about the effect it would have upon a stable market. As a result, the bananas were first offered for sale at less than a third of the market price per bunch. Then, unexpectedly, they were donated to charity.

Military cantonments, harbor forts, recognized charitable institutions, the poor house, jails and prisons,

naval barracks and various asylums were given all they wanted and asked to send wagons to carry away more. Today the poor can come and carry away the fruit. All this will not break the market price the way the peddlers would in a suburban pushcart invasion. SEP 26 1917

It is perfectly true that the United Fruit Company could have dumped that cargo on the high seas had it been so apprehensive concerning high price maintenance as Mayor Curley, in a typically hasty and spectacular letter to Food Administrator Hoover, has publicly charged. On the other hand, criticism along these very lines has been published in the press previously and has been brought to the attention of food conservation officials.

Whether it ultimately develops that the United Fruit Company is a price-manipulating and heartless corporation or is a highly efficient and patriotic organization compelled to charge high prices for fruit because of the scarcity of bottoms and the law of supply and demand, the fact remains that three million ripe and edible bananas are to be eaten rather than dumped into the sea, something for which we should all be duly appreciative.

SEP-25-1917

SEWER TROUBLES 50 YEARS OLD CURED

No Assessments to Be Made Against Owners in South End.

No assessments will be charged against property owners in the South End for the sewer improvements in that district, according to a decision announced yesterday by the Board of Street Commissioners at City Hall. The ruling was based on the contention that the sewers have been defective and that the city is just beginning to render the service in drainage that should have been rendered always.

The territory bounded approximately by Dedham, Tremont and Northampton streets, the New Haven tracks, Dover street and the South Bay for years was a source of innumerable complaints and damage claims on the issue of flooded cellars. The new system, which includes an electrically operated emergency pump at Dover and Albany streets, which is pressed into service whenever there is a heavy rain, has now remedied the troubles which date back nearly 50 years.

POST - SEPT-27-1917

MAYOR MAY BE CALLED

Summons From Fin. Com. Is Expected Today

Announcement last night by the Finance Commission that its hearings on the municipal bonding business, involving a mysterious \$10,000 and other somewhat cloudy details, will be resumed this morning, resulted in a report that Mayor Curley would be summoned to the witness stand.

It is also stated that Peter J. Fitzgerald, local agent of the National Surety Company, and Francis L. Dailey, son-in-law of Fitzgerald and business partner and political associate of Mayor Curley, will be the first witnesses heard.

Attorney Edwin P. Fitzgerald, son of Peter J. Fitzgerald, is said to be on the list of witnesses prepared for the wind-up of the Finance Commission's inquiry.

MURPHY NON-COMMITTAL

When inquiry was made last night as to whether a summons would be served on Mayor Curley to appear before the commission as a witness, Chairman John R. Murphy said:

"All I can state is that the Mayor has not been summoned—yet."

"I have not been served with a summons," exclaimed Mayor Curley, "and furthermore, I don't care a continental whether or not the Finance Commission resumes its hearings."

Chairman Murphy said he had hopes that the resumed hearing would not be more than one day's duration. The hearing will open at 10 o'clock in the school headquarters building on Mason street.

One of the big issues developed in the commission's inquiry into the monopoly held by Peter J. Fitzgerald in the city bonding business related to \$10,000 which the Mayor several years ago declared he received as his share of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. At one of the many spirited hearings held by the Finance Commission Daly emphatically announced under the quizzing of Henry F. Hurlburt, chief counsel for the commission, that Mayor Curley never received a nickel from the business.

That Mysterious \$10,000

The commission took pains to point out at previous hearings that Mayor Curley at the time he built his residence in Jamaica way declared he had received \$10,000 for his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

In a signed statement issued in December, 1915, Mayor Curley explained that the building of his splendid home

in Jamaica way had been made possible mainly through his receiving \$10,000 for his share in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

The mystery concerning \$10,000 radiates from the statement that this amount was paid into the Oakmount Land Company by members of two leading contracting concerns of Boston—George M. Stevens, manager for the Central Construction Company, of which Senator James P. Timilty is president, and William J. Clark, who with Stevens is interested in the Bermudez Company. Both concerns do considerable business with the city.

Thus far there has been no accounting for the disposition of the \$10,000 paid in by these two men.

Ignored Two Requests

On two occasions the Mayor has been requested by the Finance Commission to appear at the hearings and make any statement he saw fit.

The first invitation was sent him July 27, at the time the hearings were in full sway. Another was sent him the following month. Both were ignored by the Mayor.

But in the event of the commission issuing a summons, and the Mayor refusing to respond, the commission would have recourse to the courts for a writ compelling his presence.

SEPT-27-1917

GO TO AYER OCT. 5

Second Forty's Departure Delayed Two Days—All Must Go by Train — Auto Transportation Forbidden

Boston's "second forty" per cent of drafted men will not leave for the training camp at Ayer until Oct. 5, according to orders issued yesterday by Colonel Thomas D. Barroll of the State Adjutant-General's office.

It was also ordered that the next consignment of drafted men throughout the State be made up entirely of white men. Based on instructions from Washington, Colonel Barroll yesterday instructed all local boards to transport the drafted men to camp by train. With the exception of the local draft board situated in the town of Ayer no other board will be allowed to take the men to camp in automobiles.

The "second forty" per cent of men from the following localities will leave for Ayer on Sunday, Oct. 7, according to the latest orders: Fitchburg, Leominster, Chicopee, Holyoke, Ware, Northampton, Adams, North Adams, Turners Falls, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Lee, Pittsfield, Westfield, Springfield, East Brookfield and Ludlow.

All other draft divisions in the State will send the men to camp on Friday, Oct. 5.

Arrangements for a farewell to Boston's second 40 will be made at a meeting to be held in City Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mayor Curley will preside at the meeting, which will be attended by representatives of the State and city and of military and labor organizations.

One of the features of the farewell arrangements will be the starting of a popular subscription for the raising of money for the purchase of flags to be distributed among the street throngs as the parade passes.

SEP-27-1917

OFFERS HOME FOR HOSPITAL

Members of the City Council in their inspection of the Charles street jail yesterday received notice from Sheriff Keliher that he desired to forego the luxury of the palatial residence provided for sheriff of the institution, and that he would like to have the great structure converted into a hospital. The jail at present is lacking proper hospital facilities.

Sheriff Keliher explained to the councillors that an unpretentious dwelling would well meet the needs of the head of the institution.

SEPT-25-1917

\$100,000 FOR PARK WORK

Mayor Wants It From Parkman Fund

An order calling for the expenditure of \$100,000 from the Parkman fund was filed with the City Council by Mayor Curley yesterday. The Mayor purposes to use the money as follows: For replanting of shrubbery and continuation of oak planting in the Riverway, from Simmons College to Franklin Park, \$25,000; improvement of buildings and reconstruction of water supply at Franklin Park, \$30,000; for concrete walks on the Boylston side of the Common and on the Charles street mall, \$15,000; for permanent roadways in Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West, from Boylston street to Commonwealth avenue, \$30,000. The order was referred to the finance committee of the Council.

The Mayor stated that the laying of permanent roadways in the Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West will mark a total expenditure in three years of \$650,000 for such roadways in the park system.

SEP-22-1917

FIN. COM. FOR CONTROL BOARD

Would Save in Publication of City Reports

The creation of a board for the control of the publication of annual reports of all the city departments is urged by the Finance Commission in a communication sent to Mayor Curley and the City Council last night.

The commission calls attention to the expenditure in the past eight years of \$286,423 for the publication of city documents and declares that the annual cost could be reduced considerably by the supervision and control that would be exercised by a board of publication.

RECORD - SEP - 27 - 1917

RIOTING OVER FREE BANANAS

**Police Called to Fruit Company
Wharf—Mullowney and
Field Disagree**

The lure of "free bananas" drew another vast crowd to the United Fruit Co. wharf on Atlantic ave. yesterday. At noon several thousand persons had carried away bunches of the ripe fruit. The police were in control of the situation and Long Wharf from the avenue to the end of the pier was one soft mass underfoot from the overripe bananas thrown away.

U. S. Food Administrator Hoover yesterday, in response to a telegraphic protest made to him Tuesday by Mayor Curley, wired Henry B. Endicott to investigate the proposed destruction of the bananas and added that if the fruit is edible, such destruction would be in direct violation of the food administration bill.

A copy of the telegram was sent to Mayor Curley, who ordered Deputy Health Commr. Mullowney to conduct a final investigation of the conditions. The commissioner went into the hold of the steamer, but again refused another request made by Manager Field of the company to condemn the remainder of the cargo.

Manager Field again insisted yesterday that a gas had formed in the fruit, but Commr. Mullowney disagreed.

Much criticism of the fruit company for the methods they employed in distributing the fruit was shown by those who witnessed the spectacle, as it was the common belief that if the company had sold the fruit at a low price to pedlars and dealers the fruit would have been removed efficiently, more of it would have been saved, and there would have been an absence of the trouble which accompanied the free and disorderly distribution.

When the doors of the fruit shed were opened at 7 a.m. there was a wild rush of hundreds of persons.

After several fights and disorderly throwing out of the overripe fruit, the police took a hand in the activities, and, after some trouble, succeeded in getting the excited banana-throwers in line. Several pedlars hired the men in line to get the fruit for them and bought teamloads at 25 cents a bunch.

Several men, after waiting in line, succeeded in getting their hands on a stalk and proceeded to get out with it, but by the time they reached the street, they were determinedly gripping a stalk with not a banana on it, the fruit having disappeared en route.

After stealing the bananas from the stalk, members of the crowd would hurt soft ones at the owner. The police quickly stopped this.

These bananas were part of a cargo from Costa Rica, which ripened on the steamer owing to a breakdown of the refrigerating apparatus. The fruit company decided to give them away after they had been refused permission to dump them all into Massachusetts Bay.

SEP - 28 - 1917

M'CALL NOW GETS BOOMED FOR SENATOR

**Popularity Shown
at Primaries**

**Gives Start to Coolidge's
Ambitions to Be Gov-
ernor in 1919**

By Albert E. Kerrigan

In his sweeping victory over Grafton D. Cushing in yesterday's primaries Gov. McCall put at rest all rumors of a waning popularity and established his claim to make the campaign next year for the United States Senate when John W. Weeks comes up for reelection.

At the same time it became a practical certainty that Calvin Coolidge will be the Governor of Massachusetts year after next, provided no sudden resurrection of the Democrats succeeds in upsetting his plans.

The primaries also have brought to the fore once more an unique character in the person of Matthew Hale, former Progressive leader who, according to returns, will secure a Democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor.

More interesting perhaps of all the lessons drawn from the primaries seems to be that failure to pass out jobs to politicians is no concern of the general voting public and does not elect a man.

Political Talk

The groups of politicians throughout the city were talking most excitedly about the minor senatorial, and House fights. But in the vicinity of the Governor's office the talk was more concerned with the picture drawn by several enthusiastic McCall men of Edward A. Thurston, erstwhile manager of Senator Weeks, taking the count of ten along with former Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, Pres. Herman Hormel of the Republican City Committee and others who ran the Cushing campaign.

Vague and indefinite rumors of a movement to oust Hormel were revived again.

The victory over Thurston scores another for the Governor since that memorable Chicago convention when Thurston was first crossed by McCall.

It is probable that when the officers for the Republican convention are chosen on Thursday next Cushing may be asked to accept the position of chairman as in 1915 when he was defeated by McCall.

Thurston may also serve in some capacity and harmony reign. Although the Republicans are prone to discount Mansfield as an opponent

no chances will be taken. Last year Mansfield polled 230,000 votes, although badly beaten. Any party that shows life enough in a Presidential election to run such a race is dangerous.

Baxter Will Help

The Republican State Committee has started plans for McCall's campaign, and will run it, although Charles S. Baxter will assist.

There is expected to be none of the bickerings of other days, especially since Cushing was so clearly beaten. The new chairman, George A. Bacon, realizes that the people have upheld the McCall side of all past arguments.

Plans for abolishing the Governor's Council, on the ground that it is a useless body, have been abandoned, now that Lewis R. Sullivan has been elected.

Since the days of Silk Hat Edward P. Barry, the council has been a moribund body. With Lewis in there, at least one scandal a week will be dug up by him to cause excitement for his fellow members.

When Gov. McCall beat David I. Walsh for Governor the observers found all sorts of reasons for it, but none of them seemed disposed to say that he was a vote getter.

As unpledged delegate-at-large for the Republican National convention, McCall received more votes than Senators Weeks, Lodge or ex-Senator Crane, it still was an accident.

When he led Charles E. Hughes, atmospheric conditions or something like that caused it.

Now, however, it will have to be acknowledged that the people seem to like him and that he is a vote getter.

And the friends of Senator Weeks realize this.

SEP - 27 - 1917

CURLEY APPOINTS GOMPERS COMMITTEE

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed the following committee to represent Boston and Massachusetts at the big reception and dinner to be given in honor of Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., in New York on Wednesday, Oct. 17: -

Edward F. McGrady, president of the Central Labor Union; P. H. Jennings, past president Boston Central Labor Union; William H. O'Brien, Public Service Commission; A. L. Fiere, Henry Abrams, Boston School Committee; A. Shuman, Judge A. K. Cohen, David I. Walsh, Joseph C. Pelletier, Frederick W. Mansfield, Matthew Hale, Judge Thomas P. Riley, Congressman Peter F. Tague, Michael A. Murphy, Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Public Safety Committee; Grenville S. MacFarland, Judge Thomas H. Dowd, Daniel J. Gallagher, assistant district attorney; Abraham C. Webber, assistant district attorney; Wendell P. Thore, Daniel J. McDonald, of the Boston City Council; Joseph Mitchell Chappelle, National Magazine, Boston; Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of the Old Guard; Edwin A. Grozier of the Post, and Edward E. Whiting of The Record.

POST - SEPT - 28 - 1917

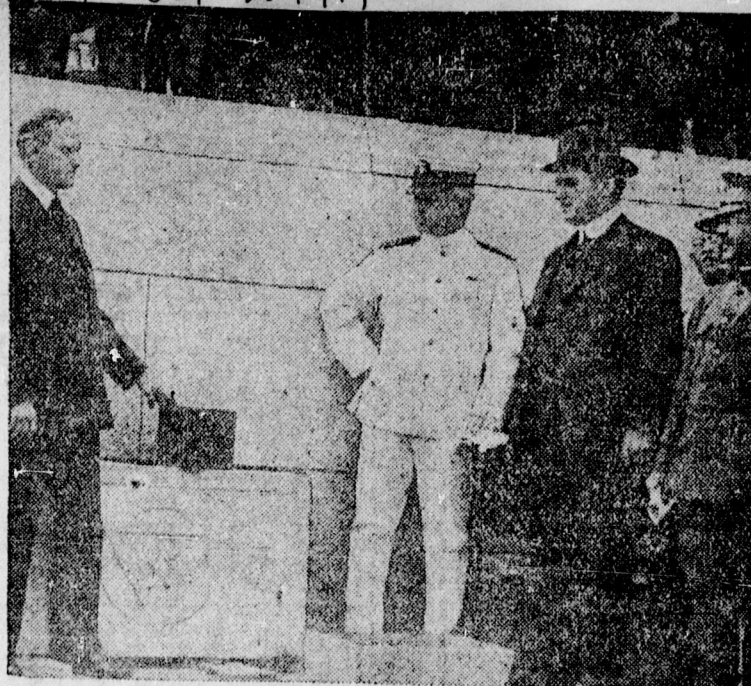
MAYOR TO TESTIFY TODAY AT HEARING BY FIN. COM.

Summoned as Witness to Tell What He Knows
About Transactions Between City and Former
Business Partner's Plumbing Concern



Continued next page

POST - SEP - 30 - 1917



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COOLIDGE LAYING CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW NAVY Y. M. C. A. AT CHARLESTOWN.

The Lieutenant-Governor is standing at the left in the photograph with his hand on the steel box placed in the cornerstone. The officer in white is Captain William R. Rush of the navy yard. Mayor Curley is next to Commandant Rush and Colonel Newcomb of the regular army is at the extreme right.

POST - SEP - 28 - 1917

For the first time since the establishment of the Finance Commission, a Mayor of Boston yesterday faced that body as a summoned witness at a public investigation of the city's business, when Mayor Curley was called to testify regarding transactions between the city and his former business partner, Francis L. Daly, and two other men—Peter J. and Edwin P. Fitzgerald. The latter two are relatives of Daly by marriage.

Mayor Curley was summoned at his office in City Hall at noon by Constable Robert Reed. At just 2 o'clock, the time stated in the summons, he appeared at the commission's rooms on Mason street.

SCOWLS AND SMILES

During the five-minute interval before he was called to the stand by Attorney Hurlburt he alternately scowled and smiled.

"James M. Curley," the lawyer called.

"Yes, sir," the Mayor replied, and he stood before the investigators.

He then asked to be excused until 10 this morning. His request was promptly granted. He was in the room less than 10 minutes. He was accompanied by his chief secretary, Charles O. Power.

It was not decided to summon Mayor Curley until his former partner and both Fitzgeralds had finished their testimony at the morning session. Mr. Hurlburt then announced he had failed to secure the information he desired from them and ordered a summons issued for the chief executive of the city.

Secured Cash From Uncle

Francis L. Daly was the first witness. He was recalled—he had testified several times at great length at previous hearings.

Daly was grilled regarding his purchase of the share of Daniel P. Sullivan in the Daly-Sullivan Plumbing Supply Company. This transaction occurred Sept. 2, 1913.

The cash to buy out his partner's interest Daly secured from his uncle, John Monahan, he testified. This opened up a line of questioning by Mr. Hurlburt regarding Monahan.

According to Daly's testimony his late uncle was single and had been a farm hand, teamster and contractor's boss. Witness could not give names of men who employed his uncle or places in which he was employed. He said he knew he worked for a contractor "named McMorrow in Dorchester."

"Mayor Curley didn't give this \$3000 to purchase Sullivan's interest, did he?" Hurlburt asked.

"No; my uncle gave it to me," Daly replied.

"So your uncle always had money?" "I always understood he had."

"When he died did he leave any money?"

"No."

Loaned \$5000 by Fitzgerald

"Where did he die and when?" "On Spencer avenue, Chelsea, about two years ago."

"He died a pauper, didn't he?" "No. I wouldn't say that. He might have left \$20,000; he died suddenly."

"Well, you paid the funeral expenses?"

"Yes."

"Well, now you say he gave you \$3000—in a check?"

"No; bills."

Before the witness finished a commission investigator returned with a report that Mr. Monahan died in a teamster's barracks at the address given by Daly.

Regarding a check for \$2500, of which Mr. Hurlburt found a trace since the hearings were temporarily suspended last July, Daly said this was a loan to him by Edwin P. Fitzgerald, his brother-in-law, and that the latter had loaned him another \$2500, neither of which had been repaid.

Daly testified that Mayor Curley became a partner three months after he purchased the Sullivan interest with his uncle's \$3000.

Attorney Hurlburt then wanted to know if he ever paid the \$3000 back. Witness replied in the negative. No note was given his uncle either, he said. Questioning brought forth from the witness that the books, stubs, etc., of the Sullivan-Daly firm are missing.

Police Couldn't Find Cassidy

Edwin P. Fitzgerald was recalled. He testified he knew Daly's late uncle, Monahan, but could not mention any place the man had been employed.

"Mysterious John J. Cassidy," who was introduced at a previous hearing by the witness as a man from New York who made successful investments for him, was then reintroduced by Mr. Hurlburt. He was supposed to have been well known at the Hotel Knickerbocker, according to witness, at previous hearings.

"Have you heard anything from your friend Cassidy?" Hurlburt queried.

"No."

"Would it surprise you to know that the New York police cannot locate Cassidy, and that the clerks at the Knickerbocker don't know him?"

"Yes, very much."

"You understand that there was a question in certain circles as to whether or not this man was a myth?"

"Oh, no."

"You didn't think it was incumbent on you to establish his identity, did you?"

"No."

Peter J. Fitzgerald was recalled. "The records show that you drew about \$20,000 out of the business. If you had a drawing account of \$60 a week you must have drawn about \$3000. What did you do with the rest of it?"

Met a Cassidy on Boat

Peter's memory was faulty, and he couldn't tell. His memory also failed him regarding the filing of his income tax schedule.

He was questioned about "John J. Cassidy." He said he met him on the

Nantasket boat. Attorney Hurlburt started to ask him questions about Cassidy, and it developed that the man he encountered on the boat was a chance acquaintance, and he knew his name was Cassidy because they called him that, and one of the party called him "John." The description of Cassidy given by Edwin P. Fitzgerald, his father, Peter J., and Francis L. Daly were very much different and could fit no one man.

Helen V. Bause, bookkeeper for the Daly Plumbing Supply Company testified she knew nothing of Mr. Daly's personal accounts or of the books of the Sullivan-Daly concern. John A. Daly, a lawyer, living in Arlington, admitted he was "dummy" treasurer of the Oakmount Land Company when it was first started, but turned all the books over to Luke D. Mullen, after the formation of the concern.

HERALD - SEP-28-1917

FIN. COM. LETS MAYOR SEE GAME

Adjourns Bonding Inquiry So
That Curley Can Go to
Baseball Contest.

SEVERAL WITNESSES HEARD

The finance commission adjourned to 10 o'clock today after a brief session yesterday, when Mayor Curley asked to be excused in order that he might attend the afternoon baseball game. Atty. Henry Hurlburt, however, called several witnesses to testify relative to the city's bonding business.

The mayor's counsel was not present when the commission met for an afternoon session, and when it was made known that he was attending the constitutional convention, and as the mayor had made his baseball engagement before he knew that he was to be summoned as a witness, there was no objection to an adjournment.

Francis L. Daly Questioned.

Atty. Hurlburt, for the commission, questioned Francis L. Daly, son of Peter F. Daly, and Atty. Edwin P. Fitzgerald, who acted for his father in many affairs, at considerable length about financial transactions of the plumbing company, with particular regard to the buying out of Daniel P. Sullivan by Daly in 1913.

There was considerable questioning, too, regarding the John J. Cassidy to whom Edwin P. Fitzgerald said he gave \$2500 for investment. There were many interesting situations in connection with the interrogating along this line. Cassidy is supposed to have lived in New York.

"Would it surprise you to know that the police of New York have failed to find that such a man ever existed?" Atty. Hurlburt asked Francis L. Daly. Daly said it would.

Hurlburt asked Fitzgerald, who was called, if he had tried to locate Cassidy lately. He had not, he said.

Then he was asked if he would be surprised to learn that Hurlburt had been unable to ascertain that such a man ever existed.

"Very much," said Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald said he had communicated with Cassidy by letter at the Hotel Knickerbocker a dozen times and received replies. Atty. Hurlburt read a communication from Spencer Phoenix, a city of New York official stating that the police department had been unable to learn of such a man, that clerks at the Hotel Knickerbocker stated that no such man ever stopped there or was known there and no attaches recalls ever delivering letters to him.

Not a Scrap of Paper Left.

Daly was questioned at length regarding the \$3000 which he said he borrowed from an uncle, John Monahan, who died in 1915, which money he used to buy out Sullivan's interest in the plumbing business in 1913. Daly said he had never paid back the money and had never been asked for it.

He admitted his uncle died without a cent, so far as he had been able to learn, and that he paid his uncle's funeral expenses.

Daly said Curley came into the business two or three months after Sullivan

went out. All the books and records in the business of that time are gone, he declared. Not a "scrap of paper" remained.

Peter J. Fitzgerald, who got insurance business of the city was questioned regarding his income tax return of last year. He didn't know anything about it, he said, except that he signed one.

"Somebody at the office made it out and put it on my desk and told me I'd better sign it, and I did." He didn't read it over, he declared.

"The records show that you drew about \$20,000 out of the business. If you had \$60 a week as a drawing account you must have drawn about \$3000. What did you do with the other \$11,000?" Mr. Hurlburt asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "Witness qualified by saying that the money was deposited in banks, but could not say whether it had drawn interest, as he had never looked at his books to see."

SEP-29-1917

CATTLE AND SHEEP

It is anything but an edifying spectacle to see the mayor of the city of Boston state brazenly on the witness stand that he has allowed to go uncorrected for two years a statement which he knew was false the day upon which it was published. And the mayor certainly imposes a heavy strain upon the credulity of the people of Boston when he asks them to believe that a statement with regard to the source of the \$10,000 which he applied on the purchase of land for his palace by the pond was issued without his previous careful scrutiny. And it is too bad that he should so far forget the dignity which should accompany the office which he now holds as to characterize as "cat-tie" those who in the past have so far presumed as to oppose his vaulting ambitions.

However, it must not be forgotten that the mayor's testimony has not served to throw any light on the mystery which he and his former plumbing partner, Daly, have woven about the \$10,000, which helped to secure for the mayor his Jamaica land. It is in large part due to the mayor and his associates that the public is now curious to know where he got it. Perhaps he can take time to dictate to his literary secretary, Standish Willcox, the necessary data for a careful article upon this subject. And it is certain that the people of Boston would be grateful if he could then give the time to scrutinize in advance of publication the effort of his secretary so that he may not be led again into issuing over his own name statements to the newspapers which at his breakfast table in the morning he will unfortunately discover to be false. A frank statement at the present time as to source of the mysterious \$10,000 might help to restore, in part at least, the rather doubtful confidence which the public must otherwise have in any future statements of his honor.

SEP-29-1917

PLAN COLUMBUS DAY PROGRAM

Arrange Mass for Troops, Races,
Games, Yacht Parade and
Military Pageant.

Columbus day will be celebrated in Boston this year with an elaborate program. Cardinal O'Connell will celebrate mass on the Strandway at 10:30 in the morning, when it is expected more than 100,000 people will attend. A series of yacht races at Piasure bay will also be held in the morning, owing to the tide. A military and naval athletic pageant will be held on Boston Common in the afternoon; a band concert, children's games and an address on "Pan-Americanism" by a speaker of national repute will make the afternoon program at Marine Park, and a parade of illuminated yachts and motor boats off the Strandway will be features in the evening.

Mayor Curley presided at the meeting of the committee on Columbus day celebration in City Hall last night and appointed Dr. John J. Slattery chairman of the general committee. Chairman Slattery appointed the following committees: Music and bandstand, Daniel G. Slattery chairman; water carnival, Commodore Walter Lane; grounds, Richard Hayden; entertainment, Daniel Kearns; military and naval units, James H. Phelan; children's games, John J. Toomey; athletic games, Hugh C. McGrath. The arrangements for the mass will be in charge of the Knights of Columbus, with Judge William J. Day chairman.

Outline Pageant Plans.

William F. Garcelon and Hugh C. McGrath outlined the plans for the athletic pageant and the necessity for providing wholesome entertainment for the boys in the cantonments and naval training stations. Garcelon announced that there was need at the present time of more than 100 footballs for the boys at Ayer.

Chairman McGrath announced a tentative list of games to be held on the Common, which includes a military relay race between representatives of different military units, a tug-of-war, with 50 and possibly 100 men on each side; a wall-scaling contest, a bomb-throwing match between two of the Harvard units, bayonet drill, 250-yard dash, with full military equipment, open to all soldiers, and relay races between representatives of various units of the army, navy and marine corps. Also several races which will be open to all.

Soldiers, sailors and Marines, accompanied by their bands, will participate in the mass which will be offered for the American troops crossing the water to fight in France. The Portuguese societies of Greater Boston will present a set of colors to the city after the mass.

MAYOR CURLEY DENIES STORY OF GETTING \$10,000

Mayor Curley and Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt faced each other today as the finance commission's probe into the bonding business of Peter J. Fitzgerald reached a climax. The room was crowded and the tension was acute. Both men were smiling, but cautiously alert. The mayor was seconded by Atty. Daniel H. Coakley.

Mayor Curley was dismissed from the stand just before the noon hour after being questioned for nearly two hours.

"That will be all, Mr. Curley," said Atty. Hurlburt, his smile still with him. "Thank you; you are very kind," returned his honor, graciously, and smiling also.

Adjournment to an indefinite date was ordered by Chairman Murphy.

Not long after the session opened the much mooted question of the elusive \$10,000 was reached. James L. Daly has denied before the finance commission that the mayor received that sum of money upon retiring from the plumbing business. The mayor was credited with having said he had received it.

Curley Denies.

A few days before the last city election, an article appeared in one of the Boston newspapers, signed James M. Curley, which said in substance that the \$10,000 had been received by the mayor upon his withdrawal from the plumbing business and had been used to buy his house-lot. That clipping figured dramatically in the hearing today.

Mayor Curley, to begin with, flatly denied writing it. "I may have suggested the heads," he said.

"I think we will get along nicely if you will answer my questions directly," said Mr. Hurlburt.

"I think we are getting along nicely," replied his honor with a smile.

All Very Courteous.

Mr. Hurlburt was reading from the clipping and the mayor asked sweetly: "May I sit beside you while you read it?"

"I will hand it to you," answered Hurlburt, and he did.

"Thank you," said the mayor. Hurlburt resumed his questioning.

Hurlburt—I wish you would tell me who prepared this statement.

Curley—I can't. It might have been Mr. Reardon, or Mr. Willcox, or one of a half-dozen others. It might have been Mr. Dolan but I don't believe he is ca-

pable of writing it. It may also have been one of the campaign managers.

Q.—Where did they get their information?

A.—I may have given them the heads. Q.—Did you read it before it was given to the papers?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Have you never tried to correct that statement?

A.—No, not any more than I have tried to correct other statements.

Didn't Bother.

Q.—You knew that the statement contained falsehoods? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that it was a statement containing false statements and given to the public? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you try to correct or did you contradict that statement before election? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you think it was your duty as a man and as mayor to contradict that statement?

A.—No; if you were in a political campaign you would realize the folly of such things. You don't know the cattle I had opposed to me.

Q.—Those who opposed you were cattle?

Here Mr. Coakley jumped to his feet and both he and the mayor assured Mr. Hurlburt that not all of the mayor's opponents were cattle, only some of them.

Headline Repartee.

"You knew you were charged by Mr. Storow and others with getting that money from doubtful sources," Atty. Hurlburt remarked.

"I was charged with building a respectable house," declared the mayor.

At this point Atty. Coakley arose again, objecting to the line of questions and remarks by Atty. Hurlburt. The mayor interrupted his counsel, saying: "You mustn't forget the purpose of this hearing, Mr. Coakley. You know one can't get headlines in the newspapers except by methods like this."

Atty. Hurlburt leaned toward Mayor Curley and said:

"We have the honor of having you for mayor to get headlines in the newspapers, Mr. Curley."

At the beginning of the hearing Mayor Curley was asked how well he knew Francis L. Daly, and whether Daly was his political friend. Curley declared that Daly had explained their relationship and stated: "It isn't necessary to have any sparring on the preliminaries."

In answer to the next question the mayor stated that Daly was his personal and political friend. Atty. Hurlburt then asked the mayor if he knew Peter J. Fitzgerald and if Fitzgerald was his political friend. Then began a long wrangle over the definition of "political friendship," which was ended when Hurlburt remarked, "You did not hesitate to define Daly as your political friend." The mayor said he supposed a political friend was one who lived in the city and gave his political support.

Kept No Memoranda.

Q.—What was your business when you were elected mayor?

A.—Real estate business. I had been congressman.

Q.—Any other?

In reply to this question the mayor shot a question at Atty. Hurlburt: "Am I invited here by unanimous vote to answer questions on bonding or on everything in the world?"

"You are invited here to answer such questions as I deem proper."

Then followed questions about Curley's interests in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The mayor stated that he held a one-third interest in the plumbing business, that he never put any money into it and that he never took any money out of it, either when he was a partner or when he retired. He said that the only money he had received from Daly was put into his campaign fund. He also said that he does not remember how much money Daly contributed and that he had no papers or memoranda to show the amounts.

Q.—Mr. Curley, did you say that you had organized the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, and were proud of it?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever see such a statement purporting to be made by you?

A.—No.

Q.—Is such a statement true or untrue?

A.—Untrue.

Q.—Somebody, however, prepared this statement purporting to have been signed by you. Did they get this data from you?

A.—No. It was merely a matter of current rumor evolved into a statement.

Q.—Was the matter of the \$10,000 a matter of rumor?

A.—Yes. I believe it was current rumor at the time.

Q.—Did the rumor fix the time you were supposed to have received the \$10,000?

A.—I couldn't say as to that.

Q.—According to this statement, you got \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, and you say this statement is untrue. Who gave that information to the person who drafted this article?

A.—I couldn't say that anyone did.

Didn't Have Time.

Q.—Did you make any effort to correct the impression the public must have received from reading this statement?

A.—If I were to try to correct all the statements made during my administration, even when there was no campaign on, I would have time left for nothing else. The papers are hostile, naturally, and charges and misstatements are a daily matter of course.

Q.—You felt that was not a right statement, and that it ought not to have been given out to the public?

A.—As I said before, if I were to devote my time to—

Q.—Answer the question, please, Mr. Curley.

A.—I have answered the question. I have answered it in the only way it should be answered and the only way it will be answered.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry of Mr. Willcox or of Mr. Reardon as to how that statement got out?

Calls Inquiry Political.

A.—No. I did not consider it necessary. The campaign was settled.

Q.—You got a communication from the Finance Commission asking you—

A.—Yes. I got a statement from the Finance Commission which I said I would answer when the proper time came, about a month before election. The city, I believe, has wasted more money on the "bond" investigation by the Finance Commission which is intended merely to influence the election, and the proper time to answer any questions of the commission is in the city election campaign. This investigation is intended solely to influence the election.

Continued next page

SEP-28-1917

and the chairman of this committee a few days ago confided to a politician that this bond hearing would result in the election of Mr. Peters as mayor of Boston. But I do not think so.

Q.—You will please refrain from insulting the members of this commission.

A.—It is a fact, not an insult.

Q.—You received from the finance commission a letter dated July 26, calling your attention to the newspaper statement over your name, and calling attention also to the fact that Mr. Daly as a witness at this hearing, denied the statement in the newspaper article that you had received the 10,000, with which you had bought the land for your house, from him as the proceeds of the sale of your interest in the plumbing supply company. You received such a communication?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you answer it?

Evades the Question.

A.—No. Want the reason, Mr. Hurlburt?

Q.—This letter from the finance commission was not given to the press. Was it?

A.—They always are, before I get them.

Q.—Was this statement given to the press?

A.—Your secretary can answer that better than I. Was it Mr. Dowling. (Mr. Dowling answered "No". I accept that.

Q.—Why did you not write to the finance commission and say to them in answer to this letter that the statement ascribed to you had been issued without your authorization and that it was untrue, as you have answered here today.

A.—Because, Mr. Hurlburt, I did not believe any man of your intelligence could ask such a question and expect an answer, when the question was intended simply to embarrass the administration. It was purely for political purposes and being such, the proper time to answer it was in a political campaign, and the proper place was on the stump.

Q.—But the public all this time has had the right to assume that the statement issued over your name was true?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And when a witness appears here and says the statement was untrue, the finance commission called this question of veracity to your attention, and you declined to answer their letter, preferring to answer it on the stump?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew it raised a question as to the veracity of the mayor of the city?

A.—You evolve an entirely new dialogue of politics if you insist that every statement issued in the heat of a campaign, when the candidate is occupied every minutes of his time, must be absolutely true.

Q.—But it sailed in the minds of the public a question of veracity between Mr. Daly and you?

A.—A question which interests no one.

Q.—Do you think that the people thought you lied?

Here Mr. Coakley interrupted: Don't answer that. That question is insulting, and I appeal to the commission. The mayor of this city is here as a witness, and as a witness is entitled to the respect due his position as mayor of this city. He is perfectly ready and willing to answer questions and has expressed this willingness. He should be protected from such questions as these.

Mr. Hurlburt—I withdraw the question.

Mr. Coakley—That is very decent of you, Mr. Hurlburt.

Mr. Hurlburt—Thank you, Mr. Coakley, but it is not a question of decency, it is a question of getting along.

Q.—You admit, Mr. Curley, the statement is untrue?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that nothing had been done by you to correct the misapprehension caused by this statement.

A.—Yes.

Bits of Sarcaasm.

Q.—You knew the people had the right to assume you stood back of that statement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that this statement would deceive?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You never tried to undeceive the people?

A.—No.

Q.—The commission called your attention to the denial by Mr. Daly; why did you not answer their letter?

A.—I would have answered it. Mr. Hurlburt, if I had any idea the commission was composed of men as intelligent as you.

Q.—Thank you Mr. Mayor. But be as intelligent yourself and answer the question.

A.—I didn't think the public was in the least concerned about it. Anyone who knows anything about city politics would know that the public was not concerned. I do not know that you ever held public office Mr. Hurlburt, but if you did you, too, would know it.

Q.—I admit that I am learning a great deal right now about politics, Mr. Curley, about city politics.

A.—Yes, Mr. Hurlburt, you are certainly in the right place to learn about city politics from both sides, here before the finance commission.

Its chairman knows all about city politics from both sides. He has been playing both sides—all his life.

Q.—Mr. Curley, there is a remedy provided by law for witnesses who come here to insult the members of the finance commission.

A.—I would suggest recourse to the remedy. But it is the truth. It is not an insult. I never before heard that the truth was an insult.

Mr. Coakley: "Mr. Chairman, I will forbid my client insulting anyone. He comes here and is willing to answer questions. Repeatedly these questions have been framed as insulting declarations. Mr. Curley does not desire to insult anyone. He is the mayor of this city, and is entitled to at least the courtesy he would receive in a court of law. Here applause interrupted Mr. Coakley. Mr. Murphy arose:

"There will be no applause. Any person applauding anything here will be summarily removed. There are—there is—there—never mind—go on."

Q.—Did you have a conference with Daly with a view to getting the city employees to take our insurance with the National Security Company?

A.—It was not necessary. The city employees have enough intelligence to know where their best interests are, and to take out insurance with a friend of the administration. It wasn't necessary to tell them.

Explains "Best Interests."

Q.—What do you mean by "best interests"?

A.—They don't need any advice.

Q.—Did you ever send any letters to heads of departments calling their attention to the National Security Company and telling them to change to that.

A.—I do not think it was necessary. Anyone in the city employ long enough to be bonded knew what to do. I may have sent some letter, or I may have answered inquiries. If so, I stated that if the price was the same and the security the same, the change would be all right.

Q.—Did you send such a statement to Mr. Mitchell of the treasury?

A.—I don't recall. If Mr. Mitchell says so, I did.

Q.—How did the city employees know that the National Security Company was a friend of the mayor?

A.—They are very keen. They knew that Daly was a friend of mine, and they desired to be bonded with a person friendly to the administration.

Q.—What would have happened to them had they failed to change?

A.—Nothing—nothing at all.

Didn't Order Change.

Q.—Did you tell them they were not obliged to change?

A.—No. And I did not tell them they were obliged to change.

Q.—What did you do to learn whether the price and security compared favorably with the terms of other companies?

A.—I knew the regular rate of bonding was the same for city employees in most of the companies.

Q.—Did you know that instead of the 30 or 40 cents a hundred the National Security charged the city the Boston & Maine secured a company by bidding which gave them a rate of 18?

A.—No. I wrote to this commission recommending that they investigate and report to me what company offered the

best rates and the best security. I never heard from the commission.

Q.—Did you make any inquiries?

A.—Only to the finance commission.

Q.—Did Mr. Daly ever speak to you about the National Security Company?

A.—I suppose he did.

Predicts His Re-election.

Atty. Hurlburt's next question was regarding Francis L. Daly's speaking to the mayor about his father-in-law going into the bonding business.

"What did he do that for?"

"Nothing," said the mayor, "except that, I suppose, he appreciated the psychology that affects the minds of city employees."

He was asked about contractors also using the Fitzgerald company in their bonding.

"Contractors were affected, no doubt, by the same psychology," the mayor said, very seriously, while everybody else smiled.

"Why is that?" continued Hurlburt, seeking more enlightenment on the psychological phase of city bonding.

"No reason except that they labor under the impression that they are in bad odor at City Hall, otherwise," was Mayor Curley's return.

Then he continued: "People have a keen sense, months in advance, on such things. I can sense my re-election already," in apparent sincerity.

"Hum," said Hurlburt.

"You were paying a political debt to Daly? were you not?"

Denies It Was Joke.

"That's as good an explanation as any other; call it that if you want to. Daly and I have been friends for many years."

Q.—Did you ever ask Daly how the bonding business was getting along?

A.—I never did.

Q.—He says you did.

A.—I don't care; I never did. I believed it was doing well.

Q.—Did you know whether Daly was getting anything out of it?

A.—No; I don't care whether he was or not; the more he got the better I am pleased.

The mayor denied that he ever suggested to contractors or others that they give their bonding business to Fitzgerald, Daly's father-in-law.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money or notes from Daly after you were elected mayor?

A.—No, sir. I did not.

Q.—Did you ever refer to your participation in the plumbing business in conversation with Daly?

A.—Only in a spirit of humor.

Q.—It was a joke, then?

A.—It was not a joke.

Recommended Fitzgerald.

Then followed a series of questions regarding the bonding of delinquent taxpayers. Atty. Hurlburt asked the mayor if he knew that taxpayers who paid for bonds for protection against the sale of their property by the city, had their property sold just the same, and got no protection under their bond. Mayor Curley declared he never knew such a thing had happened.

"I will be glad to take that up with the city collector," The collector is the

Continued next page

SEP-28-1917

mayor's brother.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to the collector about P. F. Fitzgerald's business?

A.—I believe I told him that P. J. ought to get the business, everything else being equal.

The matter of placing accident insurance on city elevators and automobiles was taken up by Atty. Hurlburt.

Q.—Did you know that insurance on these was unnecessary and that there was no liability upon the city?

A.—Not until I received a letter from the finance commission a few months ago. I then notified the heads of departments not to renew any policies of that kind.

Further questioning regarding monopoly of city insurance business by a particular company brought this reply from Mayor Curley:

"If there was a change in the administration tomorrow the insurance business would go to the company that had some one connected with it who was believed to be friendly with the new administration.

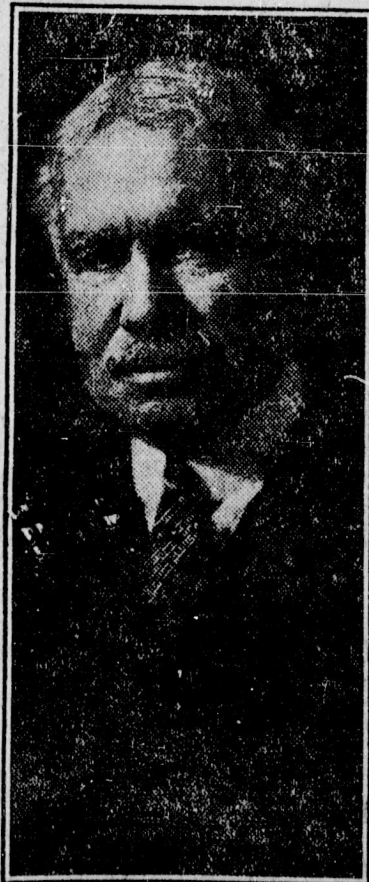
There was a brief pause and then: "That's the psychology I spoke of."

Q.—Don't you think it would be better to advertise in placing this business?

A.—I agree with you. This is one of those things that has grown up with the city. I think that is a constructive recommendation.

Q.—It would have been constructive on the part of the mayor if it had been done before? suggested the interrogator.

A.—That's very true; it is just one of those ruts that has been followed since the city was incorporated.



(Photograph by Garo, Boston.)

Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt
Counsel for finance commission, who is a leading figure in the bonding inquiry.

OCT-1-1917

PASTOR WOULD SHUT CITY HALL

Better Than Letting School Pupils Shiver for Lack of Fuel, He Says.

ASKS IF THEY LACK "PULL"

The Rev. William M. Gilbert, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Temple street, in his sermon last night on "Coal, Colds or Electric Signs—Which?" attacked the school committee for its decision not to use coal in the schools until colder weather. He said that the children should not be made to suffer from the cold and subjected to possible illness, but that other public buildings should be closed if necessary in order that the schools be supplied with the necessary quantity of fuel.

He said: "The chairman of the city school board announces that the fires in the school-houses will not be started until the pupils can no longer stand the cold, even with their coats on. This is a downright shame.

Little or Lack "Pull"?

"Are the officers in the City Hall going to work in their winter wraps until zero weather forces a fire? Are the judges and the lawyers in our courts going to shiver and chill for their country's sake? "Why must the children suffer? Is it because they are little or is it because they have no 'pull'?"

"The little folks are to be exposed to colds, pneumonia or any epidemic or disease. Many of them are underfed. Still others have none too much clothing, and will suffer far more than the city officials.

"Better begin our fuel economy at City Hall, police stations or court house than to take it out on the children. It is not a square deal to have compulsory education and then endanger the health of our school children. I have no others to embarrass our officials in these times of crisis—but the children must not suffer.

"If there is not enough coal to go around, close City Hall and other public buildings first. If there yet remain a coal famine, then close the schools, but don't invite an epidemic of disease, to say nothing of punishing innocent children—the country's hope of tomorrow."

A SILVER LINING

While Mayor Curley may be bowed down with woe because of the defeat of the statesman on whom he once playfully conferred the designation of "Diamond Jim" Timilty, he has still much to be thankful for as he ponders on the returns.

Representative "Tommy" Joyce is saved from the wreck. Re-election is assured to Joyce, whose candid opinion of Mayor Curley was expressed publicly and privately on every possible occasion for several years; Joyce, whose qualifications for elective office were formerly discussed by the mayor with great freedom of speech and remarkable intimacy of detail.

Joyce will go back to Beacon Hill, and because of the glorious victory thus achieved the mayor may well restrain his tears over the downfall of "Diamond Jim."

SEP-26-1917

SEP 26 1917

TRANSCRIPT - SEPT 28 1917 CALLS STATEMENT FALSE

Mayor Curley Brands Campaign Document

No Money from Daly from Plumbing Business

Never Tried to Correct Wrong Impression

Intended to Answer It on the Stump

Thought Public Concerned but Little

Charges Chairman Murphy with Politics

Admits Paying Political Debt to Daly

For more than two hours this morning Mayor James M. Curley was a witness before the Finance Commission in the municipal bonding investigation, and was engaged in a battle of wits with Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission. The mayor's presence attracted the largest number of spectators since the hearings started early in the summer, the school committee room in Mason street being crowded. The mayor was a dramatic witness at times, succeeding in denouncing the commission as a political organization opposed to him; of staging the investigation to defeat him for reelection, and of dragging into the inquiry personal matters not at all germane to city affairs.

Not until there occurred a sharp tilt with Chairman John R. Murphy, when the chairman objected to the mayor's statement accusing him of having told a friend that the result of the investigation would mean the election of Andrew J. Peters, was the mayor at all tamed. Mr. Murphy, with a show of anger at the mayor's charge and at the subsequent applause, plainly told him that he must act more circumspectly on the stand: that the commission would stand for no more abuse. This rejoinder led Mr.

Hurlburt to warn the mayor that there was recourse to the courts for improper conduct on the stand, as the statute was plain. The mayor replied that he understood the law. Chairman Murphy warned the audience that any person applauding thereafter would be removed from the room. There was no further outbreak.

The mayor went into the hearing room with the bravado characteristic of him in ordinary affairs. He did not appear the least disturbed until Mr. Hurlburt produced for his inspection, and closely questioned him regarding a statement issued to the press in the city councillor campaign of 1915 from the mayor's office, and purporting to bear his signature. This statement, among other things, in answer to charges that had been mentioned against Curley in the campaign, declared that he had bought the land for his house in Ja-

malcaway, from \$10,000 received from Francis L. Daly, when the mayor, soon after his election, had retired from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

At one of the previous hearings Mr. Daly had testified that he did not pay the mayor a nickel for his interest in the business. Today the mayor declared that Mr. Daly's testimony was correct, despite the printed statement to the contrary, but he was not asked where he got the money to buy the land. The mayor also testified that he had no interest in the Oakmount Land Company, formed by Mr. Daly to handle several parcels near the Brookline line. But as for his interest in the boarding business carried on by Peter J. Fitzgerald, father-in-law of Mr. Daly, the mayor was free to testify that, as Fitzgerald was a friend, he hoped and expected that he would do well, not only at City Hall but elsewhere. He did not recall asking contractors to throw business to Mr. Fitzgerald, nor heads of departments, but declared that if it had been necessary to inform heads of departments he should not have hesitated, because he realized that the rates in the National Surety Company were no higher than other companies, and that such business in the city departments for a friend of the administration had been a custom for many years.

His Relations with Daly

Mayor Curley was asked about his election four years ago, and the questions then shifted to the mayor's friendship with Francis L. Daly. The mayor said that Mr. Daly is a political and personal friend of his.

"In 1913 did Mr. Daly speak to you about his father-in-law going into the insurance business?" Mr. Hurlburt inquired.

"I believe he did," replied the mayor.

"Did you know Peter J. Fitzgerald?"

"Yes, nine or ten years."

"Was he a political friend?"

"Personal and political, yes."

"How about Edwin P. Fitzgerald?"

"I have known him longer than his father."

There was considerable sparring over the definition of "political friend," and the mayor qualified by saying that the two Fitzgeralds were not political friends in the sense that they contributed to his election.

"Were you connected with the Daly Plumbing Supply Company in 1913?"

"Yes, a partner, with, I should say, a third interest."

The mayor said he had no writing of any kind, put no money in the business and took out no money when he ceased to be a partner. When he was a partner the mayoral campaign was in progress and he may have received money from Mr. Daly to help the campaign, as treasurer of the Democratic City Committee.

"Did you receive any evidence of indebtedness from Mr. Daly when you retired?"

"No."

The mayor further explained that he never had any evidence to show that he was a member of the concern.

"You had an article in the papers, didn't you, during the campaign?"

"No."

"You didn't prepare it?"

"No. I may have suggested the heads."

"You are familiar with the article?"

"Yes."

"Did you contradict any statement in it?"

"No, sir."

Attorney Hurlburt then took up the article, printed in 1915, purporting to be signed "James M. Curley, mayor"—the article stating that the mayor received \$10,000 from Mr. Daly when he retired from the plumbing supply business, and with it purchased the land for his home in Jamaica. The article was prepared, the mayor said, by either one of two of his secretaries, or by some political worker. The mayor denied reading the article before it went to the press.

"You knew when you read that article the next morning that it contained many falsehoods?"

"Certainly." The mayor asked to see the article, and it was handed to him. He was asked to name other falsehoods in it. He named the statement regarding the land on which his house was built, costing \$10,000, which was purchased from the sale of the Daly property, as the first falsehood. He said \$10,000 would be nearer right than \$11,000 for the house.

Attorney Daniel H. Coakley, for the mayor, objected to Mr. Hurlburt speaking of statements as "absolutely false," and Mr. Hurlburt eliminated the word "absolutely."

The mayor continued by saying that the statement that he was completing a beautiful colonial mansion for \$35,000 was wrong. The sum of \$22,000 would be nearer correct.

Mr. Hurlburt then read the statement about the \$10,000 coming from Daly for the land, and asked the mayor if he did not realize that the people would be deceived by that statement, and the mayor answered, "Surely."

"Kind of Cattle It Would Interest"

"When you saw that article in the papers, didn't you think it your duty to correct the impression?"

"No, when you consider the kind of cattle whom it would interest."

"Don't you consider all persons who opposed you as 'cattle'?"

"Not all of them."

Mr. Coakley then interrupted to say that Mr. Hurlburt ought to be obliged to confine himself to questions that would be allowed in a court of law. He charged that Mr. Hurlburt was proceeding unfairly to a mayor of Boston. Mr. Coakley had brought in the name of James J. Storrow as having accused the mayor of getting the money dishonestly. Mayor Curley informed Mr. Coakley that it was the only way for the commission to get good headlines. Mr. Coakley appealed to the commission for a ruling, but Chairman Murphy announced that Mr. Hurlburt could proceed.

Mayor Curley admitted that it was common rumor for a year or more that he had secured \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. He said he had adopted the policy of making no reply to incorrect statements in the press, the press being hostile. He wasn't disturbed about the statement—"didn't care a continental"—the election being settled.

"You received a communication from the Finance Commission about this, didn't you?"

"Yes, and there has been much money wasted over the investigation. A short time ago Chairman Murphy intimated to a friend that the revelations to be published would probably elect Mr. Peters, but I don't think so."

Mayor Is Called to Order

"Mr. Mayor, you will please come to order. You know that such a statement is incorrect," Chairman Murphy declared.

"It is not incorrect and you know it," was the mayor's reply.

"If that statement about the \$10,000 from Daly was incorrect, why didn't you tell the Finance Commission when asked to do so," the mayor was asked.

He replied that it was a political statement and he thought the proper time to answer it was on the stump. The question of veracity between the mayor and Daly, the mayor thought of no importance, the public not being deceived by the investigation.

Says Hurlburt Has Insulted Mayor

Then followed a sharp tilt between Mayor Curley and Mr. Hurlburt over "discrepancies." Mr. Hurlburt asking the mayor if he intended to insult the commission, after the mayor had informed Mr. Hurlburt that if he wanted to learn politics he should consult Chairman Murphy, who

Continued next page

(1) had played both ends." Mr. C. indignantly charged that Mr. H. his questions, had "insulted the Boston."

Chairman Murphy warned the mayor that he must act discreetly and thought it might be well to have the statute read.

Mr. Hurlburt then took up municipal bonding, saying that city employees need no advice as to placing their bonds—that they would get into trouble by being unfriendly to the mayor. The mayor recalled notifying no heads of departments to give the National Surety Company the bonds.

"They are very keen," he said. "They knew Mr. Daly and that Mr. Fitzgerald was his father-in-law. That was all that was necessary. They also knew that when Hibbard was mayor, J. Mitchell Galvin got the business and that under Fitzgerald's administration the Massachusetts Bonding Company got the business."

Brings in Fitzgerald's Name

Mr. Hurlburt called the mayor's attention to an article headed "Mayor Lays Recall to Fitzgerald," published two years ago, and the witness said. "I might also lay this investigation to Fitzgerald," which aroused a laugh. He accused the writer of the article of having a lively imagination.

Mayor Curley was then questioned at length about Peter J. Fitzgerald going into the bonding business and of going to him and asking him what he could do. He spoke of the "psychology" of city employees in doing what they thought would please the mayor, that "psychology" giving city employees ability to scent an election months ahead. "They have already scented my reelection," the mayor said, with a smile.

"You were paying a political debt to Daly, weren't you?" Mr. Hurlburt asked. "You may call it that if you want to," was the reply.

"Did you communicate with any contractors that you would like to have them give bonds to Fitzgerald?"

"No, it wasn't necessary, they are even keener than city employees. If there was an occasion for it, I should not have hesitated."

Mr. Hurlburt assured Mr. Curley that he had no doubt that bonding business of the city was given to the Massachusetts Bonding Company during the Fitzgerald administration, but no record could be found that contractors for the city were asked to do likewise.

The mayor was questioned at length whether he had received money from Mr. Daly since becoming mayor, and denied such intimations.

The mayor knew that his brother, Collector Curley, was taking bonds from delinquent taxpayers, and had approved it, but denied knowledge that such bonds had not protected poor people, their property having been sold just the same. He admitted that he had told the collector that, as Peter J. Fitzgerald was in the business, everything being equal, he should get the bond business.

Report Ready in Few Weeks

After Mr. Hurlburt had questioned the witness closely regarding the custom of submitting items for bonds and insurance in the annual estimates from departments, no tabulation having been made annually for such expense during his administration, the mayor succeeded in reading into the records the communications passing between him and the Finance Commission on the question of securing a 20 per cent reduction for this year.

The annual budget had been prepared with the idea, on recommendation from the Finance Commission, that such a reduction could be made. Later the mayor found that no company would take over the business for the reduced figure. Mr. Hurlburt accused the mayor of "just dying to get that information in the records," and declared that he had not objected because it had proved "quite interesting."

After the mayor had been excused, Mr. Hurlburt told the newspaper men that he knew of no more witnesses to summon. He would go about preparing his report from the mass of testimony on his desk and it would be several weeks before the report would be ready. "Not several months, of course," he replied to a question. "Furthermore, I want it understood that this investigation, so far as I am concerned, bears no relation whatever to any campaign."

SEPT - 29 - 1917

CORNER STONE LAID

Y. M. C. A. for Enlisted Men at Charlestown

Army and Navy Takes Part in Exercises

Lieut. Governor Coolidge Puts Box in Place

Col. Newcomb Represents Secretary of War

In the presence of representatives of the Army and Navy, the State and the city, the corner-stone of the new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. was laid in City square, Charlestown, this noon. In the square were detachments of Jackies from the navy yard, men from the Coast Artillery, and three bands.

On the platform were Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, representing Governor McCall, who was unable to attend; Mayor Curley, Captain Rush, commandant of the navy yard; Colonel Newcomb, who represented General Johnston, and who was commissioned to speak for the War Department; Bishop Lawrence, President Arthur S. Johnson and Secretary Mehaffey of the Boston Y. M. C. A.; Joseph Grafton Minot, a member of the Y. M. C. A. committee, and John S. Tichenor, general secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in New York, representing the international committee. The speakers were in charge of Ensign Charles K. Cummings, chairman of the building committee, who introduced the speakers.

The programme was opened with prayer by Bishop Lawrence, who made fervent petitions for the Nation, the Army and Navy, and for their protection on the high seas.

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge brought the greetings of the governor, who, he said, had expressed deep regret at not being able to be present and heartiest approval of this undertaking. He said that it was significant that the ideals of this country are laid on the everlasting foundation of righteousness, and he paid high tribute to the soldiers and sailors, calling attention, as he did so, to the massed troops outside. At the conclusion of his remarks the lieutenant governor, with the other speakers descended to the street level where the copper box was placed in the stone.

The address of Captain Rush touched upon the honor and privilege that the Army and Navy felt in being so well cared for by the Y. M. C. A. and, in conclusion, the commandant said:

"In the name of the service I have the honor to represent, and on behalf of the officers and men of the Navy in New England, I thank the generous men and women who have made this building possible, and who, by thus caring for the well-being

of our sailors and soldiers, strengthen the arm which will strike down tyranny, and preserve to us the right to live our lives in peace and happiness under the protecting folds of the glorious Stars and Stripes."

The bugle sounded colors and at the same moment a new American flag was raised, while the Coast Artillery band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mayor Curley dwelt on the need of such an institution as this Y. M. C. A., and suggested that it might be a good thing if the Federal Government could take over such work. To this suggestion came the reply later in the exercises when General Secretary Tichenor said that the Government had given the matter long and deep consideration, but such a move was not considered expedient at this time.

Colonel Newcomb spoke of the thousands of men in France and of the thousands yet to go who can testify to the good work being done by the Y. M. C. A. and, with the erection of this building, there is another evidence of the interest that the Association is taking in the country's defenders.

NEW COURTHOUSE APPROVED

City Council Committee Assured That \$115,000 Will Be Sufficient for Forest Hills Building

Having received assurance that \$115,000 will be sufficient to build the proposed courthouse in Forest Hills Square, the committee on finance of the City Council indorsed the loan order yesterday. Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland and Architect T. G. O'Connell submitted estimates from four contractors, one offer being several thousand dollars less than the proposed loan.

The committee on public lands gave a hearing to representatives of George E. Lothrop on a petition for the exchange of certain rights, and the purchase from the city of a strip of land four inches wide, containing 14 square feet in the rear of the Bowdoin Square Theatre property, the city to receive \$50. Councilor Francis J. W. Ford suggested that it might be well to consult a real estate expert as to the value of the rights to be conferred by the city, as under the terms of the proposed exchange the right would be acquired to build over Carnes place.

OCT - 14 - 1917

DELANEY HELPED BY RED CROSS

Malden Man Who Heroically Fought U-Boat Held as Prisoner in Germany

Mayor Curley received positive advice from Hon. William Phillips, First Assistant Secretary of State, today, that James Delaney of Malden, the heroic chief gunner of the United States Navy, who, on Aug. 6, remained upon the bridge of the S. S. Campana of the Standard Oil Company when attacked by a German submarine, until his last shot was fired of the 180 in his munitions chest, was a prisoner of war and is being supplied with parcels of food by the American Red Cross.

Relative to Mayor Curley's request that an exchange of prisoners may be effected by the State Department through a friendly mediator, Secretary Phillips says:

"I beg to inform you that, although the general question of the exchange of prisoners of war has received the Department's careful consideration, no definite steps in the premises have yet been taken."

TEACHERS LOST VOICES

Much Illness Caused by Unheated Buildings

Extra Clothing Available but Little

Question of "True Economy" the Belief

Gladly Willing to Save Coal, They Say

Boston school teachers are discussing with much interest today the attitude of the school committee toward fuel conservation, as expressed in its answer to the Boston Teachers' Club in the appeal for warm rooms. The teachers suggested "false economy" in withholding coal for the furnaces at the risk of illness among pupils and teachers.

Cora Bigelow, president of the Boston Teachers' Club, is anxious to make the teachers' position plain. "We believe heartily in coöperating in such economy," she says. "No body of citizens is working more loyally in many ways to prove their patriotism than Boston teachers. It is simply a question of true economy. In the conservation of food no one is asked to do without any food at all, but the order for no fires worked out that way in many cases during the last cold snap."

"Other city buildings were heated with a temporary fire; and that is all the letter sent in my name to the School Committee requested. We do not want regular 'intensive' heating or even continuous heating."

"The fact remains that the brick school buildings are cold and damp and that there is a 'vault-like' chill on cold days. No amount of extra clothing tempers the atmosphere that strikes the sensitive membranes of nose and throat; and alas, many teachers and pupils have sensitive throats through no fault of their own. The suggestion to wear extra clothing was complied with; but even so, children and teachers took cold."

"Some teachers lost their voices and were compelled to write their lessons on the board or hoarsely direct or pantomime them (I was one of these and was obliged to add a doctor's bill to my discomfiture, although our building was not one of the coldest)."

"Our request was not for extravagance but for 'inclusive economy,' which shall consider the actual physical reaction of an order which is based entirely upon business efficiency, omitting the effect upon the human element for which schools exist."

"The Boston teachers are gladly willing to save coal, but does that necessarily mean no coal at all, and consequent detriment to the health of pupils and teachers? We respectfully ask the same general privilege granted by the superintendent to the masters of separate districts, who rang up that office because of exceedingly low temperatures in their buildings."

"Let no one misunderstand the attitude of Boston teachers in this matter."

BOARD CALLS FOR PATRIOTISM

School Authorities Base Non-Heating Order on Request of Dr. Garfield for Fuel Conservation

The reply of the Boston School Committee to the Teachers' Club for heated school rooms was considered by the board at last night's meeting. It is in part as follows:

"Last June the board gave explicit instructions to the schoolhouse custodian to direct janitors of school buildings not to start up the heating apparatus until definite instructions had been received from him to that effect, and he was to understand that before he issued such instructions he was to consult the school committee and be governed by their wishes in the matter."

"Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel administrator, has appealed to all Americans as a patriotic duty to assist in the conservation of coal, pointing out that while there is plenty of coal in the ground there is a shortage of cars and of labor at the mines."

"It has been for the purpose of coöperating in this most important effort that the school committee has directed the opening of schools without the use of heating apparatus."

"It now appeals to pupils, teachers and the public for their support in this most necessary effort. If pupils and teachers will come to school suitably clothed the starting of the heating apparatus may be deferred for several weeks and thousands of tons of coal saved."

"If coal is not saved now it may have to be saved later on by closing the schools during the winter season."

The committee ordered "that boys who were members of the graduating classes of Latin and day high schools in 1917, who left school to enter the military or naval service of the Federal Government since the declaration of war shall be given diplomas of graduation from their respective schools."

Elmer R. Bowker was appointed junior master in the Public Latin School. John B. Casey was appointed junior master in the High School of Commerce. Martin J. Foley was appointed submaster of the Lowell district.

Edward J. Cox of the Lowell district, thirty-four years and six months in the service, was retired on a pension of \$600.

It was ordered that all persons whose names appear upon the eligible list, who enter the service of their country during the war, and who, if available, would be appointed to permanent positions in the public schools as shown by the appointment of one lower in the list shall retain the places they reached upon their respective lists during their absence, and on their return from service shall be appointed, upon application, to permanent positions as vacancies occur, regardless of the results of examination during their absence and the consequent revision of lists.

It was ordered that all junior assistants whose reappointments would have been made to take effect Sept. 10, 1917, who enter the military service, be appointed on their return as vacancies occur regardless of the results of examinations during their absence and the consequent revision of lists.

A hearing was given on a proposition to consolidate the nine South Boston elementary school districts into three. Assistant Superintendent Frank W. Ballou spoke in favor of such consolidation on the ground of a steadily decreasing school population in the district, due to increase of industrial plants, the moving of the population and private schools.

Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter argued against consolidation, saying South Boston was "coming back."

TRIBUTES PAID TO SHEPARDS

Dinner in the Store Restaurant Ends Day of Congratulations on Fifty-Second Anniversary of Founding of the House

It was surely a reception day at the Shepard stores yesterday, for after the three John Shepards—father, son and grandson had shaken the hands of numerous old friends both forenoon and afternoon, in recognition of the company's fifty-second anniversary, they invited many of these friends to come back and take dinner with them—a home dinner so to speak, and all home people. The dinner had all the home characteristics, and even if some of the people did come from New York and Providence, they are not so far away now as they used to be.

Again, even if it was unusual, it was homelike, before the dinner was served to stop at the second floor where, in the midst of show cases the John Shepards welcomed their guests. Where perhaps a hundred or 150 men prominent in Boston affairs had arrived, more than a score of members of the Shepard Women's Rifle Club went through the manual of arms and marching evolutions which were much enjoyed by the guests.

By and by everybody trooped to the capacious elevators and went to the Colonial room for dinner. It is a fine thing to have a great department store, but when the owner has also an attractively appointed dining room in it, his own orchestra, and his own uniformed servants, he is lucky and so are his guests.

This made the occasion homelike—in fact, Henry F. Hurlburt felt so much at home that he said this was the first time he had enjoyed the hospitality of the Shepard Stores so extensively, and was making the most of it. Mr. Hurlburt said other things, more serious, such as praising the young soldiers who are going from this country to fight for democracy, and the avidity with which all citizens should take up the second Liberty Loan. He spoke words of congratulation to the Shepards—said he knew them all well—and thought they progressed with successive generations.

The talk by all the speakers was of similar homelike character. Secretary of State Langtry, who had to go early, "as much delighted with the performance of the Shepard Women's Rifles; Brigadier General Johnston commended the women for knitting—said it was a good sign. He spoke also of the coöperation which is evident throughout the country, and he found similar coöperation in the Shepard Stores."

Mayor Curley commented on the war, and on the zeal with which young Americans are flocking to the colors. Then he commented on the progress of the Shepards—and he said that the life of the founder of the store seemed to have been passed in the midst of flowers, and it showed now in the sunny afternoon of his years.

Brigadier General Sweetser also spoke of the war; and others who sounded the martial note, while at the same time they congratulated the Shepards, were Vice President J. C. Van Cleave of the National Park Bank, New York; Joseph H. Emery, vice president of the Union League Club, New York; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of the Boston Globe; Colonel Gross of Providence, T. K. Cory, Sumner Hollander and Lieutenant O'Hare.

John Shepard, Jr., the central figure in the triumvirate, presided, and ranged around him, besides his father and his son, were their old friends. Down in the middle of the room was a large, round table, at which the few ladies present were seated—the wives of the Shepards, and Mrs. Curley.

Nobody enjoyed the occasion more than John Shepard, the founder, who at the age of eighty-three is straight and slender-waisted enough to be an officer in the new National Army.

BOSTON WOMEN WHO LEAD IN PROTEST AGAINST
REFUSAL TO HEAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS



At left, Miss Cora E. Bigelow, president of the Boston Teachers' Club, and, at right, Mrs. Julia E. Duff, former member of the Boston School Committee.

Health of Boston School Children More Important Than Coal Economy

By CORA BIGELOW,

President Boston Teachers' Club.

The letter from the Boston Teachers' Club to the school committee did not ask for "intensive heating," or even continuous heating. It simply asked for a fire when a fire was needed.

The teachers appreciate the situation in the coal question and are most desirous to co-operate in such economy, but they raise the question whether it is wise economy to save coal at the expense of the health of the children and the teachers—for the teachers form a part of the school system, after all.

The children were cold and took cold on those days when the thermometer registered 60 degrees or less—and so did the teachers.

The school work was therefore impaired this much. Children or adults cannot give their best work when handicapped by hard colds. Children can stay at home when so afflicted, but the teacher usually goes to school, as some of us did, and can conduct classes by writing directions on the board or by pantomiming. We could not use our voices. Incidentally there were doctors' bills to pay in order to keep in school and do our work instead of giving it over to substitutes.

We simply ask, Is this real economy? Is the strain upon the physical strength of both children and teachers more important than burning a little fuel in a fire for a few hours?

We do not ask for fires to be regularly started, and there is

nothing in our letter to the school committee that should be so construed if it is read in the spirit in which it was sent.

We feel that the professional conditions and the human factors involved are quite as much to be considered as the business and financial side of the question of economy. Neither side should be considered to the exclusion of the other. Common sense concessions should be made on both sides, and the letter sent to the school committee simply brought out the fact that order of "no fires" was leaving human need and therefore professional efficiency out entirely.

As far as coal economy is concerned and many other patriotic expressions of loyalty, there is a body of citizens more ready to all in their power than the school teachers.

JEW OF WORLD OBSERVE DAY OF ATONEMENT

Soldiers Abroad Refuse to Fight and Pass Day in Prayer.

Every synagogue and temple in Boston and vicinity was filled last night with members of the Jewish community who, with prayers and all the impressive ceremonies of their ancient ritual, ushered in at sundown Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement. It is estimated that more than 100,000 members of the Hebrew faith last night observed the holiest day of the Jewish religious calendar.

War conditions and war problems were the themes of sermons by some of the leading rabbis of this city. The obligation of the Jew in the national crisis was emphasized. Among the attendants at the synagogues and temples last night, besides many from out of town, were a large number of Jewish soldiers, sailors, aviators, commissioned men and others in the government service. So intense was the religious fervor which characterized the event that it was necessary to hire moving-picture theatres and other halls to accommodate the worshippers.

The observance of the Day of Atonement began as the sun dipped below the horizon yesterday in every part of the world. In all the synagogues and other places of worship, in every cantonment, on every battlefield and warship, wherever a group of Hebrews were gathered, the sad and solemn cadences of "Kol Nidra" arose. It is the most beautiful and impressive service in the Hebrew ritual and it deals with the vow of the individual and his conscience. The more devout of the Orthodox Hebrews remained in the synagogues all night, praying and reciting psalms.

traffic regulations governing parades through Boston streets, the street commissioners have changed the law so that every parade of more than 200 persons, whether with or without a band, must have a permit.

The decision to amend the regulation was reached by the commissioners as the result of the confusion concerning the granting of permits and the police department jurisdiction over certain kinds of parades. The recent Socialist parade and another to be held in October are also said to have expedited action by the board.

Give Police Better Control

The statement issued to the press yesterday reads in part:

"An amendment to the street traffic regulations just made by the Board of Street Commissioners, will, it is believed, give the police better control of processions and parades in public streets of the city.

"For several years the traffic regulations contained the following provision, being a part of section 1, of article 10:

"No procession or parade, accompanied by music, containing 200 or more persons (excepting the forces of the United States army or navy, the military forces of the Commonwealth and the police and fire departments), shall occupy or march on any public street of the city except in accordance with a permit issued by the Board of Street Commissioners."

This rule has been amended by striking out the words "accompanied by music."

With the rule as it was, and no law covering the subject otherwise, any body of men or women, in any number, could march in the streets without a permit or without notice to the public authorities, providing they were not accompanied by music. The rule as amended permits them to do so now up to the number of 200.

Construed Broadly

The authority for making this regulation, as well as all other street traffic regulations, is given to the Board of Street Commissioners by Chapter 447 of the Acts of 1908.

In an opinion given to the board by Judge Joseph J. Corbett, when he was corporation counsel, in the matter of regulating parades, he stated:

"The term 'street traffic' as used in this act is to be construed broadly and means travel of persons and vehicles in the streets of the city.

"A procession or parade of any character hereafter, in excess of 200 persons, can only be held after a permit is obtained therefor."

SEP - 25 - 1917

FOUNDRYMEN NOT AFTER BIG PROFITS

Assurance Is Given in War Discussion at Opening of Convention.

The foundrymen of the country will not seek large war profits. This was the assurance given yesterday at the opening meeting of the joint annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals in Mechanics Building by J. P. Pero of East St. Louis, Ill., president of the former organization.

"I have no hesitancy," he said, "in affirming that the foundrymen of this

great country are above taking advantage of her needs, and that the chief desire is to have an honorable and a lasting peace restored to a world undergoing the throes of a cataclysm such as never before known in history."

The speaker admitted that some members of the organization probably made large war profits before the American declaration of war.

Fully 3000 foundrymen are in Boston for the convention, the sessions of which will last through the week. Mayor Curley welcomed the visitors to the city at the opening meeting.

In connection with the convention, there is an exhibit of foundrymen's supplies.

Papers on technical subjects will be read at this morning's session, during which the annual election of officers will be held. This afternoon the convention party will take a boat ride down the harbor.

MAJ. BARLOW'S MILITARISM IS LIKE NAPOLEON'S

Should Not Be Too Severe on Ayer Teacher, O'Brien Says at Rally.

"We must not be too severe on such men as Maj. Barlow, who utter such thoughts as he uttered recently before our American boys at Ayer, when he told them to be 'dirty in mind and action and in countenance,' for it is nothing other than an exemplification of the militarism taught by Napoleon and continued down until the present time," said William H. O'Brien of the Public Service Commission at the K. of C. tent on Boston Common at the noon rally yesterday in aid of the Knights of Columbus \$3,000,000 War Camp Fund.

"In direct contrast were the words of farewell by Gov. McCall, Mr. Splaine, Mayor Curley, Rabbi Levy and Bishop Lawrence at the parting ceremonies on this very same sacred soil last Sunday afternoon, when they united in warning the boys of temptations that would beset them," continued Mr. O'Brien. "They said there will be two kinds of enemies the boys will be obliged to face, those of the Kaiser and his hordes and those of the moral kind."

"It is to help conquer the moral evils that naturally and inevitably befall the soldier in uniform that the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations are working ardently to assist the boys. The people must respond. The mothers and fathers of the boys, the relatives and friends must aid in keeping them wholesome, clean American men, the kind they were when they left their good homes and the influences for moral good. This is the work of the Knights of Columbus, and as a thoroughly American work it deserves the hearty support and assistance of the American people."

Judge Thomas P. Riley will be the principal speaker at the rally today. Elm Hill Council of Dorchester, the original council to start the campaign at the tent, has again taken charge of the campaign. Miss Madeline Gallivan and Miss Margaret Kennedy furnished the entertainment yesterday.

ALL PARADES OF OVER 200 MUST HAVE A PERMIT

Street Board Amends Law by Striking Out "Accompanied by Music."

By striking out the three words, "accompanied by music," from the street

TEACHERS PROTEST, BUT SCHOOLS STAY UNHEATED

Committee Declares Fuel Must Be Conserved Now or There Will Be a Shortage This Winter—Appeals for Co-operation.

SEP 28 1917

Although the Boston Teachers' Club protested against a "vauntlike chill," there will be no fires in Boston schoolhouses for several weeks, according to a mandate of the School Committee issued last evening. "If coal is not saved now it may have to be saved later on by closing the schools during the winter season," said Chairman Lee in announcing the dismissal of the teachers' plea.

The letter from the teachers' organization, signed by Miss Cora Bigelow, the president, says that the temperature in some schoolrooms has been as low as 53. "Economy and business efficiency," the letter read, "must not ignore the human element, which is by far the most important part of the school system."

After a recital of Dr. Garfield's appeal for conservation of coal, the committee's reply to the teachers said: "It has been for the purpose of co-operating in this most important effort that the School Committee has directed the opening of schools without the use of heating apparatus."

"It now appeals to pupils, teachers and the public for their support in this most necessary effort. If pupils and teachers will come to school suitably clothed, the starting of the heating apparatus may be deferred for several

weeks and thousands of tons of coal saved.

"At that time it may happen that the homes of the poorer pulls will not be heated at all because of the impossibility of securing fuel.

"Unless the people are willing to put up with some inconvenience and discomfort in the matter of temperature of their schoolrooms and their homes, during the coming winter, with all the attendant inconvenience, economic loss, and suffering on the part of the poor."

The committee voted to permit junior list who have entered the military or naval service of the country to retain their relative ratings. It also decided to grant diplomas to any members of the 1917 classes in the day high schools who did not graduate because of enlistment after the declaration of war.

Arguments for the proposal to consolidate into three, the present school districts of South Boston, were presented by Assistant Superintendent of Schools Frederick W. Ballou, and the by Assistant Superintendent A. L. Raffall connected with the Boston schools, as it is expected that the action in regard to the South Boston districts will be a precedent to be followed in dealing with districts in other parts of the city.

salary from \$1800 to \$2000.

Engineer John H. Johnson of Engine 15, to the rank of lieutenant, with increase in salary from \$1500 to \$1800.

Hoseman Michael F. Minehan of Engine 16, to the rank of lieutenant, with increase in salary from \$1400 to \$1800.

Assistant Engineer Warren C. Stevens of Engine 25, to rank of engineer, with increase in salary from \$1400 to \$1500.

The mayor also approved the temporary appointment of William A. Murray, 1621 Tremont street, Roxbury, as inside wireman at \$4.00 per day. This appointment is to fill a vacancy caused by the enlistment of a man in the federal service.

SEP-22-1917

FIN. COM. URGES CUT IN COST OF CITY REPORTS

SEP 22 1917

Proposes Board to Standardize Work—\$286,423 Spent in 8 Years.

A reduction in the annual cost of publishing the reports of the various departments at City Hall was urged by the Finance Commission yesterday in a long report pointing out that in the past eight years the city has paid \$286,423 for printing these reports.

The recommendations of the Finance Commission include the establishment of a board of three city officials who will have charge of the standardization of these reports. These three men are to serve without salary in this capacity and are to endeavor to eliminate all needless tables and matter and to substitute analytical tables and modern methods of compiling the most essential facts in connection with the conduct of the several departments.

Specimens of reports of State departments, National commissions, and similar departments of other municipalities are included in the exhaustive report of the Finance Commission, which submitted the report at the request of the City Council last spring when the question of the heavy expense of publishing these department volumes was discussed at length.

The Finance Commission cites cases where departmental reports, which are supposed under the ordinance to be submitted within a month after the beginning of each fiscal year, were delayed so long as to be practically worthless with reference to action by the council during the following. It cites the fact that the 1915-16 report of the Park and Recreation Department was so late that when it finally did appear, no date was on it when it was sent to Mayor Curley. Thirteen city department reports for the previous year published.

Duplication of material is cited in several cases, where departments have used the same tables, and annual statistics is criticized on the ground that they should either be dropped to save printing and white paper or else have the space utilized by more intelligent and desirable matter.

CITY HALL NOTES

Salary Raises of \$1000

each for the chief justice and the eight associate justices of the Municipal court located in Pemberton square were yesterday authorized by the City Council. Chief Justice Bolster will hereafter receive \$6500 a year, and the associate justices \$6000 a year.

This order was passed in five minutes, but nearly an hour was spent by the Council in discussing the granting of a constable's commission to a Dorchester man who expects to be appointed shortly by Mayor Curley as a health department constable.

The Cemetery in West Roxbury being sought by the Boston Burial Society was not acted upon at City Hall yesterday, as was expected. The City Council instead voted to take an automobile ride around the proposed site, which is in the vicinity of Baker street, Baker place and the Needham branch railroad tracks.

Spirited opposition was registered at a recent public hearing on the petition, it being charged that West Roxbury already has more than its share of cemeteries and that they depreciate realty values.

Park Maintenance Expenditures for the next few months include the use

of \$100,000 from the Parkman Fund revenue. It is planned to spend \$25,000 for replanting shrubbery and oaks from the Riverway at Simmons College to Franklin Park and \$30,000 for roadway improvements along the Fenway from Charlesgate East to Charlesgate West. The water supply and buildings at Franklin Park may have \$30,000 spent on them and \$15,000 is expected to be devoted to concrete walks on the Charles and Boylston streets sides of the Common.

SEP-28-1917

PROMOTIONS MADE IN THE FIRE DEPT.

Tague Now a Captain, Johnson and Minehan Are Lieutenants.

SEP 28 1917

The following list of promotions was approved yesterday by Fire Commissioner Grady and Mayor Curley, to go into effect immediately.

Lieut. Philip A. Tague of Ladder 23, to the rank of captain, with increase in

ENDANGERS PUPILS' HEALTH

SEP 28 1917

A great wave of protest went up from Boston homes today at the proposal of the school committee to jeopardize the lives of little children in the interest of "fuel economy."

The statement of Joseph Lee, chairman of the Boston School Board, who declared that the heating apparatus in the schools probably would not be started for three weeks was challenged by a large number of prominent citizens. Chairman Lee met the protest of the school teachers against the "vault-like chill" of the rooms with the suggestion that the children wear warmer clothing.

Mrs. Julia Duff of Charlestown, former member of the School Committee, was among those who led the fight against the "fuel economy" edict.

MENACE TO LIFE.

"If the School Committee still refuses to put heat in the schoolhouses," she said, "it will simply mean the taking of the lives of little children in their hands."

"All you have to do is to look at some of the children of the poorer districts to see plainly that they have had enough of 'food conservation'."

"If, in addition to being half starved, they are going to be compelled to sit in cold schoolrooms, insufficiently clothed as they are, we may look forward to a hard winter with much severe illness and great privation."

"Already there is a great deal of sickness among the younger children, and I can only feel that there will be a great deal more."

"You know that when people are well clothed, well fed and comfortably taken care of, they are very apt to forget the discomforts and troubles of others who may not be so fortunate."

"The more I think of the prospect the more fiendish the 'fuel conservation' idea seems as applied to the schools."

"Coming on top of the hardest year that the poor people have known, with the high cost of living that has made it almost impossible for them to get enough to eat, it can only mean additional hardships and serious illness to hundreds of the little ones."

Several of the suburbs have already provided coal for the schools and ordered the janitors to start the fires as soon as the weather warrants it. Superintendent Michael E. Fitzgerald of Cambridge stated today that the bins had been filled last May and there would be no attempt to force fuel conservation at the expense of the children.

TEACHERS' CLUB PROTESTS.

Miss Cora Bigelow, president of the Teachers' Club, signed the letter of protest which crystallizes the senti-

ments of the teachers of Boston schools. In this letter it was stated:

"Economy and business efficiency must not ignore the human element, which is by far the most important part of the school system."

In answering the communication, Mr. Lee pointed out:

"If pupils and teachers will come to school suitably clothed, the starting of the heating apparatus may be deferred for several weeks, and thousands of tons of coal saved."

"At that time it may be that the homes of the poorer pupils will not be heated at all because of the impossibility of securing fuel."

Continuing, Mr. Lee declares:

"Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel administrator, has appealed to all Americans as a patriotic duty to assist in the conservation of coal, pointing out that, while there is plenty of coal in the ground, there is a shortage of cars and labor at the mines."

"In his appeal he states that 'the solution of the coal problem lies largely with the American people. The government cannot save coal for them; they must save it for themselves. They must not rely wholly upon price fixing, nor upon the effort to increase production, nor upon the apportionment of coal, nor upon the enforcement of the law. All must co-operate.'"

"It has been for the purpose of co-operating in this most important effort that the school committee has directed the opening of schools without the use of heating apparatus."

SEP 28-1917

SHEPARD'S SHOW CO-OPERATION SUCCEEDS

Co-operation—the spirit that makes for success in business and in war—was the keynote of the speeches made by representative citizens and military officers at the extraordinary dinner held last night to complete the golden jubilee celebration of the Shepard Stores.

The dinner was given in the Colonial Restaurant, in the Shepard Stores, by John Shepard, Jr., president of the Shepard Norwell Company, in honor of his father, John Shepard, Sr., who came all the way from his present home in Pasadena, Cal., to take part in the reunion, and his son, John Shepard 3rd, who now represents the third generation of Shepards engaged in the work which last night received high commendation from all the speakers for its characteristic American combination of co-operative development and patriotic enterprise.

STIRRING PATRIOTIC GATHERING.

While it was primarily a "home gathering," as Brigadier-General Johnston happily termed it, serving to bring together the Shepards and their friends and especially to permit John Shepard, Jr., to pay tribute to the founder of the firm and have his efforts in this direction heartily seconded by many of those who have known his father intimately for decades, in the end it took on the character of a stirring patriotic celebration.

The Shepard Stores were lauded as representing the ideas that have made American business establishments so supremely successful, as marking the get-together spirit

which is welding the American public into a mighty force behind the army and navy and as emphasizing, with its noted Rifle Club and its daily patriotic exercises, the invincible national feeling now surging through the country from Boston to Pasadena.

At the head table, with John Shepard, Jr., were the two guests of honor, the still hale and hearty pioneer who made the name of Shepard prominent in the business world, and the young executive to whom several of the speakers referred as one who will prove a worthy successor to his father and grandfather, and besides these were Mayor Curley, Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, Brigadier-General Johnston, Brigadier-General E. Leroy Sweetser, Vice-President J. C. Van Cleave of the National Park Bank of New York, J. H. Emery of New York, a vice-president of the Union League Club, W. L. Putnam and George H. Richards.

At a centre table in the handsome dining hall sat the ladies who were special guests of President Shepard, including Mrs. Curley, Mrs. John Shepard, Sr., Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., and Mrs. John Shepard, 3rd, and Mrs. Sumner Russell Hollander.

At other tables, in the company of several hundred guests, were S. H. Ditchell, editor of the Dry Goods Economist; Dr. William M. Conant, Henry F. Huriburt, Sumner Hollander, Louis K. Liggett, J. C. Howe, Elwyn G. Preston, the Hon. J. Edgar Champlin, A. E. Little, W. L. Shearer, John K. Allen, Carl Dreyfus, Patrick A. O'Connor, Thomas F. Cory, F. A. Chandler, Horace Bacon, James H. Higgins, John D. Bogart, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Otto J. Piehler, Charles Ferris, William F. Rogers, E. J. Proffitt, W. H. Thurber, Colonel Henry J. Gross, H. L. Jacobs and others.

A large delegation of Providence business men came to pay honor to the Shepards, more especially to the president of the firm and his father, who were chiefly instrumental in making the Shepard Company one of the foremost institutions in the Rhode Island metropolis.

The patriotic character of the celebration was signalized at the start by the warmly applauded exhibition by the young women employees of the Shepard stores who compose the noted Rifle Club. This drill, and the spirit the Shepard stores management has shown in promoting preparedness movements, gave several of the speakers a theme for addresses which aroused great enthusiasm. Secretary Langtry referred to it in a speech which ended in an eloquent tribute to the splendid work of the Red Cross.

"DEMOCRACY WILL TRIUMPH"

General Johnston made note of it in an impressive speech, which also drew attention to the co-operation in business and patriotic endeavors.

"It is perfectly wonderful, this way in which the people of the country are rallying to the support of the government," said the new commander of the Department of the Northeast. "No one witnessing it can doubt for an instant that the war will have anything but a triumphant outcome for the armies of democracy."

Mayor Curley, after paying tribute to the Shepard Rifle Club and its inspiring effect upon the young men of Boston during the early days of enlistment, stirred the company with a glowing picture of the new United States—the land of universal service and ideal democracy, bringing together capital and labor in harmonious effort and teaching all sorts and conditions of men the value of equal service for society and for the country.

STORY OF \$10,000 DENIED

SEP 28 1917

Mayor Curley, the first mayor of Boston to be summoned before the Finance Commission, denied before that body today that he ever received a cent from Francis L. Daly, president of the Daly Plumbing and Supply Company, except for campaign purposes.

He denied that he received any money from the Daly Plumbing and Supply Company.

He declared that the newspaper article, purporting to come from him and saying that the \$10,000 he paid for the land on which his Jamaica-way house stands was his half-interest in that company, was neither composed nor signed by him.

He attributed the article to some of his campaigners "in the heat of the campaign."

Feeling ran high at the hearing between the Mayor and his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, on one side, and Chairman John R. Murphy and Henry F. Hurlburt, the commission's counsel, on the other.

MAYOR ACCUSES CHAIRMAN.

The Mayor accused Chairman Murphy of having "played both ends" all his life.

Mr. Hurlburt warned the Mayor there were remedy and punishment for continued insult to the commission.

Mr. Coakley retorted that Mr. Hurlburt had insulted the Mayor.

The Mayor took the witness stand at 10 o'clock. The hearing room on Mason street was crowded, especially with men active in Boston politics.

The Mayor said that, at the time he withdrew from the Daly concern, there were no papers signed, nor was there any record of the dissolution of partnership, so far as he knew.

The statement regarding the source of the \$10,000 paid for the Mayor's house lot, as printed in a Boston newspaper, was read by Mr. Hurlburt and was handed to the Mayor. He admitted that he wrote the headlines of the article, but denied that he composed the statement or signed it.

JUST CAMPAIGN ORATORY.

The mayor said:

"The statement that appeared in the paper that I received \$10,000 from

the Daly Plumbing & Supply Company—said statement purporting to come from me—is not true.

"The statement was made up undoubtedly by several of my campaigners in the heat of the campaign.

"I never received one cent from Francis L. Daly personally, outside of campaign funds. I never received any money from the Daly Plumbing & Supply Company."

The statement said that the mayor's house cost \$35,000 above the land. The mayor declared that \$22,000 would be nearer the cost.

ALL INTELLIGENT, SAY THEY.

The Mayor testified that he knew that a statement was to appear over his signature. Mr. Hurlburt questioned him:

Q.—Mr. Mayor, you as a man and Mayor of this city, knowing that several of those statements were untrue, didn't you think it was your duty to explain to the people of Boston?

A.—No, knowing the cattle I was fighting, I knew it was useless.

Q.—Then you refer to all your political opponents as "cattle"?

A.—No, not all—quite a lot, though.

Mr. Coakley, for the Mayor, interrupted with complaint to the commission regarding Mr. Hurlburt's mode of quizzing the Mayor.

Mr. Hurlburt: "I think the Mayor is intelligent enough to answer my questions."

Mr. Coakley: "Yes, the Mayor is as intelligent as you, Mr. Hurlburt, and that's great praise."

Mr. Hurlburt: "Why, Mr. Coakley, we are three very intelligent men."

Mayor: "This seems to be a mutual admiration society." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hurlburt, resuming his quiz of Mayor:

"Did you make inquiries of Mr. Willcox (Mayor's secretary) or any one else in your office as to how the statement got out?"

Mayor—"I did not, as I did not care a continental about it."

"Did you not receive a communication from the Finance Commission in reference to the matter?"

The Mayor retorted:

"I did, and I said I would answer it at the proper time. I considered it a purely political matter and that the proper time to answer it would be from the stump. More money has been spent on this bonding investigation than has been necessary. There has been no desire to protect the city or the bonding. Our friend, the chairman, Mr. Murphy, recently told a friend of mine that this hearing would result in the election of Mr. Peters. But it won't."

Chairman Murphy—"You will please confine yourself to answering the question."

Mayor—"There's no question at the present time."

Chairman—"Perhaps, Mr. Hurlburt, you would better read the Mayor the statutes governing the conduct of these hearings."

Mayor—"He doesn't need to. I am familiar with them."

In answer to renewed questions by Mr. Hurlburt the Mayor reiterated his denials of having made or signed the statement.

A long hypothetical question to the Mayor concluded with the query in regard to the Mayor's preference to answer the statement from the stump.

"Exactly," said the Mayor.

Mr. Hurlburt was again prodding the Mayor as to why he had not answered the question when Mr. Coakley, directing the Mayor not to make reply, addressed the Commission:

"I do not think it is right for Mr. Hurlburt to keep asking these ques-

tions when the Mayor has gone on record denying the authenticity of the statement or his signature to it."

Mr. Hurlburt withdrew his question.

Mr. Coakley: "I thought you'd have decency enough to do that."

RAP AT THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Hurlburt quizzing Mayor again:

Q.—You'll admit that some of the public would believe that it was your statement and that it would deceive some of the people and yet you made no attempt to correct the statement that Daly said was not true?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you not write to the commission and say that it was not true.

A.—If the commission were composed of men with your intelligence I would have answered it.

Q.—You do not think that the public is entitled to know the veracity of the Mayor?

Mr. Coakley: "I didn't know that Mr. Hurlburt was a political enemy of the Mayor."

Mr. Hurlburt: "I don't know anything about politics."

Mayor: "You've learned quickly enough and why shouldn't you when the chairman of this commission has played both ends of it all his life."

Mr. Hurlburt: "Is it your purpose to insult this commission?"

Mayor: "It is my purpose to tell the truth."

Mr. Hurlburt—I want to warn you, sir, that there is a remedy and punishment for continued insult to this commission."

Mr. Coakley—I will advise His Honor not to insult the commission provided the commission will instruct you, Mr. Hurlburt, not to ask insulting questions of Mr. Curley. (To the commission) "Mr. Hurlburt has insulted the Mayor of Boston." (Applause.)

Chairman Murphy, jumping to his feet—You need not warn him not to insult me or the commission. Mr. Hurlburt has told him of the punishment.

Mr. Coakley—I have warned him.

Chairman Murphy gave notice that further applause would cause the room to be cleared of spectators.

MONITOR - SEP 7 - 28 - 1917

SCHOOL DISTRICT PLAN DISCUSSED

Boston Committee Hears Arguments For and Against Proposal for Larger Consolidation as Survey Recommended

Consolidation of school districts was a subject before the Boston School Committee last evening in the form of a hearing. Asst. Supt. Frank W. Ballou spoke for the consolidation and Asst. Supt. Augustine L. Rafter spoke against it. It was the second time such a hearing has been given, the committee being divided on the subject.

The finance commission, in accord with the findings of the survey committee appointed by it to study the organization of the public schools, has recommended that the elementary school districts be organized in larger units, attaching small districts to others, and uniting boys' and girls' schools occupying the same geographical territory. It recommends that this be done gradually as vacancies occur, without violently disturbing existing organization. Since the issue of that report no additional masters have been appointed, and in three instances districts have been united.

Vacancies in the masterships of the Lawrence and Norcross districts in the same geographical territory, raises for decision the question of future organization.

There are three districts occupying much the same geographical territory, the Norcross district for girls, and the Bigelow and Lawrence districts for boys.

Dr. Ballou recommended the union of the three schools under one master, the establishment of an intermediate school to give a choice of industrial, commercial or academic courses, and with masters or master's assistants in charge of the different buildings. He did so on the ground of increased educational opportunity to the children, of economy and efficiency in school administration. South Boston was decreasing in population, he said, and he thought would continue to do so for some time to come.

Mr. Rafter took the opposite stand. He believed that the consolidation of districts would be an educational detriment tending to make the schools more institutional and mechanical than they are now. He disputed the figures of Dr. Ballou, and said he believed the population of South Boston was on the upward trend.

"Great hardship and inconvenience" to pupils and teachers by the order from school authorities that no fires be built in school buildings without special order from school officials, was reported by the Boston Teachers Club.

In reply a statement prepared by the business agent, William T. Keough, was read. It referred to the appeal of Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel commissioner for the conservation of coal, and said:

"It has been for the purpose of co-operating in this most important effort that the school committee has directed the opening of schools without the use of heating apparatus.

"It now appeals to pupils, teachers, and the public for their support in this most necessary effort. If pupils and teachers will come to school suitably clothed, the starting of the heating apparatus may be deferred for several weeks and thousands of tons of coal saved.

"If coal is not saved now it may have to be saved later on by closing the schools during the winter season. At that time it may happen that the homes of the poorer pupils will not be heated at all because of the impossibility of securing fuel.

"Unless the people are willing to put up with some inconvenience and discomfort in the matter of temperature of their schoolrooms and their homes, there will surely be a shortage of fuel during the coming winter, with all the attendant inconvenience, economic loss and suffering on the part of the poor."

It was ordered that boys who were members of the 1917 graduating classes of Latin and day high schools who left school to enter naval or military service of the Federal Government after the declaration of war be given certificates of graduation from their respective schools. Leaves of absence for military service were granted to Louis J. Fish, instructor in the commercial branch of the High School of Commerce; Ernest J. Hall, junior master, High School of Commerce; George E. Parsons, junior master, Mechanic Arts High School; Edward F. O'Dowd, master, Frothingham School; John J. Daly, assistant, Mary Hemenway School; Lawrence E. Kiely Jr. and James E. Welch Jr., assistants in the Samuel Adams School; Robert B. Houghton, instructor in the Continuation School; Dr. Harry Olin and Dr. Carlisle Reed, school physicians; Charles A. Ranlett, assistant instructor military drill.

Steps were taken to protect the appointments, positions and advancements in the schools of those who leave the schools to serve their country in the present war.

Miss Cora E. Bigelow was appointed acting first assistant in charge of special classes in the Wendell Phillips district and Miss Katharine C. Covey was appointed acting first assistant in charge of special classes in the Sherwin district. Miss Isabel C. Bacon was made director of salesmanship, promoted from the position of assistant director. The salary of Walter H. Thomas, temporary instructor of drum and bugle corps and signaling in day high and Latin schools was fixed at \$8 per day.

Edward J. Cox, submaster in the Lowell district, was retired on a pension of \$600 after a service of 34 years and six months. Martin J. A. Foley was appointed to the vacancy on the fourth year of his salary from the position of instructor in the Boston Trade School.

BOSTON REPORT PLAN CRITICIZED

Finance Commission Finds That Much Unnecessary Matter Is Printed and That They Are Too Late to Be of Use

In a report to the Mayor and City Council of Boston the Finance Commission last night made public the fact that in the past eight years publication of annual reports and documents by the city departments cost \$285,423. The Finance Commission, in its conclusion recommends:

"That an ordinance be passed by the City Council, providing for the creation of a board of publication, to consist of three city officials serving ex-officio and without further compensation, with ample power and authority over the annual reports of the city departments in the line of editing, revising and elimination of material and data so that the reports will be brief and concise.

"That the present ordinance requiring the submission of the annual reports within 30 days of the close of the fiscal year be amended, so as to provide for submission to the Board of Publication within the same period."

The commission calls attention to the fact that on Jan. 2, 1909, it recommended the abolition of the Registry and Statistics Department and the creation of a new department of records, but the recommendation was not adopted and only isolated improvements in the form and substance of reports have been made.

The commission says that in the last eight years many reports of departments have been almost useless because of the lateness of their publication and also because of the inadequacy of their contents.

"Reports," the report says, "generally do not appear for months after the ending of the fiscal year, and in some cases, years after. The report of the Park and Recreation Department for the year 1916-1917 has not yet appeared, and the report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1916, was so late that no date was given in the letter submitting the report to the Mayor. On Sept. 12, 1917, there were 13 department reports for the fiscal year (1916-17) which had not been published."

It is argued by the commission that reports to be useful to Mayor and to City Council, must be timely and not delayed until the fiscal years are half or more than half completed.

The Finance Commission adds that Boston is backward in standardizing reports, and shows that in eight years the city has spent \$286,423.24 for printing the the regular run of reports, not including many extra impressions.

"The lack of any supervising authority over the reports, either before they reach the Mayor or before they are printed at the public expense,"

Continued next page

SEP-27-1917
the report, "has produced documents, which, to a large extent, are rendered useless by unnecessary duplication, by the omission of useful and the inclusion of useless data and the lack of proper analysis.

"Statistics relating to the total cost or net results of the various public undertakings described are almost wholly lacking or are so scattered over the reports that it is impossible to assemble the data in any complete units."

The report says: "The defects which exist in the present system in Boston are laxity in definite requirement for the material to be published in the annual reports and the absence of any supervision over the composition of the reports themselves," hence the recommendations drawn up in the conclusion.

"It will be seen," avers the commission, "that no very serious consideration has been given by many department heads to sketch out a method for a good annual report. This criticism, however, does not apply to all departments, for in some care has been given to the reports. In most of them, however, opportunity exists for elimination and improvement."

The commission has good words to say of the Library Department report. It declares: "There is no unnecessary, superfluous or useless matter contained in the report. It presents such information as should properly be included in such a report in excellent form, with dignity, directness and good taste."

SEP 27 1917 MAYOR CURLEY IN BONDING CASE

Boston's Chief Executive Summoned Before Finance Commission to Tell What He Knows of City's Bond Business

Early this afternoon Mayor Curley accepted a summons to appear before the Boston Finance Commission later in the day at the commission's resumed inquiry in to the city's bonding business. One of the questions involved in the inquiry is relative to the alleged difference in testimony given at former hearings by the mayor and by his former partner, Francis L. Daly, with regard to the money which the mayor used to purchase his \$10,000 estate in Jamaica.

On accepting the summons the Mayor said he arranged to ask that his testimony be postponed until Friday. The reason for postponement was that his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, was obliged to be at the State House this afternoon to attend the session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention.

Witnesses called to the stand before the commission this morning when the inquiry was resumed at school committee rooms were: Francis L. Daly,

Edwin P. Fitzgerald, Peter J. Fitzgerald, John J. Daly and Miss Helena V. Baure, and Francis L. Daly's bookkeeper. Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt conducted the examination.

Mr. Daly was questioned about where he got \$8000 to buy out Daniel P. Sullivan Jr., who was in 1913 a joint owner with Mr. Daly in the plumbing business. The business was then known as the Sullivan-Daly Plumbing Company. Mr. Daly said that an uncle, John Monahan, had furnished the money with which he got Edwin P. Fitzgerald to complete the deal with Mr. Sullivan. Attorney Hurlburt, narrowly questioned Mr. Daly. Mr. Hurlburt, acting special counsel for the Finance Commission, made Mr. Daly admit that he knew little of his uncle, what he did for a living and where he worked for many years.

Counsel Hurlburt for the commission questioned Mr. Daly about one John J. Cassidy, who, at the hearing held earlier this summer, was described as a New York stock broker who, operated on the curb. He was said by Edwin P. Fitzgerald to have invested for him on the New York exchange and to have turned over various sums of money in 1915. Today Attorney Hurlburt read a letter from Spencer Phenix of the New York Board of Education, to the effect that the New York police had tried to find something about this John J. Cassidy in New York and at the Hotel Knickerbocker where it was testified by Mr. Fitzgerald he had written many letters. Mr. Phenix said that the police could find no John J. Cassidy there and that at the hotel none of the clerks or other officials knew anything about such a man.

Mr. Daly produced his tax returns to the State House which he said were made from figures obtained from the books of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. He said the return covers both his personal returns and that from his business. He said his company was not a corporation.

He could not produce the books of the Sullivan-Daly Company, which went out of business about three months before Mayor Curley entered the firm. He did not know where the books were. He then went into such detail as he could about his uncle, Mr. Monahan, who, he said, had roved all over this country working on farms and for contractors. In 1913 he had lived for a short time in Chelsea. It was then the loan was made.

Mr. Daly said that he never returned the money to his uncle nor had he given him any note. His uncle had never asked for the money. He insisted that his uncle had always had money, although he said a will had never been found nor had any money belonging to John Monahan other than the \$8000 lent to Mr. Daly been found since 1913. He admitted that he had cared for some bills which were incurred through his uncle.

A check which Mr. Daly is alleged to have received from Edwin P. Fitzgerald for \$8000, was then taken up by Mr. Hurlburt. A loan of \$2500 was admitted by Mr. Daly to have been received from Mr. Fitzgerald Jr. Mr. Daly insisted that the money he got

to secure the entire interest in the plumbing witness was from his uncle. Then Mr. Hurlburt traced the passage of the \$8000 to the Fourth Atlantic National Bank, to the Exchange Trust Company, and to the private account of Daniel P. Sullivan Jr.

Edwin P. Fitzgerald was questioned about John J. Cassidy of New York and Mr. Hurlburt read his letter to the effect that no such man could be found. Mr. Fitzgerald admitted that this was strange. He told of his assisting in the transfer of the plumbing interests from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Daly. He could remember very little about John Monahan other than that Mr. Daly had told him that the \$8000 with which he bought his business came from him. He denied extensive stock speculation in 1915 and 1916.

SEP 25 1917 WAR LIBRARY WORK PUSHED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Throughout State Efforts Are Put Forth to Secure Its Share of \$1,000,000 Fund for Books

"War library week" made a good start in Massachusetts yesterday. In the windows of stores and public buildings were posters or more elaborate displays appealing to the public for subscriptions toward providing "a million dollars for a million books for a million men." At the theaters brief speeches were made in behalf of the cause, which provoked applause. A mass meeting was held on Boston Common in the afternoon, at which Mayor Curley and William F. Kenney, chairman of the Boston Library War Council made addresses. The public found reminders of the campaign to provide books for the soldiers in almost every block of Boston.

Today Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the northeast, Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard and Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, also of the navy yard, will speak in behalf of the appeal for subscriptions, at 1 p. m., from the army and navy tent on the Common. The brief speaking at the theaters—four-minute talks between the acts—will continue throughout the week. At some places of amusement contributions will be solicited and the public will be reminded, in many ways, of the need of money for the work.

Probably the most attractive and "catchy" of all the appeals made yesterday were the window displays in the big Boston department stores. Khaki-clad figures in front of book stands or seated comfortably with a book in hand drew crowds of spectators on the sidewalks. Merchants are cooperating generously in the movement; several large stores are maintaining booths where subscriptions are received. Women's organizations are taking an active part, under the direction of Mrs. Stanley Clemens and Miss Eleanor M. Colleton.

Continued next page

SEP 21 - 25 - 1917

(1) Governor McCall and Mayor Curley have issued proclamations calling attention to the war library fund campaign and asking citizens to respond favorably to it. The School Board has instructed the superintendent to urge all school children to participate in the work of raising the fund. Boston's share in the fund is \$50,000, and Mayor Curley predicts that "Boston will not be found wanting in generosity and will contribute more than her allotted portion."

Several teams of workers for the fund have been organized. William A. Gaston, of the National Shawmut Bank, heads the team of bank presidents. Daniel N. Handy is at the head of a team of insurance men. Bank officers and clerks also are working under the direction of Edward Kittredge of the Old Colony Trust Company.

SEP 22 - 1917

NEW SIDEWALKS COST \$100,000

SEP 22 1917

Boston Department of Public Works Commissioner Promises Extensive Showing by the Time Construction Is Over

By the time outdoor construction work is over for this year in Boston, Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works, expects that granolithic sidewalks, costing the city and property owners more than \$100,000, will have been completed. Artificial stone sidewalk construction has been conducted in Boston this year most extensively. The Council and the Mayor both have favored this improvement on a most extended scale, and it is the program of the public works department to continue these operations next year.

Bids were opened yesterday in the contract office of the Department of Public Works, for proposals for laying artificial stone sidewalks in five streets in Brighton, and John F. Lynch was the low bidder at \$13,899.50. The streets are Brooks, from Hobart to Faneuil; Fairbanks, from Faneuil to Washington; Holton, from Franklin to Everett; Mapleton, from Murdock to Market, and Market, east side, from Mapleton to Sparhawk.

The terms of the city contract for this work require that the successful bidder furnish a bond for \$4000 for fulfillment of the contract, which also stipulates that the Commissioner of Public Works shall deduct and retain out of moneys which may be due or become due to the contractor under his contract the sum of \$15 daily for each day the work may be uncompleted beyond three months from date of signature.

Artificial stone walks are also being constructed in Santuit Street, from Roseland to Welles Avenue; Mt. Ida Road; King Street, from Neponset Avenue to Adams Street; Rosemont

Street, from Adams to Gustine; Richmond, from Adams Street to Dorchester avenue, and Adams, from King Square to Ashmont, Dorchester. This work is all well advanced in stage.

On next Monday bids are to be opened for the work of paving with bituminous macadam of Cliffmont Street, West Roxbury; Nevada and Stratton streets and Wilmington Avenue, in Dorchester. The engineer's estimate of the work is \$18,000. The bituminous macadam roadway is to be laid in Cliffmont Street, from Canterbury Street 1120 feet southerly, West Roxbury; Nevada Street, from Fairmount Street to Wilmington Avenue; Stratton Street, from Lucerne Street to Lyford Street; Wilmington Avenue, from Milton Avenue to Nevada Street, Dorchester. A bond of \$5000 is to be required for the completion of the contract and a forfeit of \$15 a day deducted for every day this paving operation is uncompleted three months after the contract is signed.

Mayor Curley has awarded the contract for paving streets in Roxbury, Charlestown, East Boston and other sections of the city to the Bermudex Company for \$111,542. The material to be used in the paving is sheet asphalt. The Rowe Contracting Company bid \$116,044 and the Warren Brothers Company bid \$118,208.

The streets to be paved are South Street, West Roxbury; Harvard Street, Charlestown, from Prescott Street to the south side of Harvard Square; Brighton Avenue, Brighton, from Commonwealth Avenue to Cambridge Street; Bowdoin Street, Dorchester, from west of Mt. Ida Road to Topliff Street; Beacon Street, from Raleigh Street to the Boston & Albany Railroad; North Russell Street, West End, from Cambridge to Eaton Street, and Maverick Square, East Boston, from Sumner Street to Maverick Street.

The order of the Board of Street Commissioners for the laying out of Algar Street, South Boston, from 473 Dorchester Avenue to the Old Colony division of the New Haven Railroad, has been approved by Mayor Curley. The Mayor said that the S. A. Woods Company had agreed to contribute \$10,000 toward the cost of the street. The estimated cost is about \$36,000.

SEP 22 - 1917

NEW COURSE FOR BOSTON SCHOOLS

Superintendent Dyer Introduces a Plan Which Is Expected to Correct Certain Tendencies in Modern Education

SEP 27 1917

To train the pupil to think closely and to do effectively is the aim of the new course in general science for intermediate schools, an outline for work in which has just been issued by the Boston School Committee. The course is introduced by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer,

superintendent, to correct certain tendencies in modern education. "A fault with our education," says Dr. Dyer, "is that it is too wooden. The pupils don't think. Our schools are too abstract and foreign to life. We must get back to nature, develop the sense of wonder, surprise and curiosity, of interest and investigation that will be turned into experience."

"This cannot be done through books," Dr. Dyer went on; "the child must get his experience as we adults get it, by contact with things. Many people do not get it then. Many go through the world seeing nothing. If you do not get experience you do not get growth. Education is growing through experience. This is one thing that the new course is expected to give, experience. Thinking is the connecting up of ideas. We say, 'Think before you answer,' but it is not thinking we mean, it is recollecting. In a democracy there is a special need for the people to think, to establish judgment-forming habits and to develop a balanced and suspended judgment. We are too prone to take sides. A newspaper says a thing and we agree with it, but if it had said the other thing we would have agreed with that. In a general science course we can train children to think. The course must not degenerate into drills. It is not to impart facts. It is wholly to get the children to think."

Dr. Dyer believes that the course should give experience in place of books, sincerity in the place of superficiality; process in place of product; function in power in the place of satiation, originality in place of automatism, thinking in the place of servile repetition, and intellectual freedom in the place of feudalism.

The outline of work has been prepared by a council of teachers in the normal school, the high schools and elementary schools with Elmer E. Sherman, chairman, and Ralph W. Channell, secretary. In accordance with the purpose of the superintendent the council stipulate that the course shall not be a textbook course, but a course in observation. The course, the council cautions, should arouse curiosity and present many interesting problems for the child to consider, rather than attempt to satiate curiosity. In reaching conclusions the child should clearly be aided to distinguish between tentative and absolute conclusions and thus develop balanced and suspended judgment. Apparatus should consist very largely of homemade and self-constructed appliances, aiming especially to develop initiative in attacking a problem. The teacher is adjured to "let the child

but get the child to see for himself, to gather his own data, to record his own observations, to reach his own tentative conclusions and to test these by further comparison and observation."

A type lesson is given on the study of maple wood for the seventh grade. The children examine the schoolhouse, the home, prominent city buildings and visit nearby buildings in process of construction gathering objective material. Specimens of maple board used for floors are examined by the class, tested for hardness, compared

continued next page

SEP 7-27-1917

with other woods, grain and texture are observed and compared with others. They question if it would splinter easily? Why? Which takes the better polish, which would be best for a finished floor?

Other uses for maple wood. Sketches are made of a nearby maple tree and the uses of various kinds of maple trees as shade, sugar, furniture, carriages, are discussed. Tree specimens may be secured and mounted, sketches and photographs made. The geography of the maple is considered, its transportation to the mill and from the mill to the consumer. From the observation, study and reading of the pupils there may be developed through discussion a review table of useful woods. Dull though it may appear on paper, in the hands of a capable teacher these lessons are expected to glow with interest and enthusiasm.

Further along in the same year, in connection with the study of the common fuels, there are recommended for study the coal range, the kindling of a fire in the coal range, the draft, regulation of the fire, observations of a wood fire, what becomes of wood when it burns, with fascinating experiments in the schoolroom to explain, to illustrate and to arouse interest.

In the eighth year there come up such questions as, Why does smoke go up the chimney? How does a soda straw work?

A series of studies of water in the ninth grade lead to a study of Boston's water supply. Electricity includes the mariner's compass, the electric bell and electric light.

BOSTON STREETS CLEANING COSTS

Public Works Department Announces a Saving of \$18,473 Though It Is Said the Expenditure Should Be Increased

The Public Works Department announces this year that in its street cleaning and street oiling service it spent \$18,473 less than in 1915 for the same work. This \$18,473 cannot rightly be classified as "saved." The streets of Boston are in such condition, certain city engineers say, both as regards their saving and their cleanliness, that more money should be spent on them than is today. The year's record for expenditure in street cleaning and street oiling work is \$672,161.

Joseph J. Norton, the supervisor of the sanitary and street cleaning and oiling service, is well-skilled in the duties of that division of city work. He undoubtedly makes the most of the labor machine which city politics compels him to utilize. He cooperates all of the time with the clean-up and paint-up committee of Boston and

New England. He has accomplished much but admits there is much yet to accomplish on Boston streets.

It is asserted by the street paving engineers at City Hall and by the supervisor of the street cleaning service that after all of Boston's downtown streets are properly paved the streets will be cleaner. The miles and miles of old, worn out granite block set wide apart on gravel base, their edges rounded until they are more like cobblestone than granite block, are impossible to keep clean. The revolving brooms of the automatic sweeping carts cannot brush the worn out granite block streets of Boston clean. The old block surfaces present crevices between the stones of from one to two inches in width and often two or three inches in depth. These crevices are full of dust which in wet weather becomes mud and this mud the wheels of automobile and wagon bear to the smooth asphalt and wood block streets.

The old granite block being set up on gravel base, allows mud to ooze up between the paving stones, thus keeping the highways in their present deplorable condition.

Mayor Curley has talked much about keeping the streets of Boston clean. He has announced about every six months for the last three years that the streets were to be flushed at least once a month. Sometimes this is done for a time after the city's chief executive has become more than ordinarily incensed at the condition of the highways, but water and water flushing on the old rounded loosely set granite block streets will not keep them clean, and this dust or mud, as the case may be, is carried about the city by vehicles and deposited on streets which of themselves would remain reasonably free of such collections.

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, declares that he cannot do more than attempt to have clean streets in Boston until the last of the old granite block goes. The new grouted granite block, too, is not all of it being set satisfactorily to the commissioner. He insists that the blocks be set close together and that the filling between them, the so-called "grout," of sand and cement be brought flush with the tops of the granite blocks and even spread over the surface. No mud can collect on such a street.

Conditions which better paving will remove are to be seen in Postoffice Square and in Congress Street from Water to State streets when there has been a rain of any duration. This square, which should be a show place in Boston because of the Federal Building's fronting on it, in wet weather becomes little better than a swamp or quagmire set on a granite foundation. Good walking is impossible. The mud is from a half inch to two inches in depth in certain places and pools of muddy water often three to six inches in depth complete the spectacle for visitors to Boston to carry away with them in recollection. And Congress Street and Postoffice Square are but two such public highways in a list the length of which would surprise almost any Bostonian.

SEP 7-21-1913

NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER

Governor McCall and Mayor Curley to Receive William A. Holman on His Arrival in Boston Saturday

William A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, is to be the guest of Boston on Saturday, stopping one day en route to Montreal. The Premier, who for many years has been the leader of the Labor Party, and who is Colonial Treasurer for New South Wales, is making a tour of the United States and Canada. In Boston he will be received by state and municipal officials.

According to the plans, he will reach Boston Saturday morning, and will be met at the South Station by representatives of the Mayor's office. Following an informal breakfast at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, he is to be received by Gov. Samuel W. McCall at the State House and by Mayor James M. Curley at City Hall.

He will be the guest of the Mayor at a luncheon at the Parker House, at which other invited guests will include Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Aiken of the Superior Court, President Edward F. McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union, P. Harry Jennings, Samuel J. Elder, J. Walter Mullen, John J. Fenton, and a representative body of 50 Boston citizens.

The afternoon program will include a drive through the park system of Boston, and the Premier is scheduled to leave for Montreal in the evening.

A native of London, Premier Holman went to Australia in 1888 and worked as a cabinetmaker. Later he became editor of Verdette and still later was admitted to the bar. He became Attorney-General in 1910 and was made Premier in 1913.

PAY FOR CHILDREN'S GARDENS

Boston children who tilled garden plots in Franklin or Olmsted Parks near Jamaica Pond must pay the Boston Public Safety Committee the value of two-fifths of the crops they reaped or pay 60 cents in cash. This was the agreement made with the city when the garden plots were opened last spring. James B. Shea, superintendent of Franklin Park, last night said that the children understood the conditions and that the school authorities had explained it to them. Written agreements were signed in all instances.

SEP 18 1917

RECORD - SEPT-28-1917

MAYOR BONDING

WITNESS TODAY

Hearing Adjourned Yesterday
On His Request for
Postponement

DALYS, FITZGERALDS ARE QUESTIONED

After being followed about town by a constable bearing a summons for his appearance before the Finance Commission, Mayor Curley finally found the summons on his desk at City Hall and appeared before the commission at 2.05 p.m. yesterday.

He asked the commission to adjourn the hearing until 10 a.m. today in order that his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, might be present, and also that he might be allowed to attend the "Tim"-Murnane memorial ball game yesterday afternoon. The request was granted.

The constable had been chasing the Mayor for some time with a summons for his appearance before the Fin. Com. to answer questions concerning the city's bonding business.

For Finance Commission

The summons was issued after the questioning of several witnesses by Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt in behalf of the Finance Commission.

Those who testified yesterday were Francis L. Daly, the former business partner of the Mayor in the plumbing business; Edwin P. Fitzgerald, who is Daly's brother-in-law; Peter J. Fitzgerald, Boston agent for the National Surety Co., and father of Edwin F. Fitzgerald; Atty. John A. Daly, formerly treasurer of the Oakmount Land Co., and Miss Helena V. Bause, Daly's bookkeeper.

All these witnesses were questioned further about the finances of Daly and the two Fitzgeralds, and one of the interesting points brought out was Daly's statement that the man who furnished him with \$8000 with which to buy out his partner, Daniel P. Sullivan, in September, 1913, was his uncle, John Monahan, who died "without leaving a cent."

Monahan died in the spring of 1915, but no reference was made to the question of whether or not Daly ever paid him back the \$8000 before his death.

Cassidy Again

The mysterious John J. Cassidy again was revived in the course of the questioning, Cassidy being the man who lived in New York, usually at the Knickerbocker, and who was so successful in investing money for the Fitzgeralds.

The elder Fitzgerald, when questioned again yesterday about Cassidy, said that he met him once on the Nantasket boat, but whether he was the same Cassidy referred to by his son, Atty. Edwin P. Fitzgerald, he could not say.

Atty. Hurlburt asked the younger Fitzgerald yesterday if the witness had not formed the opinion that most people believed Cassidy to be a

mythical person, to which the witness replied in the negative.

Atty. Hurlburt then read a letter from Spencer Phenix of the Board of Education of New York city, in which Mr. Phenix said that he had requested the New York police to try to learn something about Mr. Cassidy, but that they were unable to do so, and that the Knickerbocker Hotel people never heard of him.

ENDICOTT CALLS MILK CONFERENCE

To Grill Producers This Morning—Then Will Turn to
Contractors

ANDERSON WASHES HANDS OF PROBLEM

State Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott will this morning call the representatives of the New England Milk Producers' Association to a conference at the State House, at which he will query the producers as to just how they justify the present prices of milk and the increase in the next few weeks proposed by the producers, which would bring the retail price to 15 cents a quart.

After Mr. Endicott finishes his grilling of the producers he will call the milk contractors for a conference, so as to learn the views of both factions.

The present price of milk, from producer to contractor, is 7 cents a quart f. o. b. Boston. The producers, however, have announced their intention of raising this price at least 1 cent.

Mr. Endicott's final decision on the problem of milk prices, which is nowhere felt so much as in the congested districts of the North, South and West Ends, is expected to become law.

It has been predicted on good authority that one thing is certain—that the present prices will not remain stationary, but must either soar higher or drop to lower levels. In other words, the producers will either be supported by the State Food Administration in their attempt to raise the present high price of milk, or they will be forced to lower the present price. The prevailing price as an arbitrary decision evidently does not enter into the controversy.

Richard Pattee, secretary of the New England Milk Producers' Assn., has only recently been granted an interview with Federal Food Administrator Hoover, during which talk Mr. Hoover pledged his co-operation to do all within his power to lower the price of grain and cattle-feed.

With reference to the milk situation, U. S. Atty. Anderson yesterday gave out the following statement:—

"My attention is directed to statements in the morning press of Wednesday to the effect that Mayor Curley and Chairman Victor A. Heath of the Boston Public Safety Committee on Tuesday invited me to attend a conference on the milk situation

and informed me that milk was going to 15c a quart. The report further states that I agreed to report the matter to Mr. Hoover. I have had no invitation to any such conference and have not heard, directly or indirectly, from Mr. Heath. The only possible basis of fact for the publication is that passing the Mayor at a lunch table in a down town hotel he stated something to the effect that there was a new rise in the price of milk and inquired what this office would do, to which I replied, in effect, that since the passage of the Food Administration Bill it was a question whether all matters concerning the cost of living should not be referred to Mr. Hoover. Let it be explicitly understood that no complaint as to the price of milk has come to this office or has been disposed of by me either by reference to Mr. Hoover or in any other way."

FOUNDRYMEN'S CONVENTION TO OPEN MONDAY

Exhibit of Supplies and
Equipment in Mechanics
Building

Mechanics Building will be converted into a foundry and machine shop next week, during the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Assn. and the American Institute of Metals, which opens Monday. It is estimated that 3000 foundrymen from all sections of the United States and Canada will attend the meetings and inspect the exhibitions of foundry supplies and equipment.

Many of the factories and foundries are today engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and machinery showing the methods of producing castings will be on exhibition in the convention.

Mrs. Henry E. Pridmore of Chicago, the only woman in the foundry and molding machine business in the United States, will have an operating exhibit. She has shipped more than a carload of machinery from her foundry.

Mayor Curley will deliver an address of welcome to the delegates Monday morning and R. A. Bull will respond for the members.

During the week several excursions have been planned for the members and their wives, a sail in and about the harbor being arranged for Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday, a visit will be made to the ball game at Fenway Park, with a theatre party at Keith's in the evening.

Thursday afternoon a visit will be made to the General Electric plant at West Lynn and in the evening the annual banquet will be held at the Coppley Plaza Hotel with John A. Penton of Cleveland as the chief speaker.

Mr. Penton was in France for several months and will tell of his experiences.

CHILDREN AND TEACHERS CATCH COLD IN DAMP SCHOOL ROOMS

SEP 28 1917
Is Plea of Teachers' Club President, Who Says Other
City Buildings Are Heated

The question of heating the Boston Public Schools, over which the Teachers' Club appealed to the School Committee for help and which was denied, is ended temporarily, according to Miss Cora Bigelow, president of the teachers' organization, but with the next cold spell a demand will be made for the benefit of the pupils.

The plea of the School Committee for school attendants to wear heavy clothing is not the best method to keep them from being ill, Miss Bigelow said, as clothing will not protect the inner membranes of the throat and nose.

Miss Bigelow said today that the teachers were doing their part in conservation work, but while the School Committee was saving coal in the buildings of necessity, other city departments were enjoying heated buildings and in some cases where few people were in attendance.

May Keep Children Out

It is expected that several organizations of parents in various districts of the city will take action on the ruling of the School Committee, and some parents expressed themselves today as opposed to the committee's scheme and said they would keep their children from the cold schools rather than have them contract a serious ailment.

The teachers did not request that the fires be kept going during the entire school period, but asked that sufficient heat be provided to take the "vault-like chill" from the rooms so as not to impair the health of everybody in the buildings.

The reply of the School Committee was that it was necessary to save coal at present in order that there would be a sufficient supply for the cold winter months.

Many Took Cold

Miss Bigelow said today: "The letter sent to the School Committee concerning the building of fires when they are needed was most innocent in intent. The order to have no fires was causing both children and teachers to take cold.

Some masters in sympathy with the idea were told at the superintendent's office to 'use their judgement' in the matter and in some districts children were sent home.

"The buildings are closed over Saturday and Sunday and many of them have cement floors, and brick or cement walls and the atmosphere is damp as well as penetratingly cold.

"The rooms were anywhere from 55 degrees up and no amount of clothing could temper the cold, damp air striking the inner membranes of the nose and throat. That is what made the trouble and some of the teachers lost their voices.

Teacher Has to Stay

"The children can stay at home under such circumstances, but the conscientious teacher goes to school. The children were chilled through in many schools and complained of the cold.

"The damp chill of a brick building is very different from 55 to 60 degrees out of doors.

"Many of the other kinds of city buildings were heated temporarily during a few hours in the cold days.

"The theory that 60 degrees is a proper atmosphere in which to do mental work is no doubt good for those who can stand it, but the anaemic or the sub-normal child cannot stand it, nor can the teacher, whose throat may be of the sensitive variety through no fault of hers.

"The teacher believes in economy of coal, and simply asked that conservation of health be considered at the same time. There is no more reasonable body of people than Boston teachers, and they will co-operate in all wise economy. They simply ask that the machinery of business efficiency shall not overshadow the human element."

SEP 27 - 27 - 1917
**RESUME BONDING
HEARINGS TODAY**

A surprise was sprung in political circles yesterday when the Finance Commission announced that the bonding hearings will be reopened at 10 o'clock this morning in the School Committee's room on Mason st. For the last few months, up to about a month ago, the Finance Commission has held hearing about every other day on the subject of bonding of city employees and contractors doing business with the city, and it was believed, up to yesterday, that the hearings had been ended, and that the commission was framing its report.

It was rumored yesterday that Mayor Curley would be summoned to appear before the commission today, but no confirmation of this rumor could be found, although the members of the commission announced yesterday that the "mayor has not yet been summoned." The commissioners furthermore declined to state whether or not the Mayor would be summoned.

SEP 24 - 24 - 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Senator Ed Morris of South Boston told a good story on himself in City Hall Saturday. His youngest son, Arthur, entered school a few days ago and was asked where his father works, to which the lad replied that his father never works but gets work for others.

Billie Dunn, the assistant custodian of City Hall, left for his birthplace, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, yesterday, to spend his summer vacation visiting old friends. It is his first visit to his native town in 40 years.

Mayor Curley last Saturday presented to a representative of the Winisimmet Vets of Chelsea the first prize, which the vets won at the play-out on Boston Common Aug. 23. The

prize is a large, handsome silver trumpet. SEP 24 1917

The Mayor approves the idea of all city employees being unionized, and arrangements are being completed for the first steps in this direction being taken Nov. 4 by the Boston C. L. U. It may mean that many clerks, now working hard as city laborers may get the minimum wage paid laborers, which now is \$3 a day.

SEP 27 - 27 - 1917
**MORE BOSTON MEN
TO AYER OCT. 5**

Plans for Send-Off Parade to
Be Made at City Hall
Meeting Friday

Orders were issued yesterday by Col. Thomas D. Barroll of the Adjutant-General's Department, in charge of the mobilization of drafted men, for the departure of the "Second Forty" consignment of men to the national camp at Ayer.

The men from the divisions in the following cities and towns will leave for Ayer on Sunday, Oct. 7: Fitchburg, Leominster, Chicopee, Holyoke, Ware, Northampton, Adams, North Adams, Turners Falls, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Lee, Pittsfield, Westfield, Springfield, East Brookfield and Ludlow.

Boston men and all others not included in the list above will depart for the camp on Friday, Oct. 5.

The consignment from all boards throughout the State will be made entirely of white men. Based on instructions from Washington, Col. Barroll further orders that permission cannot be given to any local board to transport its men from their home stations to the cantonment by automobile. There is one exception to the anti-auto rule in the case of the local board situated in the town of Ayer.

Specific instructions will be sent to all local boards later relative to the exact routing of this consignment of 40 p.c. of the quota from home stations to Ayer.

Mayor Curley yesterday laid plans for a monster parade and demonstration in honor of the departure of Boston's next 40 p.c. on Oct. 5, and announced that there will be a meeting of military authorities and citizens in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall Friday at 3 to discuss the plans.

After the meeting the Mayor will appoint a committee comprising military, State and City officials as well as officials of labor organizations. It is planned to start a fund for the purchase of flags to be presented to men, women and children along the line of march.

OPEN AIR MASS COLUMBUS DAY BY CARDINAL

**Marine Park, South Boston,
to Be Renamed
Columbus Park**

With an open-air military and naval mass, celebrated by Cardinal O'Connell on the green sward of Marine Park, South Boston, as part of the program, Columbus Day will have an elaborate observance in that district, when the Strandway will be dedicated, and Marine Park renamed "Columbus Park."

Plans for the observance were arranged at a mass meeting of South Boston citizens. The Cardinal is to celebrate the mass at 10.30 a.m. for the American soldier and sailor boys who have offered themselves for America's cause.

The program of the mass and its accompaniments will be under the direction of the Knights of Columbus.

Soldiers There

Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard and Brig-Gen. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, have agreed to have details of men in uniform present. Several Italian and Portuguese societies have requested to aid in the service. One Portuguese society will present a big American flag for the park.

Ex-Commodore Edward L. Hopkins of the South Boston Yacht Club, Commodores Lane of the S. B. Y. Club, Wilson of the Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club and John Noyes of the East Boston Yacht Club, favored holding an open yacht race in the morning. Seventy-five boats are expected. Mayor Curley offered \$100 personally to provide prizes.

In the evening it is planned to have a big water carnival of illuminated yachts and motor boats in a parade around Pleasure Bay, together with a fireworks display. During the afternoon children's games will be held at Marine Park, and folk dances by school children.

Athletic games will be held on the Common during the afternoon. For them suitable prizes will be given to military and naval men who compete.

Dr. John R. Slattery, chairman of the general committee, presided at the mass meeting. These chairmen of committees were named:—

Judge William J. Day, military mass; Daniel G. Slattery, music and band concerts; Richard Hayden, games; Daniel Kearns, entertainment; John J. Toomey, children's entertainment; Hugh C. McGrath, athletics; Walter Lane, water carnival, and James H. Phelan, military and naval units.

SUNDAY SEND-OFF FOR DRAFTED MEN

**Big Demonstration Planned at
Braves Field for City's**

"Second Forty"

**SPEECHES BY M'CALL,
CURLEY AND LODGE**

**Mayor Appoints Committee of
Arrangements at City
Hall Meeting**

Boston's next quota of 40 p.c. of drafted men who are to leave the city for Camp Devens, Ayer, next Friday, and also all other boys who have been examined and not rejected, but who eventually will go into military service in the present call, will be given an ovation at Braves Field Sunday afternoon.

Tentative arrangements for a big demonstration on that day were made in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall yesterday by Mayor Curley, and more than 100 prominent citizens of Boston who assembled for the purpose of giving the boys an adequate send-off.

It is the Mayor's idea to have the big demonstration on Sunday, so that the boys will be able to entrain at the North Station in an orderly manner and without being crushed and delayed, as was the case last Sunday, when thousands of friends and relatives packed into the station and caused confusion and distress. With the demonstration arranged for Sunday, it is the earnest hope of all officials and members of the local boards in Boston that no friends or relatives will accompany the boys to the North Station on the day of departure.

One of the features counted upon was a monster parade, but this feature will be omitted because of the lack of military and naval bands, as well as troops to act as escort, although all members of the G. A. R., Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans and other organizations are urged to assemble at the Commonwealth Armory at 2 p. m. and march in a body with their own music to the field to participate in the demonstration.

The drafted men with their relatives and friends will be seated in the main grandstand, and at a given signal by Brig-Gen. Johnston they will leave the stand and assemble in the center of the field.

Farewell addresses will be delivered by Gov. McCall, Mayor Curley and probably Senator Lodge. Music will be furnished by a band from the forts in Boston harbor and the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Final details will be completed by the following committee, appointed yesterday by Mayor Curley: Col. J. Payson Bradley, G. A. R.; Judge Frank Leveroni, Admiral Andrew Houghton, Kearsarge Naval Ve-

Col. T. F. Sullivan of the S. M. A.; Gen. Oliver E. Lombard of the A. A. H. A. Co., Lieut. F. G. Carlton, U. S. N.; Robert L. Fowze, U. S. A.; Judge Michael J. Murray, Gen. Charles Darling, A. C. Ratchesky, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Dr. Laura A. C. Hewes, Councilor Walter Ballantyne and James W. Reardon.

EDITORIAL NOTES

No orders from the Mayor's office are needed, it appears, to induce city department heads to confine business favors among friends of the administration. The psychology of Curleyism is so perfect it has become automatic.

Naturally Boston will be one of the chief ports of outgoing army supplies. But it isn't flattering that it takes a world crisis to awaken us to the need of port development and that then Uncle Sam has to do it.

Although we entered war unprepared, Col. House's latest assignment means that we aren't going to be caught napping when we come once more into the presence of the dove of peace.

If it is not possible to get coal enough to heat the school rooms, it might at least be possible to waive compulsory attendance until there is enough heat for health.

As we understand it, the Mayor reserves the right to give truth the go-by any time there's a campaign on. Is there ever a time when one isn't on?

The thing that's needed, Governor, isn't so much the removal of the restrictions on fishing as of the handicaps against catching.

Pretty soon a Liberty bond will not, like faith, be the substance of something hoped for; the evidence of something not seen.

It is good to see John Barleycorn drummed out of Camp Devens. Drumhead justice for all who try to sneak him in.

The President of Argentine is evidently fond of scraps of paper. They are the only kind of scrap he will favor.

We used to waste \$45,000,000 worth of eggs annually; but nowadays there are more targets.

Congress' latest refusal to probe its own virtue at least insures against a waste of whitewash.

Speaking of that Mayoral mansion, where did he get it?

RECORD - SEP-29-1917

DAMP SCHOOLS ARE PERIL TO PUPILS

**"Vault-Like" Chill Should Be
Removed, Says Miss
Bigelow**

POINTS OUT OTHER CITY BUILDINGS ARE HEATED

The question of heating the Boston Public Schools, over which the Teachers Club appealed to the School Committee for help and which was denied, is ended temporarily, according to Miss Cora Bigelow, president of the teachers' organization, but with the next cold spell a demand will be made for the benefit of the pupils.

The plea of the School Committee for school attendants to wear heavy clothing is not the best method to keep them from being ill, Miss Bigelow said, as clothing will not protect the inner membranes of the throat and nose.

Miss Bigelow said yesterday that the teachers were doing their part in conservation work, but while the School Committee was saving coal in the buildings of necessity, other city departments were enjoying heated buildings and in some cases where few people were in attendance.

It is expected that several organizations of parents in various districts of the city will take action on the ruling of the School Committee, and some parents expressed themselves yesterday as opposed to the committee's scheme and said they would keep their children from the cold schools rather than have them contract a serious ailment.

The teachers did not request that the fires be kept going during the entire school period, but asked that sufficient heat be provided to take the "vault-like chill" from the rooms so as not to impair the health of everybody in the buildings.

The reply of the School Committee was that it was necessary to save coal at present in order that there would be a sufficient supply for the cold winter months.

Many Took Cold

Miss Bigelow said yesterday: "The letter sent to the School Committee concerning the building of fires when they are needed was most innocent in intent. The order to have no fires was causing both children and teachers to take cold."

Some masters in sympathy with the idea were told at the superintendent's office to "use their judgement" in the matter and in some districts children were sent home.

"The buildings are closed over Saturday and Sunday and many of them have cement floors, and brick or cement walls and the atmosphere is damp as well as penetratingly cold."

"The rooms were anywhere from 55 degrees up and no amount of clothing could temper the cold, damp air striking the inner membranes of the nose and throat. That is what made the trouble and some of the teachers lost

their voices.

"The children can stay at home under such circumstances, but the conscientious teacher goes to school. The children were chilled through in many schools and complained of the cold."

"The damp chill of a brick building is very different from 55 to 60 degrees out of doors."

"Many of the other kinds of city buildings were heated temporarily during a few hours in the cold days."

"The theory that 60 degrees is a proper atmosphere in which to do mental work is no doubt good for those who can stand it, but the anaemic or the sub-normal child cannot stand it, nor can the teacher, whose throat may be of the sensitive variety through no fault of hers."

"The teacher believes in economy of coal, and simply asked that conservation of health be considered at the same time. There is no more reasonable body of people than Boston teachers, and they will co-operate in all wise economy. They simply ask that the machinery of business efficiency shall not overshadow the human element."

COLD SCHOOLS ROUSE MAYOR CURLEY'S IRE

May Force Action By Committee

Declares Authorities Should Take Steps to Keep Children Warm

"If the School Committee does not order Boston schoolhouses to be heated during the cold spells of weather we are having now, I shall deem it my duty to interfere as Mayor of the city, to see to it that the school children are kept warm despite the fact that I have no control over the schools," declared Mayor Curley today at a conference in his private office in City Hall.

The only member of the School Committee, who sought fit to attend the conference, was Henry Abrahams, but the committee was further represented by Business Agent William T. Keough. The others present were Chairman Victor A. Heath of the Boston Public Safety Committee and Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn.

The Mayor asked Committeeman Abrahams if he did not agree with the idea of keeping the schools properly heated, war or no war, to which the committeeman replied that he did not care to express his own opinion but that it is the policy of the School Committee to save as much coal as possible this month and probably next, and,

furthermore, that the committee certainly would not permit the school children to suffer from the cold.

It was further stated by Committeeman Abrahams that the next meeting of the School Committee will be Thursday and that, so far as he knows now, there will be no special meeting before that day.

When the Mayor was asked, after the conference, what success had been obtained he said that he believes that the School Committee may change its policy at its next meeting.

When the conference began, Mayor Curley said:—

"I do not know positively whether or not the School Committee has a sufficient supply of coal on hand now, but if it is a question of shortage of money, I would have no hesitancy, if I were a member of the School Committee, in drafting a contract with a coal concern by which the dealer would supply the required amount of coal and be paid later."

Pres. Edward F. Hamlin of the Metropolitan Coal Co. stated that he understood that the schools have enough coal to last until January and that it was needless to wire Administrator Garfield, as James J. Storrow has charge of the New England district.

He also stated that Mr. Storrow would probably be back in Boston Monday or Tuesday, at which time he probably would decide upon his recommendation of prices to Administrator Garfield, and then the School Committee would know exactly how much they would have to spend for the remainder of the supply of coal required for the winter.

Business Agent Keough stated that the policy adopted by the School Committee is that no coal should be used until the weather turns very cold.

MOVE TO CHECK MILK ADVANCE

After a long conference yesterday between Mayor Curley, Dist. Atty. Anderson and Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee, concerning the proposed increase in the price of milk, Chairman Heath was instructed by the Mayor to make a formal appeal to Dist. Atty. Anderson today to intercede in an effort to prevent the proposed action of the producers. Dist. Atty. Anderson will, in turn, formally protest to U. S. Food Administrator Hoover.

The present retail price of milk in Boston is 13 cents a quart. The producers intend to increase the price 2 cents on Oct. 1, and the wholesalers will pass the increase along to the retailer who, of course, will put the burden upon the consumer.

CUNNINGHAM APPOINTED

John A. Cunningham was yesterday appointed by Mayor Curley as an inspector in the dairy division of the city health department at a salary of \$1000 a year.

PETERS-CURLEY ISSUE PREDICTED

Politicians Look for Unification of Various Forces Opposed to Mayor in an Effort to Defeat Him at the Polls

That Andrew J. Peters will contest with James M. Curley for the office of Mayor of Boston next December is looked upon as a practical certainty. Unless the unexpected happens and, paradoxically that is a way with politics, Mr. Peters will be the present Mayor's most formidable opponent at the polls on Dec. 18. Arrayed behind Mr. Peters will be, as the situation stands today, but may change, John F. Fitzgerald, Postmaster William F. Murray, their followings, the Good Government forces and the bulk of the Republicans of Boston.

It will be anything to beat Mayor Curley for reelection. That may make the "strange bedfellows"—John F. Fitzgerald, Postmaster Murray, Judge Michael J. Murray, Edmund Billings, Geoffrey Lehy, James J. Storrow, Edwin U. Curtis and others—combine in an effort to defeat James M. Curley for reelection.

If the continued candidacy of James A. Gallivan for mayor will harm Mr. Curley's efforts for reelection, Congressman Gallivan may remain in the field. It is believed by many men in Boston that he will not remain a candidate until Dec. 18 next. His candidacy now proves very annoying to the Mayor and efforts will be made to have Mr. Gallivan withdraw from the contest.

If Mr. Peters makes the contest and it is believed that he will do so, there is little doubt that some so-called "reform candidate" will be raised up by the friends of Mayor Curley to "split the opposition" and divide the forces which would naturally be for Mr. Peters. It is practically certain that if James A. Gallivan remains in the contest there will be four candidates or even more for Mayor, for the friends of Mayor Curley will never go to the polls in a three-cornered contest, such as that would be.

It is believed the better judgment for Mr. Peters to withhold formal announcement of his candidacy for some time yet. There is nothing to be lost, it is figured by the allied forces so far favoring his election as Mayor, by his delaying announcement that he aspires to become Mayor of Boston. It is not figured that Mr. Peters' announcement at this time would benefit him nor detract from the power of Mayor Curley. Of course, circumstances may arise at any time now and conditions so shape themselves that it would become good policy for formal announcement to be made. In case this situation should arise, Mr. Peters will declare himself a candidate.

Four years ago when Thomas F. Kenny was picked by the Good Government leaders to oppose Mr. Curley they decided for Mr. Kenny as against Mr. Peters. This history, it is said, Mr. Peters has never forgotten. Hence it is said that he prefers to be assured of such strength outside the Good Government forces this fall that he be placed in a position in which that organization must select him and yet leave him under no obligation.

Significant in this very connection is a conference which, it is reported, was held Wednesday in Boston, where ward leaders just elected and hostile to Mayor Curley met leaders in the Democratic Party opposed to the Mayor and some men who at one time or other were identified with the Good Government Association, but who are not active in it now. It is intimated that John F. Fitzgerald took part in this conference and that Postmaster Murray was another man present as well as representatives of James A. Gallivan and George Holden Tinkham.

This conference is said to have indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Peters entirely independent of the fact that the Good Government Association is declared to have decided upon him. It is this Wednesday's gathering that could give Mr. Peters such strength that the Good Government assistance could be received by him without his having to pledge away the slightest bit of political independence.

Mayor Curley, at the bonding hearing before the Finance Commission yesterday, dragged in Mr. Peters' name, thus launching him as a candidate willy nilly. Developments in city politics are likely to be rapid from now on. The Good Government Association has always made it a practice to delay its formal announcement of a candidate until after the state election. It may do so this year. It will in fact if this can be done without harm to its chosen candidate.

SEP 29 1917 CONFERENCE ON SCHOOL HEATING

Mayor Curley, Officials of Department and Public Safety Committee Talk Over Situation Without Any Results

Practically no results were forthcoming at the conference held at the request of Mayor Curley at City Hall this morning relative to heating the Boston public schools during the fall months. The Mayor, admitting he had no authority in the matter, urged the school committee to provide adequate heat to keep the children comfortable, while representatives of the committee explained the purpose to economize on fuel to the very limit, in accordance with instructions from Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator.

It was stated that James J. Storrow, the new Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts, is expected back from Washington some time next week and that upon his arrival something may be done to establish a fixed selling price of coal at Boston. This, it was pointed out, would enable the school committee to complete its winter purchases.

Among those at the meeting today, which was held in the Mayor's office, were Victor Heath, chairman of the Boston Public Safety Committee; J. E. Pierce, representing Mr. Storrow; Edward F. Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, D. C. Proudfoot of the Wellington-Wild Coal Company; Henry Abrahams, member of the school committee; W. T. Keough, business agent of the committee; Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies of the city, and Frank Rock, his assistant.

Mayor Curley said he did not believe in injecting politics into the school committee, but that if there was not a speedy change in the committee's policy with regard to heating the schools, he would be compelled to resort to politics. In announcing the committee's policy, Mr. Keough, who has refused to permit the starting of fires in school houses until the temperature drops to 60 degrees, said the national fuel administrator had predicted that if the people did not help save the coal there would not be enough to go around. He said the school committee has now 12,000 tons of coal for the schools, and that part of it has been delivered. Only three schools, he said, have had to close because of lack of fuel. He thought it better to economize on fuel in the fall than in the winter months.

The Mayor asked Mr. Abrahams the views of the committee but the committeeman was averse to saying anything on his own responsibility. The Mayor stated, however, that if the committee needed more money for coal, he would see that it was made available, and he offered to cooperate with the committee in every way.

Officially brought to the attention of the School Committee last Thursday evening by a communication from the Boston Teachers Club saying that many of the buildings were unsuitable for occupancy without heat, the question was referred to Mr. Keough, who replied that it was all in the interest of coal economy.

This plan is but a part of the national plan to save coal, Mr. Keough said. There was a scarcity here and now is the time to save. We must save coal now when we can or take chances of closing the schools entirely in the winter when there will be no opportunity to save because the schools will have to be heated then. It was pointed out that if heat should be turned on now it would be waste, for the fires would be kept during 24 hours of every day while the schools are in use but six or eight.

The superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, says that he has no authority to order fires in any school, that owing to the many-headed organization of the Boston school system he has no power to order a fire in any school, that this is under the jurisdiction

continue next page

SEPT-29-1917

tion of the business agent. He can dismiss school, however, and matters complaining to him of the cold in their buildings will be given authority to dismiss their schools at their discretion.

The president of the Boston Teachers Club, Miss Cora E. Bigelow, said: "The school buildings are different from the homes where some cooking must be done, where the lighting of the rooms at night makes a difference, and where people are living and moving about.

"The school buildings are open only a few hours a day and are without means of artificial heat.

"In the school basements the sanitary arrangements are such that the walls and floors are flushed with water. This dampness rises through

the buildings. The consequence is that the rooms are exceeding cold, and opening the windows for ventilation, as required by rule, makes them colder on chilly days.

"The statement that a temperature of 60 degrees is proper for active mental work is right, theoretically, but unfortunately many of the children are not equal to living in that temperature. During the last cold spell many of the other kinds of city buildings were temporarily heated. Why, then, this sudden and persistent economizing in school buildings only?

"We do feel that in the conservation of food, no one is asked to go without any food at all. In the economy of coal does it necessarily mean going without any coal at all when the other city buildings and private homes are temporarily heated?"

While the schoolhouses are not heated, attention has been called to the fact that school headquarters on Mason Street have been heated recently.

have a parade, and the men will be escorted by Timothy Ingraham Post, G. A. R., and a band of music. Another parade will be held this evening by the citizens of West Roxbury at Pierce Field, Roslindale.

Manchester, Mass., has planned a celebration for this evening, and Governor McCall has been invited to attend. Schoolchildren will sing patriotic songs, and many patriotic organizations will participate in the affair.

The Arlington public safety committee has planned a big send-off for this evening. A street parade will be held, and later Channing H. Cox will speak at a meeting in Robbins Memorial Hall. Red Cross workers will present every man with a sweater and kit.

In Watertown a public reception will be held this evening, and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge will be among the speakers.

Everett will observe the departure of its young men by a celebration tonight with a parade featuring the occasion. The men in line will be reviewed by Governor McCall, Mayor Mullen, and Mayor Curley of Boston.

West Lynn citizens held a parade last night, and more than 15,000 men were in line. Red fire was burned along the line of march, and business places and residences were illuminated.

Red Cross workers of the canteen department will be at the North Station when the men entrain tomorrow, to attend to the commissary requirements of the selected men, and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears will have charge of the corps.

The absence from the State or in remote camps within its borders, of about 40,000 young men of Massachusetts, a large majority of whom are presumably registered voters, may have some bearing upon the size of the vote in the election tomorrow. Last night Governor McCall telegraphed the Secretary of War asking that voters stationed in camps in the State might be permitted to go home to vote.

In the rally in Tremont Temple on Saturday night Governor McCall asked for an indorsement of his administration. His reelection was urged from the same platform by United States Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks, and by Lewis Pankhurst, president of the Massachusetts Republican Club.

Last night Governor McCall said: "I have no further message for the people of Massachusetts than this final paragraph of my address Saturday night:

"Some other year you may neglect your duty and stay at home on election day, but not now. Not when American institutions are at stake, not when men are shedding their blood for the right to take part in the government of the free nations to which they belong. The 'bit' that you can do most effectively is to come out and vote next Tuesday, even if you must drag yourself to the polls, and thereby show that you have wholly at heart the good of your country."

In Faneuil Hall on Saturday night Mr. Mansfield continued his attack on the Republican administration, and on the policy of Henry B. Endicott, the Massachusetts Food Administrator. Among those who spoke at the Democratic rally were Matthew Hale, Carl Vrooman, assistant Secretary of Agriculture; United States Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, Edward F. Tuttle of Woonsocket, R. I., and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

Mr. Mansfield followed his speech in Faneuil Hall on Saturday night by a statement issued last night in which he reviewed the speeches of the Republican leaders in Tremont Temple the night before, and declared that none of them met the issues of the campaign. His criticism of Governor McCall was directed to the latter's attitude on street railway fare increases and again to the administration of Mr. Endicott, the food administrator.

CAMPAIGN CLOSING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Democrats Plan Rallies All Over Boston Tonight—Republicans Practically End Work With Tremont Temple Event

The political campaign in Massachusetts for the annual state election tomorrow will close tonight with many Democratic rallies in Boston and a few in other parts of the State. The chief Republican event of the campaign was the rally in Tremont Temple in Boston Saturday night.

Both Governor Samuel W. McCall, the Republican leader, and Frederick W. Mansfield, who heads the Democratic ticket, followed their speeches on the stump in Boston on Saturday night by statements through the press today. Tonight Mr. Mansfield, accompanied by Matthew Hale, who is opposing Lieutenant-Governor Calvin Coolidge, will tour the larger wards of Boston.

The Republican Party leaders are confident that Governor McCall will increase his plurality of 46,240 of last year over Mr. Mansfield, and that all the other party candidates will be successful.

Boston Men to Leave

Men Who Compose Second 40 Per Cent to Go to Ayer Friday

Men who compose Boston's second 40 per cent contingent for the selective army have received notification to entrain for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., tomorrow, at which time 6487 recruits from the northeastern district will bid farewell to civic life. The remaining 1763 men of the second quota will go to the cantonment on Sunday.

District Appeal Board 5 has already begun the certification of the last 15 per cent quota. Just when these men will be ordered to the military camps remains uncertain, as Adjutant-General Stevens has received no instructions from Washington headquarters.

A parade in honor of the men is being arranged by Chairman William H. Fanning of Division 12 board, who has asked all Boston divisions to participate. The line will move from Park Square at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and will pass City Hall in its march. An escort of the Roxbury State Guard will be in line, and flags will be conspicuous.

The Hyde Park division will also

Service Flag Unfurled

A service flag bearing 327 stars, representing city employees who have answered the call to the colors, was unfurled in front of City Hall yesterday by Mayor Curley. The flag was flung to the breezes in the presence of several thousand people who had marched from the National Theater, where a mass meeting to unionize all city employees had been held.

Music was furnished by a band, and the flag was borne by women employees of the city in the procession in which hundreds of workers participated.

CHILLY SCHOOLS DENOUNCED BY MISS BIGELOW

By ELIZABETH ELLAM.

The School Committee's campaign against the use of coal in the school buildings is conducted from snugly heated rooms in its headquarters on Mason street, according to Miss Cora Bigelow, president of the Boston Teachers Club. She asserts that it is easy enough for them to preach economy at the expense of the children when they themselves are not getting any of the discomforts caused by the cold weather.

City Hall and City Hall Annex have also been heated cold days, Miss Bigelow says. Meanwhile Boston's school children are shivering in rooms which are not fit for studying as a result of dampness and chill.

"Forcing the issue in the name of patriotism is neither true economy nor true patriotism," declared Miss Bigelow today. "Conservation of any commodity at the expense of health is not what our country needs."

Continuing her discussion of the wretched conditions under which children are living in Boston schoolrooms, Miss Bigelow said:

"Mr. Lee is quoted as saying, 'the question before the school committee is whether coal should be saved in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schools down altogether when the weather got cold.' He is also quoted as saying that in the matter of economy of coal the school committee has been wholly guided by the advice of its business agent, William B. Keefe."

WEATHER COLD THIS FALL.

"With all respect to the school committee and to Mr. Lee, I wish to call attention to the fact that the weather has not been warm this Fall. The frosts have ruined many gardens and caused fires to be built in other city buildings, including the school committee rooms on Mason street.

"Without doubt there have been fires of some sort, if only for cooking, in the homes of all school officials.

"The mission of the School Committee is to care for the children, therefore, would it not seem more logical to turn for advice to the medical adviser or even the masters and teachers

in regard to cold rooms, damp air and dead atmosphere in buildings where no fires are allowed at all?

"Of course the business agent, in the predicament of having insufficient coal on hand, would advocate 'no fires' and fall back on Dr. Garfield's call for conservation of coal to help out the situation.

"It is quite apparent to the parents of the children and the general public that the attitude of the school of-

ficials is not due to spontaneous patriotism, but is dependent upon the fact that the business agent failed to secure the necessary amount of coal when the purchasing agents of the other city departments obtained theirs earlier in the year. (The schools will gladly economize with the other city buildings.)

"Now that other city officials, the press, the public and the coal dealers are made acquainted with the situation no doubt an early solution of the problem will be reached."

FIRES NEEDED IN HOMES.

"The business agent has been quoted as saying that he has not built a fire in his furnace yet and does not intend to do so until Thanksgiving. Even so, he is not subjecting any but his own family to that experience, and probably they are able to endure it. He cannot mean that no fire at all is built in his house, for cooking, or heating water for personal and household use; and possibly there may be oil, gas or electric heaters, or a fireplace in some rooms.

"It cannot cost any more to build temporary fires in the school buildings than it does in the other city buildings where such fires are built. Then why is the cost a reasonable argument to excuse 'no fires' for the children?

"The children should not be required to sit and study in a room with temperature less than 65 degrees, or more than 70 degrees, and the dampness and moisture in the room must also be equally considered. Such is the opinion of such men as Dr. Edward F. Bradford, dean of Harvard Medical School; Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, former medical advisor of the Boston public schools.

"As has been stated before, it does not eliminate the facts to persistently ignore or deny them. Hardship and illness were the result of the order for 'no fires.' Evidence of the truth of this statement which cannot be doubted or denied is forthcoming from both parents and teachers."

Mayor Curley has appointed a committee of fifteen people to be in charge of the demonstration, which is expected to be one of the greatest patriotic demonstrations ever held in Boston.

The committee represents all classes. The Grand Army veterans will play an important part as will practically all of the military bodies in the city.

To assure the boys of the selective draft and members of their families and relatives a place of honor, the management of Braves Field has agreed to reserve the grandstand (17,000 seats) for their use.

Bands from the navy yard and the forts have been assured by the naval and military authorities.

No tickets will be issued but the authorities have made an urgent plea that the section for the fathers, mothers and relatives of the boys, and the boys themselves, be reserved.

The various military organizations in the city will be present in uniform. Boy Scouts will act as ushers.

DO AWAY WITH PARADE.

The military and naval authorities are in accord with the great demonstration, which was suggested early in the week by the AMERICAN, and have given every assurance to make it a memorable event.

Each person is requested to bring an American flag.

At the conclusion of the exercises, and at a command given by Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, the boys who are scheduled to go to Ayer on the following Friday, will leave their places in the grand stand and take a position in the centre of the field on the baseball diamond.

It was agreed at a meeting held in the Mayor's office to do away with the parade. Colonel Robert L. Howze, representing General Johnston, stated that this was the wish of the commander and that he favored the Braves' Field demonstration much more than a parade through the streets.

ASSEMBLE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Colonel J. Payson Bradley, acting for the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans and Spanish War Veterans, all represented on the Mayor's committee, has requested the newspapers to notify camps and posts in Greater Boston to assemble at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in front of the State Armory on Commonwealth avenue.

They are requested to bring all their flags and field music if possible.

The Mayor's committee is composed of the following: Colonel J. Payson Bradley, G. A. R.; Judge Frank Leveroni, Admiral Andrew Houghton, Kearsarge Naval Veterans; General T. F. Sullivan of the Spanish War Veterans, General Oliver E. Lombard of the Ancient and Honorables, Lieutenant F. G. Carlton, U. S. N.; Colonel Robert L. Howze, U. S. A.; Judge Michael J. Murray, General Charles Dowling, A. C. Ratshesky, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Councillor Walter Ballantyne and James W. Reardon of the Boston AMERICAN.

SEP 29 - 1917

BOSTON HONORS THIRD QUOTA TOMORROW

Boston will bid farewell tomorrow to her second 40 per cent. quota at a monster mass meeting at Braves Field. The program will commence at 3 o'clock.

Senator Lodge has been invited to address the gathering. Other speakers will be Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

There will be no parade.

A chorus of more than 500 singers, members of various choral societies throughout the city, will sing patriotic hymns.

TRANSCRIPT - OCT - 2 - 1917.
COLD SCHOOLS NOW OR LATER,

Joseph Lee, Chairman of School Committee, Believes That if Coal Is Not Saved "in Warm Weather" Buildings May Have to Be Closed in Winter

The particular reason for saving coal in the Boston public schools now "in the warm weather" is that unless such saving is made the chances are that the schools will have to be closed when winter comes. This is the opinion of Joseph Lee, chairman of the School Committee, who says:

"There has been some public misapprehension as to the nature and effects of the School Committee's action in postponing for the present the lighting of fires in the public schools. Many citizens and some newspapers have assumed that this economy was to be made at the expense of the children's health. Such is not its intention nor its normal effect. The power of the superintendent to dismiss any school where conditions demand such action has not been modified. Whenever a school is too cold it should be and will be dismissed. The normal result of this economy of coal is thus not injury to health. If mistakes have been made in not closing schools that were too cold, the superintendent will see to it that they do not occur in the future.

"Now as to whether any such economy is necessary at all. In this matter the School Committee has been guided wholly by the advice of its business agent, William B. Keough. Mr. Keough has been studying the coal situation ever since last winter, has been in close contact with the Committee on Public Safety and other experts, and has reported to the School Committee that if coal were not saved now the schools would have to be closed later during the cold weather.

"In short, the question before the School Committee is simply whether it is better to save coal in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schools down altogether when the weather gets cold. In any case it has not been its policy to save coal at the expense of the children's health."

SAVE IN SCHOOLHOUSES LAST

Rev. William M. Gilbert Would Let City and Court Officials Feel the Cold Pinch First

A lively attack upon the policy of the school committee was made Sunday night by Rev. William M. Gilbert, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Temple street, who declared that if coal is to be saved in public buildings, the saving should begin in the offices of the school committee, in the courthouses, in police stations, at city hall—and should come in the schoolhouses last.

"Are the judges and lawyers in our courts going to shiver for their country's sake?" asks Mr. Gilbert. "Why must the children suffer? The little folks already have been exposed to colds and pneumonia. Many of them are underfed, and others have insufficient clothing, and will suffer far more than well-paid city officials.

"If there is not enough coal to go round,

close the public buildings first and the schools last. Electric advertising signs should be stopped to conserve fuel, also, and patriotic citizens will shut them off without urging. If there remains danger of a real famine, close the schools as a last resort, but don't invite disease by punishing innocent children—the country's hope of tomorrow.

SEPT - 29 - 1917 -

CAL FOR PETERS STRONG

City-Wide Interest in Mayoral Candidacy

Mr. Peters Has Not Yet Announced Decision

Has Proved a "Good Listener," However

John F. Fitzgerald May Yet Enter Fight

The appeal to Andrew J. Peters to run for mayor of Boston is growing stronger every day. It comes from all parts of the city, and from men in all walks of life, who would like to see in City Hall a government of which Boston could be proud. Mr. Peters is showing himself to be a "good listener," but he is taking his time about

making his decision and no announcement is expected from him before next week.

This will be surprising to politicians and others who first heard the story last Wednesday afternoon that Mr. Peters was actually a candidate. Since that time certain confirmatory reports have been in circulation that have led to the belief, widely held, that Mr. Peters had decided to enter the contest under the most favorable conditions.

Politicians have had it that Congressman James A. Gallivan would withdraw in Mr. Peters's interest and devote much time, between the middle of October and election day in December, toward the defeat of Mr. Curley. Other politicians have surmised that Mr. Gallivan would remain in the contest in the belief that a three-cornered fight would be more likely to mean Curley's defeat.

With it all comes the revived rumor that former Mayor Fitzgerald is more strongly inclined to run than he has been for the last twelve months. Several of Fitzgerald's close friends have not hesitated to say that the former mayor will be a candidate, no matter what the opposition develops in candidates.

The Peters talk, however, overshadows all else concerning the coming contest. As the days go by there is a constantly growing demand for Peters. It is surprising what sentiment is found for him in circles supposedly strong for Curley and Fitzgerald. When Mayor Curley declared at the municipal bonding hearing yesterday that the city employees had already scented his reelection he was evidently referring to groups of employees who generally do their utmost about election time to assure the chief executive of their support.

There are but few of the mayor's friends who have the boldness to report actual conditions to him. Occasionally such reports are made, but generally the politicians take their orders and go out to execute them, satisfied if their work is appreciated by the master. But Mr. Curley's friends are in possession of information today that indicates strong dissatisfaction in all parts of the city. Young politicians who have everything to win and nothing to lose will continue to rally round his banners, but the older men are not actively interested in his candidacy, as they were interested four years ago, or even two years ago.

Some of the old Fitzgerald supporters, men of machine tendencies and others as well, who were left high and dry when Mr. Fitzgerald refused to run for reelection, and

turned to Curley because they did not understand Thomas J. Kenny, are really believed that they will support only as a last resort. Most of them gladly turn to Mr. Peters, Postmaster, ray, Judge Michael J. Murray, Congressman Gallivan or Mr. Fitzgerald. Among these men Peters talk is particularly strong. Some of them have even decided that Mr. Peters could enter the contest and win from Curley without making a special campaign.

But from hosts of other men—men not all allied with the Good Government Association or political circles—have come Mr. Peters the strongest evidences of support. These men find that the Curley strength is waning and they are hopeful that the citizens of Boston will make the most determined attempt since the new charter went into effect to realize the hopes of the charter framers for highly responsible city government.

SEPT - 29 - 1917 -

FAREWELL FOR DRAFT MEN

Demonstration Planned at Braves Field on Sunday—Governor, Mayor and Possibly Lodge to Speak

Sunday afternoon the citizens of Boston will have another opportunity to bid farewell to drafted men, the demonstration planned being in honor of the second 40 percent who will start for Ayer next Friday. All enrolled men who have not formally been rejected are invited to attend with their families.

For the drafted men and their families the main grandstand at Braves Field will be reserved, 17,000 seats in all. It is estimated that more than 3000 of the boys will be on hand.

At a command from General John A. Johnston, commanding the Department of the Northeast, all drafted men will leave their places in the grandstand and move onto the field, where the exercises will take place.

All persons desiring to attend the observances are welcome to do so, but are urged to keep out of the main grandstand. Boy Scouts will usher.

The speakers will be Mayor Curley, Governor McCall, and, it is hoped, Senator Lodge, to whom a telegraphic invitation was sent last night. Details of the demonstration were arranged yesterday afternoon at a meeting in City Hall.

Members of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Spanish War Veterans will participate.

Colonel J. Payson Bradley, acting for the committee, asked the newspapers to notify all G. A. R. posts and camps of Spanish War Veterans and camps of Veterans to assemble at two o'clock Sunday afternoon in front of the State Armory on Commonwealth avenue. They are asked to carry their flags, and to be accompanied by field music, if possible.

Those appointed to the Executive Committee are:

Colonel J. Payson Bradley, representing the G. A. R.
Judge Frank Leveroni, representing selected boards.
Admiral Andrew Houghton of the Keegan Naval Veterans.
Colonel Thomas F. Sullivan, representing Spanish War Veterans.
General Walter E. Lombard, Colonel Robert Johnston.
Lieutenant F. G. Carlton, representing Commandant Rush.
Judge Michael J. Murray.
General Charles K. Darling.
A. C. Ratslesky.
Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union.
Dr. Samuel E. Courtney.
Councillor Walter Ballantyne.
Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes.
James W. Reardon.

HERALD - SEP-29-1917
THE MAYOR IS CONSERVATIVE

To Mayor Curley, as to other men almost without exception, great wealth has brought conservatism of utterance. Today his opponents, as referred to by him on the witness stand, are merely "cattle." That is mild and not indecently offensive.

Only a few years ago those in South Boston who opposed Mr. Curley's ambition were "second-story workers" and those in the South end who refused to accept his candidates for office were "doormat thieves."

The mayor is to be congratulated on the fact that, although affluence has not greatly improved his memory, it has palpably bettered his manners.

WHY NOT A MEETING OF PROTEST ?

Will the pro-Prussian advocates of free speech meet in righteous indignation on Boston Common to protest against the round-up of "Big Bill" Haywood and his fellow-conspirators against the nation's cause? To be consistent the Boston friends of sedition and exemplars of treason must stand by their colors.

Let there be no hesitation. "Big Bill" may have gone a little farther than the exercise of free speech, but what of that? If it be necessary to practise treason as well as to preach it, let it be practised, so long as free speech is thereby upheld. Free speech, the apologists for the pro-Prussians tell us, prevents something worse. In other words, if "Big Bill" Haywood or any other traitor to his country tells his followers to burn and kill, he has a right to do so, and it isn't the traitor's fault if he is taken at his word. His right to preach treason must be protected at all hazards.

If the pro-Prussians of Greater Boston do not rally on Boston Common tomorrow, under a permit from City Hall, and denounce the arrest of "Big Bill" Haywood and his fellow-plotters, they are false to their colors—which lack only the white and blue to make them red, white and blue.

A MUNICIPAL DISGRACE

It is a disgrace to the city of Boston that the opening of the school year found the city unable to heat its school buildings. No excuse that may be given therefor can be accepted as adequate.

If the city had a purchasing department, controlled by a genuine purchasing agent; if he, competent to do his duty, were permitted to do his duty, he would have obtained coal, as corporations obtain it, and at least he would have had enough in the city's bins to fill the requirements of early fall weather.

The purchasing department has been made a political football, and it merely happens that today the school department of the city is the most conspicuous sufferer because of that fact. Meanwhile high authority tells the children to "wear warmer clothes," the cost of warm clothes, although considerable for the poor, being borne, of course, by the children's parents and not by the city.

Some day there will be a genuine and city-wide awakening in Boston to the need of a municipal machine that will be run wholly in behalf of the people. Until that day comes the people must take what is given to them and warm themselves by the ever-burning flames of municipal oratory.

SEP-29-1917
**MAYOR CALLS CONFERENCE
ON HEATING OF SCHOOLS**

Mayor Curley has called a conference for 10 o'clock this morning at City Hall, to discuss the action of the Boston school committee in deferring the heating of the schools. At the conference will be present James J. Storrow, representing the Massachusetts Public Safety committee; Victor A. Heath of the Boston Public Safety committee, Joseph Lee of the school committee and Purchasing Agent William T. Keough of the school committee.

**M'DONALD TO RUN
CURLEY CAMPAIGN**

John F. McDonald of West Roxbury, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, and director of a number of prominent campaigns in recent Democratic history, will manage Mayor Curley's campaign for re-election. Mr. McDonald led Mayor Curley's campaign four years ago and last year managed Charles H. Cole's fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor against Frederick W. Mansfield.

The announcement that Mr. McDonald will manage the mayor's campaign for re-election means that from now on the mayoralty fight will be waged in earnest. To many Mr. McDonald's selection is significant in view of the belief of many prominent in political life that Mayor Curley will be opposed by former Mayor Fitzgerald. In the past Messrs. McDonald and Fitzgerald have been closely allied politically, the latter's campaigns for mayor being managed by the present campaign manager for Mayor Curley.

SEP-29-1917
**Curley Urges
Fires in Schools
Be Started Now**

Mayor Curley took a position in opposition to the school committee at the coal conference in his office this morning. He urged that the fires in the school buildings should be started. However, he admitted that he has no authority over the schools, and in view of the fact that the retail price of coal in New England is expected to be fixed by the government within a few days the conference was adjourned to Thursday, the mayor reiterating that he intended to take the liberty to point out to the school committee that they have adopted a mistaken policy.

President Edward F. Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, said: "The schools have coal enough to last till Jan. 1, and there is therefore no cause for worry, nor need for haste."

Business Agent W. T. Keough, of the school committee, corroborated Mr. Hamlin to the extent of saying: "Enough till the middle of December, at least."

HERALD - SEP-29-1917

MAYOR SAYS FIN. COM. IS OUT TO DEFEAT HIM

Calls Bond Hearing Political
Move, Denying Former Part-
ner Paid Him \$10,000.

SEP 29 1917
MURPHY OBJECTS TO ABUSE

Hurlburt Warns Curley Statutes
Provide Recourse to Courts
for Improper Conduct.

In the course of two hours of testimony before the finance commission yesterday in its investigation of the municipal bonding business, Mayor Curley denied emphatically that he received \$10,000 from Francis L. Daly, president of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, when he withdrew from that concern to become mayor. It had been alleged that he admitted getting the sum named and that he said he used it in the purchase of his present home in Jamaica Plain.

The hearing was held in the school committee room in Mason street, and the number of spectators was the largest since the hearings began, early in the summer.

Murphy Objects.

The mayor denounced the commission as a political organization opposed to him and intimated that it was conducting the investigation for the main purpose of defeating him for re-election. He continued speaking of personal matters in no wise connected with the question under investigation until Chairman John R. Murphy objected. Then the mayor replied that Mr. Murphy had told a friend that the result of the investigation would mean the election of Andrew J. Peters.

Chairman Murphy was plainly incensed at the charge and told the mayor in plain words that the commission would stand for no more abuse. Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the commission, also warned the mayor, stating that under the terms of the statutes there was recourse to the courts for improper conduct on the witness stand. The mayor had Atty. Daniel H. Coakley present as his legal counsel.

Mr. Hurlburt questioned the mayor regarding a statement issued to the press from the mayor's office during the municipal campaign of 1915. The statement, signed by James M. Curley, was, in substance, that he had received

\$10,000 upon withdrawing from the plumbing business and had purchased a house lot with it.

At a previous hearing, Francis L. Daly of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company denied that the mayor received that sum upon retiring from the company, despite a newspaper clipping referring to the statement bearing the mayor's signature.

Mayor Curley, to begin with, flatly denied writing it. "I may have suggested the heads," he said.

"I think we will get along nicely if you will answer my questions directly," said Mr. Hurlburt.

"I think we are getting along nicely," replied his honor with a smile.

All Very Courteous.

Mr. Hurlburt was reading from the clipping and the mayor asked sweetly: "May I sit beside you while you read it?"

"I will hand it to you," answered Hurlburt, and he did.

"Thank you," said the mayor. Hurlburt resumed his questioning.

Hurlburt—I wish you would tell me who prepared this statement.

Curley—I can't. It might have been Mr. Reardon, or Mr. Willcox, or one of a half-dozen others. It might have been Mr. Dolan but I don't believe he is capable of writing it. It may also have been one of the campaign managers.

Q.—Where did they get their information?

A.—I may have given them the heads.

Q.—Did you read it before it was given to the papers?

A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—Have you never tried to correct that statement?

A.—No, not any more than I have tried to correct other statements.

Q.—You knew that the statement contained falsehoods? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that it was a statement given to the public? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you try to correct, or did you contradict that statement before election?

A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you think it was your duty as a man and as mayor to contradict that statement?

A.—No; if you were in a political campaign you would realize the folly of I had opposed to me.

Q.—Those who opposed you were cattle?

Here Mr. Coakley jumped to his feet and both he and the mayor assured Mr. Hurlburt that not all of the mayor's opponents were cattle, only some of them.

Headline Repatee.

"You knew you were charged by Mr. Storrow and others with getting that money from doubtful sources," Atty. Hurlburt remarked.

"I was charged with building a respectable house," declared the mayor.

At this point Atty. Coakley arose again, objecting to the line of questions and remarks by Atty. Hurlburt. The mayor interrupted his counsel, saying: "You mustn't forget the purpose of this hearing, Mr. Coakley. You know one can't get headlines in the newspapers except by methods like this."

Atty. Hurlburt leaned toward Mayor Curley and said:

"We have the honor of having you for mayor to get headlines in the newspapers, Mr. Curley."

At the beginning of the hearing Mayor Curley was asked how well he knew Francis L. Daly, and whether Daly was his political friend. Curley declared that Daly had explained their relationship and stated: "It isn't necessary to have any sparring on the preliminaries."

In answer to the next question the mayor stated that Daly was his personal and political friend. Atty. Hurlburt then asked the mayor if he knew

Peter J. Fitzgerald and if Fitzgerald was his political friend. Then began a long wrangle over the definition of "political friendship," which was ended when Hurlburt remarked, "You did not hesitate to define Daly as your political friend." The mayor said he supposed a political friend was one who lived in the city and gave his political support.

Kept No Memoranda.

Q.—What was your business when you were elected mayor?

A.—Real estate business. I had been a congressman.

Q.—Any other?

In reply to this question the mayor shot a question at Atty. Hurlburt: "Am I invited here by unanimous vote to answer questions on bonding or on everything in the world?"

"You are invited here to answer such questions as I deem proper."

Then followed questions about Curley's interests in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The mayor stated that he held a one-third interest in the plumbing business, that he never put any money into it and that he never took a partner or when he retired. He said that the only money he had received from Daly was put into his campaign fund. He also said that he does not remember how much money Daly contributed and that he has no papers or memoranda to show the amounts.

The mayor testified that he had never said he had organized the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and was proud of it; that he had never seen a statement to this effect purporting to have been made by him, and that such a statement was untrue. He declared it was merely current rumor, "evolved into a statement."

Asked if he had made any effort to correct the impression the public must have received from the statement, he replied that if he were to correct all the statements made during his administration he would have time left for nothing else. "The papers are hostile, naturally, and charges and misstatements are daily matter of course," he said.

He stated that he had made no inquiry of Messrs. Willcox and Reardon as to how the statement got out, because, the campaign being settled, he did not think it necessary.

He admitted receiving from the finance commission a letter, dated July 26, calling attention that Mr. Daly denied before the commission that the mayor had received \$10,000 and used it to buy the house lot. He said he did not answer that letter because the question was simply intended to embarrass the administration, and being a political matter, the proper time to answer it was during a political campaign and from the stump.

Q.—But the public all this time has had the right to assume that the statement issued over your name was true?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And when a witness appears here and says the statement was untrue, the finance commission called this question of veracity to your attention, and you declined to answer their letter, preferring to answer it on the stump?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew it raised a question as to the veracity of the mayor of the city?

A.—You evolve an entirely new declaration of politics if you insist that every statement issued in the heat of a campaign, when the candidate is occupied every minute of his time, must be absolutely true.

Q.—But it raised in the minds of the public a question of veracity between Mr. Daly and you?

A.—A question which interested no one.

Q.—Do you think that the people thought you lied?

Here Mr. Coakley objected and the question was withdrawn.

Q.—You admit, Mr. Curley, the statement is untrue?

A.—Yes.

Continued next page

4-SEP-29-1917
Q.—You knew that nothing had been done by you to correct the misapprehension caused by this statement.
A.—Yes.

Bits of Sarcasm.

Q.—You knew the people had the right to assume you stood back of that statement?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew that this statement would deceive?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You never tried to undeceive the people?

A.—No.

Q.—The commission called your attention to the denial by Mr. Daly; why did you not answer their letter?

A.—I would have answered it, Mr. Hurlburt, if I had any idea the commission was composed of men as intelligent as you.

Q.—Did you have a conference with Daly with a view to getting the city employees to take out insurance with the National Security Company?

A.—It was not necessary. The city employees have enough intelligence to know where their best interests are, and to take out insurance with a friend of the administration. It wasn't necessary to tell them.

Q.—What do you mean by "best interests"?

A.—They don't need any advice.

Q.—Did you ever send any letters to heads of departments calling their attention to the National Security Company and telling them to change to that.

A.—I do not think it was necessary. Anyone in the city employ long enough to be bonded knew what to do. I may have sent some letter, or I may have answered inquiries. If so, I stated that if the price was the same and the security the same, the change would be all right.

Q.—Did you send such a statement to Mr. Mitchell of the treasury?

A.—I don't recall. If Mr. Mitchell says so, I did.

Q.—How did the city employees know that the National Security Company was a friend of the mayor?

A.—They are very keen. They knew that Daly was a friend of mine, and they desired to be bonded with a person friendly to the administration.

Q.—What would have happened to them had they failed to change?

A.—Nothing—nothing at all.

Q.—Did you tell them they were not obliged to change?

A.—No. And I did not tell them they were obliged to change.

Q.—What did you do to learn whether the price and security compared favorably with the terms of other companies?

A.—I knew the regular rate of bonding was the same for city employees in most of the companies.

Q.—Did you know that instead of the 30 or 40 cents a hundred the National Security charged the city the Boston & Maine secured a company by bidding which gave them a rate of about 18?

A.—No. I wrote to this commission recommending that they investigate and report to me what company offered the best rates and the best security. I never heard from the commission.

Q.—Did you make any inquiries?

A.—Only to the finance commission.

Q.—Did Mr. Daly ever speak to you about the National Security Company?

A.—I suppose he did.

Atty. Hurlburt's next questioning was regarding Francis L. Daly's speaking to the mayor about his father-in-law going into the bonding business.

"What did he do that for?"

"Nothing," said the mayor, "except that, I suppose, he appreciated the psychology that affects the minds of city employees."

The mayor denied that he ever suggested to contractors or others that they give their bonding business to Fitzgerald, Daly's father-in-law.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money or notes from Daly after you were elected mayor?

A.—No, sir, I did not.
Q.—Did you ever refer to your participation in the plumbing business in conversation with Daly?

A.—Only in a spirit of humor.

Q.—It was a joke, then?

A.—It was not a joke.

Recommended Fitzgerald.

Then followed a series of questions regarding the bonding of delinquent taxpayers. Atty. Hurlburt asked the mayor if he knew that taxpayers who paid for bonds for protection against the sale of their property by the city, had their property sold just the same, and got no protection under their bond. Mayor Curley declared he never knew such a thing had happened.

Adjournment to an indefinite date was announced by Chairman Murphy.

BOSTON LIKELY TO BECOME HUGE MILITARY PORT

Council of National Defence
Favors Plan to Make It Depot
for Armies in Europe.

ONLY AWAITS O. K. BY BAKER

Enormous Work of Pier and Dock
Construction and Channel
Dredging to Be Done.

The council of national defence at Washington has approved plans of the Massachusetts waterways commission involving great public works that would make Boston a huge military supply and storage depot through which would flow equipment for the armies in Europe. The scheme now awaits ratification by Secretary of War Baker, and harbor men believe the work will begin soon.

The plans call for pier and dock construction, channel dredging and storehouse building. The national government would take over land on both sides of the harbor, erect storage buildings beside the ramp in South Boston near the reserve channel and dry dock, build a big shipping platform on the reserve channel and dredge that waterway, improve and extend wharves near the premises of the Metropolitan Coal Company and the Boston Molasses Company and connect all these works with the commonwealth's existing system of storage tracks. Commonwealth pier's 250,000 feet of floor space would be used for storage and embarkation purposes.

Conry and McNary Active.

Joseph A. Conry, Boston representative on the storage committee of the

committee of national defence, put the plans before the government. He and William S. McNary, of the waterways commission, have been engaged in a campaign for some time to arouse interest at Washington in the possibilities of Boston harbor. Mr. Conry, who was formerly a director of the port of Boston, is still in Washington, awaiting the approval of Mr. Baker.

Commissioner McNary had made six visits to Washington in connection with the matter and approached former Chairman Denman of the national shipping board, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, Raymond B. Stevens, New England member of the board, Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, officials of the quartermaster's department, Chairman Crane and Sub-Chairman Stewart of the storage committee and Chairman Baruch of the national defence council.

He pointed out to them that the port of New York is already overcrowded. When the government authorities recently announced an intention to make extensive improvements in Newark bay, he wrote in protest to all government heads who were concerned in the project and pressed Boston's claims. He asked why it was necessary to build a new port when Boston already had 160 acres available, the biggest pier in the country and good railroad connections.

Combated Prevalent Error.

He argued that the advantage which had prompted the British government to employ Halifax in preference to Montreal applied also to Boston. He says he found that the impression had been carefully fostered in Washington that the Massachusetts railroads were unable to handle their present business even, and he combated this error.

After this the national defence council sent its representative, Mr. Mayo, to interview the Boston waterways commission. The commission put the plans before him, and plans to dredge the Jeffries Point channel in East Boston to float the largest ships were agreed upon.

If Secretary Baker decides in favor of Boston, Mr. McNary will attempt to interest the federal shipping board in Boston's facilities, with a view to bringing to Boston excess shipments from congested New York.

"This is a matter in which commercial bodies should put forth strong efforts," said Mr. McNary last night.

SEP-29-1917 WILL CONFER ON FIVE-CENT FARE, HYDE PARK TO BOSTON

The question of a 5-cent fare between Hyde Park and the centre of Boston will be considered shortly in a conference among the presidents of the Bay State Street Railway Company and Boston Elevated, the mayor, representatives of the public service commission and residents of the Hyde Park section.

This was decided yesterday afternoon at the insistence of Hyde Park citizens, headed by Edward C. Jenney and Atty. Lyons of the city of Boston law department. Counsel for both railways seemed to indicate that the conference could not possibly result in any settlement, but offered no objection to the conference. The public service commission will notify the parties concerned when the conference will take place.

MAYOR DIDN'T GET LAND WITH PLUMBING MONEY

Curley Denies He Issued Statement Saying \$10,000 From Daly Concern Bought Lot for New House —Admits It Came From His Office



DESPERATE COUNTER ATTACK ON THE MURPHY SECTOR ACCOMPLISHED WITH POLITICAL "LIQUID FIRE"

"A PSYCHOLOGICAL RECONNOISSANCE - CURLEY FORCES"
Continued next page -

P- SEP-29-1917

(1) The longest and deepest probe ever made into the business of the city of Boston was brought to a spectacular climax yesterday when Mayor Curley, as a summonsed witness, faced the Finance Commission and under a two-hour grilling by Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, defended his administration against every charge made, bitterly accused Chairman Murphy of playing politics and missed not a single opportunity to make plain his opinion of the commission to the members of that body who were present.

Mayor Curley appeared bored while on the stand. At times he flared up and Chairman Murphy was generally the target of his sarcasm—at other times he laughed heartily and in one of his joyous moods offered an explanation of "the psychology that affects the minds of city employees and contractors." He even pointed to the signs that indicated his re-election "in spite of this investigation" based on this psychology.

SENT OUT BY SECRETARY

The question as to whether or not the Mayor received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company as his share of the business when he withdrew from the firm following his election was quickly dismissed by the Mayor. He said he never received a cent from the concern or from his former partner, Francis L. Daly, except what money Daly handled as treasurer of the Democratic city committee. He referred Mr. Hurlburt to his campaign expense schedule, which is on file.

He admitted the newspaper statement printed over his name Dec. 13, 1915, in the recall campaign had attributed his new home in Jamaica Plain partly to money received from the Daly business. The Mayor stoutly asserted he never saw the letter until it was printed. One of his secretaries sent it out, he said.

"When you saw the article in the papers and knew it was a falsehood, didn't you think it your duty to correct it?" Mr. Hurlburt asked.

"No, when you consider the kind of cattle it would interest."

"You consider all persons that don't agree with you as cattle?"

Not All Cattle

"Not all of them."

In replying to one question regarding the Finance Commission the Mayor took advantage of a good chance to let Chairman Murphy hear his opinion. He said:

"There has been much money wasted in this investigation. A short time ago Chairman Murphy told a politician that this investigation would result in the election of Andrew J. Peters as Mayor, but I don't think so."

Questioned about the bonding of city employees by the National Surety Company, represented by Peter J. and Edwin P. Fitzgerald, the Mayor explained that they got the big end of this because it had been breezed around City Hall that they were his friends. Other administrations had their favorites, he said.

At this juncture "the psychology of city employees" was interjected. This psychology so affects the employees that they know just how to jump when

a new Mayor takes hold. They also know six months in advance who the next Mayor is going to be, he said.

Four More Years for Himself

Mayor Curley, looking directly at the members of the commission, stated that this psychology indicated four more years in the Mayor's chair for himself.

At one point in the meeting the Mayor, Attorneys Hurlburt and Coakley and Commissioners Murphy and Carr engaged in a lively verbal battle. It was charged that Mayor Curley insulted Chairman Murphy and that Attorney Hurlburt had insulted the Mayor. Mayor Curley enjoyed a hearty laugh during the wordy battle while Chairman Murphy struggled for words and Commissioner Carr whispered gentle somethings in the chairman's ear, which eventually eliminated all combatants but Attorneys Hurlburt and Coakley.

The hearing room in the school committee rooms on Mason street was packed with politicians and others when Mayor Curley took the stand at 10.02. Commissioners Murphy, Carr and Moors were sitting. Henry F. Hurlburt for the commission opened the examination of the Mayor. Daniel H. Coakley appeared as Mayor Curley's counsel.

Known Daly All His Life

The following extracts of questions and answers are taken from stenographic notes:

Q.—How long have you known Francis L. Daly? A.—I suppose I have known him all my life.

Q.—In 1913, the latter part of the year, did he speak to you about his father-in-law going into the business? A.—I am not sure of that.

Q.—I am speaking now about the business part. A.—No, he did not, that I am aware of.

Q.—Do you know Peter J. Fitzgerald? A.—I know Peter J. Fitzgerald.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Oh, I should think about nine or 10 years, something like that; I don't just recall.

Q.—What was your business when you were elected Mayor of Boston? A.—I was in the real estate business.

Q.—Any other business? A.—I was in Congress, holding public office.

Q.—Were you connected with the Daly Plumbing Supply Company prior to your election? A.—Let me ask you, am I invited here by the unanimous vote of these three gentlemen?

Had Third Interest in Business

Q.—You are summoned—by subpoena—ordered here. A.—To answer questions about politics, bonding or something else?

Q.—To answer such questions as I deem proper unless you refuse and then we will see. A.—All right.

Q.—Were you connected with the Daly Plumbing Supply Company? A.—In 1913? I was.

Q.—When did you become connected with that company in 1913? A.—I should think it might have been in November, 1913.

Q.—How long were you connected with the Daly Plumbing Supply Company? A.—Oh, I should think it was about the latter part or middle of January. The latter part.

Q.—Were you a partner in the concern? A.—I was a partner with, I should say, a third interest.

Q.—One-third interest in the property and profits? A.—Supposedly one-third interest in the business.

Q.—Did you have any articles of co-partnership with Francis L. Daly? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any writing of any kind showing your interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you put any money into the

Daly Plumbing Supply Company? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you take out any money while you were a partner? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you receive any money from Francis L. Daly during the period you were a partner with him? A.—From the plumbing business?

Q.—From any source? A.—I did not from him. I believe that answer might require some explanation. During the time I was his partner a political campaign was in progress and I might have received some money from him to help the campaign, he being treasurer of the City Committee. I don't remember what it was.

Q.—Do you remember how much money you received from him during that campaign? A.—I have not the slightest idea. It is a matter of record with my return of campaign expenses, anyway.

Q.—Did you receive money from him personally? A.—No, sir.

No Money From Fitzgeralds

Q.—Did you receive any money from any of the Fitzgeralds during that period? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When you withdraw from the partnership did you have any memorandum or writing to show you had dissolved? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you receive any evidence of indebtedness from him? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Let me see if I understand you, Mr. Curley? Some time along early in November you were connected with Francis L. Daly in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company business. You thought you had one-third interest in it. You drew nothing out of it? A.—Just a moment. Daly said: "Would you like an active interest in the concern? It is going along pretty good," and I said: "Of course, I would." He said: "You can have one-third interest," and I was interested in the matter. After the campaign I did not wish to be considered a partner any longer.

Q.—When you entered the partnership Mr. Daly invited you to be a partner of his and he coupled the invitation with the statement that you could have one-third interest in the business? A.—Yes.

Nothing Showed He Was in Firm

Q.—And you continued some time, down to January or the first of February, and during that period you did not draw any money from the concern. Is that true? A.—It is true.

Q.—And you received no money from the concern and you received no money from Francis L. Daly personally during that period? A.—None personally.

Q.—And when you retired from the partnership you had no papers to show that the concern had been dissolved? A.—No.

Q.—And you received no evidence of indebtedness from him? A.—No.

Q.—And you had nothing to show that you ever were connected with the firm? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Still you had an interview—you published an article in the paper, did you not, about your connection with the Daly Plumbing Supply Company? A.—I published an article?

Q.—Or caused it to be published? A.—No.

Q.—It was signed by you, was it not? A.—Not signed by me.

No Idea Who Wrote Article

Q.—Signed by whom? A.—The papers had it as signed by James M. Curley.

Q.—Who drew up the paper? A.—Maybe somebody in the office, as during a hot campaign we have several there.

Q.—You did not write that? A.—I may have suggested the heads.

Continued next page

P- SEPT-29-1917

Q.—Have you not any idea who wrote it? A.—I have not any idea.

Q.—Let us confine ourselves to the article. A.—I am doing that in answering you.

Q.—You are familiar with the paper? A.—I am.

Q.—You saw it when it was published? A.—I saw it the following morning.

Q.—Published in the papers? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you contradict any statement made in that paper or interview? A.—I don't know what political office—

Q.—Did you, I ask? We will get along faster if you answer my question. A.—I think we get along all right now.

Prepared in Office

Q.—This is the article which you prepared (showing newspaper clipping)? A.—Pardon me, may I sit beside you and read the article you refer to?

Q.—I will hand it to you. A.—Thank you.

Q.—I refer to it as the article signed "James M. Curley, Mayor." A.—Purporting to be signed Mr. Hurlbut, if you please.

Q.—You don't know who prepared that article? A.—I would not say I have not the slightest idea. I would say it was prepared by somebody in the office.

Q.—Who do you think prepared it? A.—I would not venture to say.

Q.—Who do you think? A.—It might have been Mr. Reardon or Mr. Wilcox, or any one of half a dozen who prepared copy at that time.

Q.—What did Mr. Reardon have to do with the office? A.—He was my secretary.

Q.—And Mr. Wilcox? A.—He was a secretary also.

Q.—And the name of the other gentleman you mentioned? A.—There was a Mr. Dolan.

Coakley Interrupts

Q.—Might he have prepared it? A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—I think you have mentioned a third person? A.—I said Mr. Dolan, but I don't think he would have been capable of preparing it.

Q.—Then Mr. Reardon or Mr. Wilcox? A.—Mr. Reardon or some one of the campaign managers during that time.

Q.—You said you had a belief or suspicion as to who did prepare it.

Mr. Coakley—Hardly so. He said he would not say or had not the least idea who it was.

Q.—So that your recollection is now that it was either Reardon or Wilcox? A.—Or some one of the political workers associated with me in the campaign.

Q.—You did not give the names of any other? A.—No.

Q.—Where did you get the information? A.—I inquired. There are some who put their heads together beside myself.

Q.—Did you read the article before it was sent to the press? A.—No.

Falsehoods in Article

Q.—Now, you saw it published in the daily press in the morning, and from that time down to the present you never attempted to correct any statement in that interview, did you? A.—No, sir; no more than I attempted to correct the statement that a constable spent two hours chasing me yesterday.

Q.—You knew when you read that article the next morning that it contained many falsehoods, did you not? A.—I was positive of it.

Q.—And you knew that the article went out to the public purporting to be a statement coming from you? A.—Surely.

Q.—You knew that portions of it were false, did you not? A.—I would not say false, but not correct.

Q.—If you will kindly read that over, Mr. Curley, and indicate any statements there that you say were absolutely false. A.—Well, now, as to the Daly business that is false.

Q.—Read it out loud so that it may go on record. A.—(Quoting.) The Mayor then read from a letter printed in the

Boston papers Dec. 13, 1915, over his signature. This letter is the one in which reference was made to his new home in Jamaica Plain and in which it was explained that \$10,000, which went into the purchase of this home, had been received by the Mayor as his share in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company upon his withdrawal as a partner.

Q.—Let me interrupt you. The article refers to the land. A.—Not bonding.

Q.—Then go on and tell us what is absolutely false. A.—It says the land cost \$10,000, which was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of one-half interest in the business of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. I purchased several weeks ago an adjoining lot to this property which cost me \$4300.

Q.—You knew that you were charged on the stump in 1915 with having received money from other sources than your income. A.—I was charged with building a respectable looking house.

"Unfair Way to Interrogate"

Attorney Coakley rose here. "Of course, Mr. Chairman, this is in the line of a bond inquiry?"

Attorney Hurlbut replied, "let the witness go on."

Mr. Coakley—The Mayor of Boston is on the witness stand to answer any questions that are proper questions; questions which Mr. Hurlbut is to be allowed to put. The newspapers will have it as included in Mr. Hurlbut's question these various assumptions; that Mr. Hurlbut with his oratory says: "We know that Mr. Storrow charged you with getting money improperly," when the fact is that Mr. Storrow never said any such thing, anywhere, and Mr. Hurlbut alone has made that statement. Would it not be fair to say, "Don't you know that you are charged with getting this money in such and such a way," rather than making the bald statement? It is not a question about a statement, but assuming that a thing is so, and it is an absolutely unfair way to interrogate a man, one who is Mayor of the city, and one who ought to have the respect for this commission and the counsel for it.

General, All Around Tangle

Mr. Hurlbut—Is your statement in defence of Mr. Storrow?

Mr. Coakley—I do it in answer to such a lie. I would like to have Mr. Hurlbut put his questions as he would in court.

Mr. Hurlbut—I shall (the Mayor interrupting). "You can't get front page notices without it, and that is what they exist on."

Mr. Coakley—Pardon me, Mr. Curley, I wish you would leave this end of it to me.

Mr. Hurlbut—We have the honor of having you as Mayor and it gets the front page lines.

Messrs. Hurlbut and Coakley continued the debate for a few minutes and shortly after occurred a general all around tangle of attorneys, commissioners and the witness, when charges and counter charges of being insulted filled the air. At one point during the verbal exchange the crowd expressed its approval of the Mayor with applause. Chairman Murphy then declared that anyone who applauded during the rest of the hearing would be removed by police officers.

Raps Fin. Com.'s Intelligence

Attorney Hurlbut asked the Mayor why he had not written to the Finance Commission and explained the \$10,000 letter was sent out without his knowledge. The Mayor answered: "If the commission was constituted of gentlemen as in-

telligent as they should be, that might be so, but knowing the tendencies of the commission I did not do so."

Q.—Did you think it would be a waste of time? A.—I didn't think the public was interested.

Q.—You didn't think the public interested in the veracity of the Mayor's statements?

Mr. Coakley—I don't think you ought to ask a question of that kind, and if you do ask questions of that kind it will be believed that you are an enemy of the Mayor.

Mr. Hurlbut—Mr. Coakley, I don't know what politics is.

Calls Mayor's Remarks Insult

Mr. Coakley—They don't say that down in Essex county.

Mr. Hurlbut—As long as we are discussing I wish to say I may learn a wonderful lot here.

Mr. Curley—I don't know anyone you could learn more from than the chairman of the commission, who has been in politics and played both ends all his life.

Mr. Hurlbut—In making that statement is it your purpose to insult the commission?

Mr. Curley—It is my purpose to tell the truth.

Mr. Hurlbut—Is it your purpose to insult the commission?

Mr. Curley—It is my purpose to tell the truth.

Mr. Hurlbut—I want to warn you that hereafter anything you say reflecting on the commission, as I construe the statute, there is a remedy for such action.

Mr. Curley—I think it would be advisable to take it.

Mr. Hurlbut—I shall take it if you continue to insult the commission.

Coakley Says Mayor Insulted

Mr. Coakley—I am going to instruct the witness not to insult anybody. I think if Mr. Hurlbut would refrain from insulting Mr. Curley there would be no insults here. Mr. Hurlbut undoubtedly, by questions, insulted the Mayor of Boston and if Mr. Hurlbut will conduct himself as he would in a courtroom I will take the responsibility of saying that Mr. Curley will so conduct himself.

Shortly after this Attorney Hurlbut switched from the subject of the \$10,000 and took up the monopoly of the city bonding business by the National Surety Company, represented by Edwin P. Fitzgerald and Peter J. Fitzgerald, relatives by marriage of Francis L. Daly. It was here that "city employee psychology" entered.

The Mayor said that every administration gave its bonds to a special company. "In the Fitzgerald administration it went to the Massachusetts Bonding Company, of which Mr. Morrison of this commission is a member."

Fitzgerald's Bonding Taken Up

He admitted he told certain department heads that if the Fitzgerald agency could give equal security at the same rate that it would be all right to give the business to Peter Fitzgerald. He added he found the Fitzgerald rate was the same as other concerns, as all were governed by the Towner system of uniform rates.

The Mayor told of a conversation with his former partner, Daly, in which the latter stated his father-in-law (Fitzgerald) was going into the bonding business and asked what chance there would be of his getting city business.

Q.—"How would he get the business?" Hurlbut. A.—"O, the psychology that affects minds of city employees would care for that."

Q.—"How about contractors doing business with the city?" A.—"The same psychology operates."

Predicts His Re-election

Continued next page

P- SEPT-29-1917

SEP-3-1917

SEP-1-1917

(3)

Q.—How is that? A.—Oh, it's the same as with employees, they think that if they are not friendly with friends of the administration they will be in bad odor at City Hall.

Q.—Just what do you mean? A.—Why the keen sense of employees makes them—well, for instance—they can see the result of a city election six months in advance. They know that I am going to be re-elected now and in spite of this investigation.

Q.—You were paying a political debt

to Daly, were you not? A.—Yes, and personal.

He said that he never asked contractors to bond with the Fitzgerald company. "My predecessor did that," said the Mayor.

"O, if you feel aggrieved," said Hurlburt, "I will say that there is no question in my mind but that your predecessor did give business to his friends—but I don't find that he did have contractors bond with the Massachusetts Bonding Company."

Ordered Insurance Dropped

The Mayor said he never got any notes from Mr. Daly in settlement for his third interest in the Daly company, from which he withdrew after his election as Mayor.

He knew that his brother, the city collector, John T. Curley, took bonds on unpaid taxes, but didn't know that in any instance the bond had failed to "protect the property"; that the property had been sold, and that the National Surety Company had never been called on to make good on bonds.

Regarding insurance of elevators and automobiles owned by the city, the Mayor said that after getting word from the Finance Commission that the city was not liable for accidents, he had ordered such policies dropped.

"I think it a mistake. Only recently the car used by me was burned, and the city collected \$2900 from the company. The new car is not insured. It's a mistake," he said.

"The total insurance premiums for the city is only \$3500—a mere snap of the fingers."

Mayor and Hurlburt Agree

The Mayor read correspondence between himself and the commission, to show that, although a cut on insurance items in the budget had been made at recommendation of the Finance Commission, the insurance company which the commission recommended refused to accept the lower rate.

"I think I understand what you mean, Mr. Hurlburt," said the Mayor at one point. "You think that all insurance placed by the city should be bulked and advertised?"

"If you ask my opinion, I say I do think that such should be done," said Hurlburt.

"And I agree with you," said the Mayor. "I think it is a good, constructive suggestion."

"So you and the Mayor agree for once," said Mr. Coakley.

During his testimony the Mayor charged that the press was generally in receipt of Finance Commission letters to him before he was—once they had a letter six hours before he did, he averred.

Hearing Adjourns Indefinitely

The examination lasted exactly one hour and three-quarters. At the conclusion of the Mayor's testimony the hearing was adjourned indefinitely.

Attorney Hurlburt when asked by a Post man last night declared he could not state when his brief would be prepared. None of the three finance commissioners would make any comment of the Mayor's testimony.

GOODWIN SLANDER CASE OVER

Given to Jury at Noon
—Verdict Today
Likely

Closing arguments were made in the trial of the \$10,000 slander suit brought by Frank A. Goodwin, street commissioner of Boston, against Thomas J. Giblein of East Boston yesterday in Judge Hardy's session of the Superior Court, and the case went to the jury about noon. At 4 p. m., when court adjourned for the day, the jury had not reached a decision. A sealed verdict will probably be reported when court opens this morning.

NEVER SAW GOODWIN

Mr. Goodwin testified at the trial that at a rally in East Boston Giblein pointed him out and charged him with being a "crook" and a "grafter," and alleged that Goodwin secured \$1200 for helping the Boston Development and Sanitary Company to obtain a location in East Boston. Giblein, testifying in his own defence, admitted that he had made the accusations against Goodwin.

Charles Cranford, president of the Boston Development and Sanitary Company, was a witness at the trial and denied that his company had ever given Mr. Goodwin any money.

"Do you know Mr. Goodwin?" asked Goodwin's attorney.

"I do not; I never saw him until I attended this trial," replied Mr. Cranford.

"And did your company ever pay Mr. Goodwin any money for aiding to secure a site for a plant in East Boston?"

"Not to my knowledge—and I should have known it if it had."

Denial by Callahan

Daniel Callahan, a detective, the last witness at the trial, had been named by Giblein, when he testified, as having been present in the private sanctum of James M. Curley in a downtown hotel, with several politicians on the night, four years ago, when Giblein alleged that Earnest E. Smith, then a candidate for Mayor, was "dumped" by Goodwin and other Progressive party leaders.

Callahan denied that any statement had been made in his presence or by him to the effect that Goodwin had "dumped" Smith, at the Progressive headquarters in the hotel, as Giblein had charged.

In his closing argument Goodwin's attorney, J. W. Vaughan, denounced Giblein as "a man who would stop at nothing this side of hades to gain his political ends."

SCHOOLS ON HOT OR COLD SCHEDULE

Children's Health
Put Up to the
Superintendent

Boston's situation with regard to the national coal supply demands economy in the use of coal, and now is the time to economize rather than suffer a shortage during cold weather later in the year, according to a statement given out last night by Chairman Joseph Lee of the school committee.

FOLLOWS KEOUGH'S ADVICE

Chairman Lee's statement concerning coal saving in the schools was as follows:

"There has been some public misapprehension as to the nature and effects of the school committee's action in postponing for the present the lighting of fires in the public schools. Many citizens and some newspapers have assumed that this economy was to be made at the expense of the children's health. Such is not its intention nor its normal effect. The power of the superintendent to dismiss any school where conditions demand such action has not been modified. Whenever a school is too cold it should be and will be dismissed. The normal result of this economy of coal is thus not injury to health. If mistakes have been made in not closing schools that were too cold the superintendent will see to it that they do not occur in the future.

"Now as to whether any such economy is necessary at all. In this matter the school committee has been guided wholly by the advice of its business agent, Mr. William B. Keough. Mr. Keough has been studying the coal situation ever since last winter, has been in close contact with the Committee on Public Safety and other experts, and has reported to the school committee that if coal were not saved now the schools would have to be closed later during the cold weather.

"In short the question before the school committee is simply whether it is better to save coal in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schools down altogether when the weather becomes cold. In any case it has not been its policy to save coal at the expense of the children's health."

"Cold School" Protest by Mothers Is Growing

Demand Conservation of Children's Health Before False Economy of Coal Saving.

By ELIZABETH ELLAM.

Mothers of children in the North and in the West End are adding their protests to those of other mothers against the school committee's persistent denial of the petition of the Teacher's Club that some heat be allowed in the schoolhouses to safeguard the health of the children and the teachers themselves.

These mothers know the conditions under which the children live at home. They know how next to impossible it is to secure enough clothes for the children to wear, and how utterly impossible it would be to procure the "suitable clothing" that Chairman Joseph Lee of the school committee suggested as one way of meeting the conditions.

These women of the poorer sections of the city have long memories. They have not forgotten the bitter cold and poverty of last Winter when they lived for weeks on a bread and coffee diet, because they could buy nothing else. Neither have they forgotten the bitter cold mornings when whole families huddled together in bed until the middle of the day in order to keep warm.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

They know that nourishing food is necessary to furnish the heat and bodily energy to offset the cold schoolrooms, and they know that pocketbooks, strained to the utmost as they are now with the high cost of things, will not stretch to the point of purchasing the hot soups and stews, the nourishing meat and vegetables, necessary to produce that heat.

Mrs. Eva Hoffman, leader of the women of the West End, mother, philanthropist, educator and instructor as well, is righteously indignant at the attitude of the school committee in urging the teachers and children to endure the discomfort as a "patriotic duty."

"Conservation of coal at the expense of school children is economic short-sightedness," she says. "Economy that menaces the health of the children defeats its own purpose. It is dangerous for a child to sit and study in a chilly room."

"Aside from the physical standpoint, children cannot think or work well if they are not comfortable. And we owe them a thorough mental and physical training as a 'patriotic duty.'"

HUNDREDS ARE UNDERFED.

"Hundreds of children from the West End are anemic and underfed. They go to school without breakfast. An under-nourished child cannot resist the cold. Sickness is bound to result, if this plan of saving coal at their expense is carried out."

"Asking them to come to school properly clothed reminds me of a story of the French Revolution. When the queen was told that the people were crying for bread, she wanted to know why they did not eat it. Upon being told that they had no bread to

eat, she said, 'Let them eat cake, then.' That illustrates the situation of the West End children. They cannot don warmer clothing. They have none."

"Instead of conserving coal, let us conserve the health and vitality of the children. The coal is a passing and minor phase of the situation. But the children who study in damp schoolrooms today are the ones who will reconstruct war-torn Europe tomorrow. With this in mind, we cannot afford to economize in the schoolroom."

"Not only do I advocate comfortable classrooms, but I think it would be a splendid charitable thing to serve free luncheons during the morning period. The West End is so congested that the air in the tenements is foul. Even if they have the food the children cannot eat it. The atmosphere and tainted air robs them of all appetite for breakfast. Through personal work among these children, I know that many of them go to the school without tasting food. A luncheon served to these children would be 'patriotic charity.'"

MANY ALREADY ILL.

Dr. Louise M. Leverone of North street, who in her profession comes in close touch with the poor of that section and knows their problems and appreciates their poverty, believes, too, that it is not a wise economy that would save coal at the expense of the health of the children.

"If the children could have sufficient clothing the danger would be considerably lessened," she said. "But everyone knows that these children have not sufficient clothing for ordinary need."

"I think it is a false economy to try to save coal at the expense of the children's health. There is already a considerable amount of sickness, mostly colds and sore throats, and there will not be less if the committee persists in compelling the children to submit to such conditions."

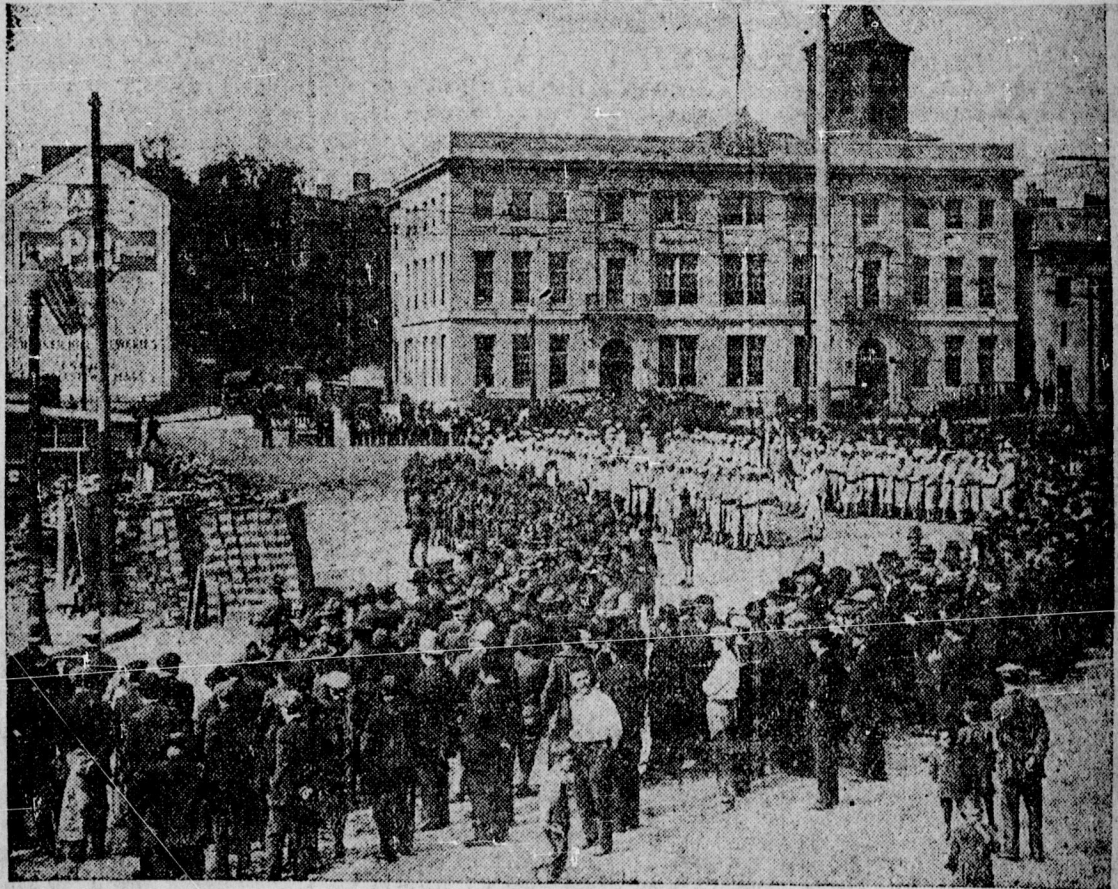
"To allow children to sit shivering in chilly schoolrooms is not patriotic." This from Mrs. Margaret Gallagher, president of a South End Mothers' Club. "Children are more susceptible to colds than are grown individuals, and the result will be an epidemic of sickness. The health of the school children should be more worthy of conservation than the nation's supply of coal."

"The city can surely afford to heat the schools and should do so. I think this idea of economizing coal and subjecting children to discomfort and the possibility of illness is ridiculous."

POST - SEPT - 30 - 1917

CORNERSTONE OF ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A. LAID

Lieut.-Gov. Coolidge Officiates at Ceremonies in City
Square Attended by Officers of Both Branches
—Tribute Paid Soldiers and Sailors



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DRAWN UP IN CITY SQUARE AT NAVY Y. M. C. A. CORNERSTONE LAYING. During the exercises incident to the laying of the cornerstone the soldiers and sailors were gathered around and stood at attention. The cornerstone was laid by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge.

Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge laid the corner-stone of the new army and navy Y. M. C. A. building in City square, Charlestown, yesterday, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of army and navy officers. Bishop Lawrence, Mayor Curley and many others prominent in the various walks of life were present on the platform during the exercises.

A detail of soldiers and sailors from the forts and navy yard were drawn up in front of the building and stood at present arms while the American flag was hoisted into position. Two bands were stationed on the platform and gave a 15-minute concert of pa-

triotic music previous to the time for the ceremonies to begin.

TRIBUTE TO MEN

Ensign Charles K. Cummings presided and introduced the speakers, who were Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge; Captain William R. Rush, representing the navy; Colonel Newcomb, representing the army; Mayor Curley, and Charles Tichnor, representing the international naval Y. M. C. A. committee. Bishop Lawrence read the prayer at the opening of the exercises. Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, in his address dwelt upon the ideals of this country which are laid on the everlasting foundation of righteousness, and turning to the soldiers and sailors, paid each branch of the service a high tribute.

Captain Rush said that it was a pleas-

ure for him to be present at the exercises and in behalf of the officers and men of the navy thanked the generous men and women of New England for having made the building possible, and who, by thus caring for the well-being of our soldiers and sailors, strengthen the arm which will strike down tyranny and preserve to us the right to live our lives in peace and happiness under the protecting folds of the glorious Stars and Stripes."

Mayor Curley thought it would be a good idea for the government to take over such work. To this remark General Secretary Tichnor said that the government had considered the matter very carefully but did not consider it advisable at this time to do so.

Colonel Newcomb said that there were thousands of soldiers in France who could testify to the good work of the Y. M. C. A. and was sure that the thousands yet to go would be equally loud in their praise of the work done by the association.

Continued Next Page

GODSPEED TO BOYS OF '2D FORTY' TODAY

Great Demonstration at Braves
Field for Members of Liberty
Army Who Go to Ayer This Week

Veterans of '61, Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans, more than 500 singers from choral societies, State and city officials, Boy Scouts, musicians and others will take part in a splendid program which has been arranged for the formal farewell at Braves' Field at 3 o'clock this afternoon to Boston's "Second Forty," or 40 per cent. of the city's first draft quota, which goes to Ayer next Friday.

Seventeen thousand seats have been reserved for draftees, members of their families and other relatives at the great farewell.

Every man in Boston's first quota who is still in the city, which includes the final 15 per cent. yet to be certified, is included in the general invitation to draftees.

THOUSANDS INVITED.

The general public is expected in thousands. Relatives and friends of the "Second Forty" will have further opportunities, of course, for personal farewells to the men going next Friday.

But the mass meeting this afternoon will be the only chance for the general public's formal "Good Speed" to them. The military authorities are anxious to avoid the congestion at departure which took place when the "First Forty" entrained last Sunday.

The departure of Boston's "Second Forty" next Friday will be part of the general movement toward Ayer of the Bay State's second 40 per cent. this week.

More than 8,000 will leave Bay State homes for Ayer in this next contingent. Boston's contingent, like the one which went last Sunday, includes 1,514. Going with them next Friday will be men from other points in the eastern part of the State. The rest of the 8,000 or so, from west-State points, will go next Sunday.

CALL TO VETERANS.

There will be no parade of the "Second Forty" in Boston. The farewell demonstration, as arranged for Braves Field this afternoon, was suggested and was preferred by Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commanding Department of the Northeast, to a street parade.

Senator Lodge has been invited to speak this afternoon. The list of speakers will also include Governor McCall and Mayor Curley.

A committee of fifteen citizens, named by Mayor Curley, is in charge of the proceedings.

Rev. James E. Hayes, C. S., S. R., pastor of the Mission Church, Roxbury, will represent Cardinal O'Connell at the big demonstration, which it is expected, will equal that witnessed last Sunday, when the "First

Forty" left for camp.

Each person coming to the field is requested to carry an American flag. Veterans of former wars of the United States will play an important part on the program. Colonel J. Payson Bradley, member of the Mayor's committee and in charge of the veterans' organizations, issued the following call for assembly of veterans this afternoon:

"Having been appointed to take charge of the veteran organizations who intend to take part in the patriotic demonstration for the selective army, to be held Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at Braves Field, I would kindly request all Grand Army Posts of Greater Boston, the Kearsarge Naval Veterans, the Spanish War Camps and the Sons of Veterans to report with their colors to Assistant Adjutant-General Norbell of the G. A. R. at the State Armory on Commonwealth avenue, at 2 o'clock.

"Be sure to bring your colors, if you only have a color guard to go with them."

Dr. Samuel C. Hughes has requested members of the local women's patriotic organizations to attend.

Bands from the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Boston Harbor forts will provide instrumental music.

A chorus of more than 500 singers from various choral societies of the city will sing patriotic songs.

Boy Scouts, who have proved so useful at successive parades and other gatherings of military interest of late, will act as ushers.

At the conclusion of the exercises and at a command given by Brigadier-General Johnston, the boys who are scheduled to go to Ayer Friday will leave their places in the grandstand and take a position in the centre of the field on the baseball diamond.

Dr. Samuel C. Hughes has requested members of the local women's patriotic organizations to attend.

Bands from the Charlestown Navy Yard and the Boston Harbor forts will provide instrumental music.

A chorus of more than 500 singers from various choral societies of the city will sing patriotic songs.

Boy Scouts, who have proved so useful at successive parades and other gatherings of military interest of late, will act as ushers.

At the conclusion of the exercises and at a command given by Brigadier-General Johnston, the boys who are scheduled to go to Ayer Friday will leave their places in the grandstand and take a position in the centre of the field on the baseball diamond.

THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE.

The Mayor's committee is composed of the following: Colonel J. Payson Bradley, G. A. R.; Judge Frank Leveroni, Admiral Andrew Houghton, Kearsarge Naval Veterans; General T. F. Sullivan of the Spanish War Veterans; General Oliver E. Lombard of the Ancient and Honorables; Lieutenant F. G. Carlton, U. S. A.; Colonel Robert L. Howze, U. S. A.; Judge Michael J. Murray, General Charles K. Darling, A. G. Ratshesky, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Councillor Walter Ballantyne and James W. Reardon of the Boston AMERICAN.

TRANSPORTATION ORDERS.

Complete orders, covering the entire transportation problem for the two days, were issued yesterday by Colonel Thomas D. Barroll of the Adjutant-General's office, in charge of transportation. Many of the men will leave by special train and others by regular day coaches, but all must be transported by train. With the exception of the men in the town of Ayer, automobiles will not be allowed to transport the recruits.

The complete list of departure and arrival times, for the entire State, as announced by Colonel Barroll, is as follows:

LEAVING ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Southbridge board—Leave Southbridge 6:35 a. m.; leave Webster 7:52; leave Worcester 8:45; arrive Ayer 9:45 a. m.; men, 80.
Uxbridge board—Leave Uxbridge 7:13 a. m.; leave Worcester 8:45; arrive Ayer 9:45 a. m.; men, 115.
Worcester board—Leave Worcester 8:48 a. m.; arrive Ayer 9:45; men, 277.
New Bedford board—Leave New Bedford 6:20 a. m.; leave Taunton 7:18; leave Concord Junction 9:20; arrive Ayer 9:45; men, 270.
Fall River board—Leave Fall River 6:40 a. m.; leave Taunton 7:18; leave Concord Junction 9:20; arrive Ayer 9:45 a. m.; men, 427.
Medford board—Leave Medford 8:20 a. m.; leave Boston 9:25; arrive Ayer 10:13 a. m.; men, 18.

Stoneham board—Leave Stoneham 7:50 a. m.; leave Boston 9:15; arrive Ayer 10:13 a. m.; men, 39.
Taunton board—Leave Taunton 8:05 a. m.; leave Concord Junction 10:45; arrive Ayer 11:10 a. m.; men, 92.
Attleboro board—Leave Attleboro 7:24; leave Mansfield 8:30; leave Concord Junction 10:45; arrive Ayer 11:10; men, 79.
North Easton board—Leave Mansfield 8:30 a. m.; leave Concord Junction 10:45; arrive Ayer 11:10; men, 100.
Norwood board—Leave Norwood 8:45 a. m.; leave Walpole 9:05; leave Concord Junction, 10:45; arrive Ayer 11:10; men, 76.
Needham board—Leave Needham 8:13 a. m.; leave Needham Junction 8:38; leave Medford Junction 9:25; leave Concord Junction 10:45; arrive Ayer 11:10; men, 86.
Milford board—Leave Milford 9:05 a. m.; leave Framingham 10:05; leave Concord Junction 10:45; arrive Ayer 11:10; men, 74.
Framingham board—Leave Framingham 10:05 a. m.; leave Concord Junction 10:45; arrive Ayer 11:10; men, 22.
Woburn board—Leave Woburn 8:59 a. m.; leave Boston 10; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 20.
Arlington board—Leave Arlington 8:40 a. m.; leave Boston 10; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 54.
Cambridge Division 1 board—Leave Boston 10 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 50.
Cambridge Divisions 2, 3 and 4—Leave Cambridge 10:20; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 176.
Somerville Divisions 1 and 2—Leave Somerville 10:10 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 116.
Somerville Division 3—Leave Cambridge 10:20 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 58.
Belmont board—Leave Belmont 10:25 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 69.
Waltham board—Leave Waltham 10:30 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 38.
Marlboro board—Leave Marlboro 10:45 a. m.; leave South Acton 11:17; arrive Ayer 11:35; men, 28.
Haverhill board—Leave Haverhill 10 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:40; men, 66.
Lawrence board—Leave South Lawrence

10:25 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:40; men, 223.
Georgetown board—Leave Andover 10:35 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:40 a. m.; men, 68.
Lowell boards—Leave Lowell 10:50 a. m.; arrive Ayer 11:40; men, 142.
Swampscott board—Leave Swampscott 10:16 a. m.; leave Boston 11; arrive Ayer 12:15 p. m.; men, 38.
Lynn boards—Leave Lynn 10:20 a. m.; leave Boston 11; arrive Ayer 12:15 p. m.; men, 175.
Chelsea board—Leave Chelsea 10:35 a. m.; leave Boston 11; arrive Ayer 12:15 p. m.; men, 104.
Everett board—Leave Everett 10:40 a. m.; leave Boston 11; arrive Ayer 12:15 p. m.; men, 49.
Melrose board—Leave Melrose 9:53 a. m.; leave Boston 11; arrive Ayer 12:15 p. m.; men, 20.
Malden board—Leave Malden 10 a. m.; leave Boston 11; arrive Ayer 12:15 p. m.; men, 128.
Winthrop board—Leave Winthrop Centre 9:53 a. m.; leave Boston 11; arrive Ayer 12:15 p. m.; men, 76.
Newburyport board—Leave Newburyport 9:54 a. m.; leave Salem 11:05; arrive Ayer 1 p. m.; men, 91.
Gloucester board—Leave Gloucester 10:19 a. m.; leave Salem 11:05; arrive Ayer 1 p. m.; men, 56.
Beverly board—Leave Beverly 10:32 a. m.; leave Salem 11:05; arrive Ayer 1 p. m.; men, 58.
Salem board—Leave Salem 11:05 a. m.; arrive Ayer 1 p. m.; men, 58.
Peabody board—Leave Peabody 11:10 a. m.; arrive Ayer 1 p. m.; men, 51.
Tewksbury board—Leave Tewksbury Centre 11:30 a. m.; arrive Ayer 1 p. m.; men, 73.
Canton board—Leave Canton 9:59 a. m.; leave Boston 10:50; leave Concord Junction 12:50 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:20; men, 39.
South Braintree board—Leave South Braintree 9:14 a. m.; leave Boston 10:50; leave Concord Junction 12:50 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:20; men, 94.
Rockland board—Leave Rockland 9:21 a. m.; leave Boston 10:50; leave Concord Junction 12:50 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:20 p. m.; men, 80.
Quincy board—Leave Quincy 9:23 a. m.; leave Boston 10:50; leave Concord Junction 12:50 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:20 p. m.; men, 109.
East Bridgewater—Leave East Bridgewater 8:02 a. m.; leave Boston 10:50; leave Concord Junction 12:50 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:20; men, 84.
Plymouth board—Leave Plymouth 8:45 a. m.; leave Boston 10:50; leave Concord Junction 12:50 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:20; men, 64.
Barnstable board—Leave Hyannis 6:40 a. m.; leave Barnstable 7:10; leave Boston 11:05; leave Concord Junction 1:16 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:35; men, 162.
Fairhaven board—Leave Fairhaven 7:33 a. m.; leave Tremont 8:25; leave Boston 11:06; leave Concord Junction 1:10 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:35; men, 123.
Brookline board—Leave Brookline 9:50 a. m.; leave Boston 11:05; leave Concord Junction 1:10 p. m.; arrive Ayer 1:35 p. m.; men, 126.
Brookline board—Leave Brookline 11:05 a. m.; leave Riverside 11:45; leave Framingham 12:30 p. m.; leave Concord Junction, 1:10;

Being the Letters of A CITY HALL REPORTER TO HIS PREDECESSOR

Sunday Night, Sept. 30, 1917.

Dear Mike—

A couple of years ago I was at a Roxbury rally and a campaign orator thundered out impressively, "The truth is mighty."

"Mighty scarce, you mean," shouted a disgusted voice from the back of the hall.



I recalled that incident many times as I sat through the Finance Commission's public hearings on the bonding scandal and listened to some of the witnesses. If some of that testimony didn't have George Washington turning in his grave

like a whirling dervish, then George didn't have such a respect for the truth as my school teacher used to claim.

When Mayor Curley took the witness stand and expressed surprise that the citizens of Boston should expect everything said by a candidate in a campaign to be the truth, there were many who thought that the mayor was embarrassed. He wasn't.

In fact, at the end of his cross-examination, the mayor heaved a huge sigh of relief that made an ocean liner's fog horn sound like the tin whistle on a peanut roaster. It struck me that he had worried for months under the impression that the Fin. Com. had found out certain things concerning the finances of his administration. And when he woke up to the fact that the Fin. Com. had no evidence that the newspapers hadn't printed months ago, you should have seen the happy look that crossed his face.

I once went through the same sensation when I was a school kid. Teacher told me to stay after school and I was scared sick, because I thought she had found out that I was the villain who had rubbed poison ivy leaves on her pocket handkerchief a month previously. Instead, all she wanted me for was to tell me that I was such a rotten speller that she probably would not promote me. Phew! Maybe I wasn't relieved.

Curley had a terrible grouch on during the few days before he was summoned. The reporters in the press room, newspaper men who are in daily contact with him and who are incessantly asked to try and get some particular item of news concerning him into the paper as a favor, learned on Wednesday night that he had either been summoned or was going to be.

They reached him on the phone at home shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening and after bawling them out, he announced that his office hours ended when he left City Hall and for none of them to ever call him by telephone. A couple of hours later the city editor of one of the morning papers couldn't believe the story of his City Hall reporter and called the mayor personally. And the mayor bawled him out, also and hung up the phone on him. The editor, still incredulous, called him again with the remark, "We must

have been cut off in the middle of a conversation, Mr. Mayor."

"Oh, no, I hung up on you," retorted the mayor.

Jolly as Fiddler

That was the mood he was in before he faced the Fin. Com. But when he found out how little information they had, he became as jolly as a fiddler. He talked with the City Hall reporters in a genial manner and expressed his regret at having acted as he did over the phone.

As a matter of fact, the Fin. Com. didn't bring out much hot stuff. The mayor admitted that the contents of one campaign statement sent out from his office over his name contained a number of absolute lies, including the explanation of where he got the money to build his Jamaica residence which he doesn't think is worth over \$22,000.

But he said that the statement that bore his name was only partly prepared by himself and that he didn't think that it was worth while enlightening the public that it had been deceived.

It brought out the fact that \$10,000 given to the mayor's former partner

by two paving contractors to be "invested" could not be traced to a final resting place. It brought out the fact that the mayor classed most of those who oppose him in politics as "cattle," although at that, Mike, he's getting more refined in his language. A few years ago he used to get on the stump and call them "doormat thieves, porch-climbers, milk bottle robbers and second-story workers."

It brought out his admission that he has no scruples against telling city employees and contractors to do their insurance and bonding business with two relatives of his former partner. It brought out the interesting testimony of the mayor's former partner as to how he secured the \$8000 with which to buy the remaining stock in his business. The \$8000, he said, was advanced to him in cash by his uncle without a note or any record of the transaction.

Investigation revealed that the uncle died in a teamsters' barracks, adjoining a stable in Chelsea a couple of years later penniless and the famous cash loan was never paid back.

Brings Out Cassidy

It brought out the mysterious John J. Cassidy of New York, the man who used to hand over thousands of dollars in profit in a few days without having been given a cent to invest. Cassidy's name was advanced by Eddie Fitzgerald when he was trying to explain where certain money came from that reached his hands while he was handling the financial affairs of the mayor's former partner.

The hearing is over, Mike, and some of those witnesses who have taken liberties with the truth are smiling and thinking it's all over. But there may be a comeback.

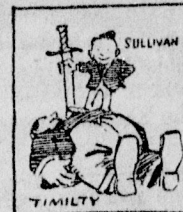
I once heard of a man who thought he would break the law by dynamiting the waters of a pond and killing the fish. He lit the fuse on a stick of dynamite and threw it out into the pond, knowing that the fireproof fuse would reach the dynamite in about five minutes.

But his dog saw him throw it and thought it was a game of "Chase the Stick." He swam out, got the stick of dynamite, swam back to shore and playfully chased his master for a couple of miles, trying to get him to play some more with the nice, big stick he held in his mouth.

Quiet After Primaries

Things are pretty quiet after the primaries, which went about as I told you they would. Loo-ie

Sullivan kicked the daylight out of "Diamond Jim" Timilty, the Paving King, and Curley helped him do it. Timilty and Curley are through with their friendship and are ready to leap at each other's throats. Nobody seemed sorry for Timilty



out in his district. The men I talked with said:

"If he hasn't got a bank roll after all these years of soft pickin' he's too slow for us, and if he has got a roll he wouldn't loosen up right with it, so we're giving another guy a chance."

On the level, Mike, I'm beginning to think a Chinaman could have licked Timilty this year.

A Tough World

Curran won the senatorial fight in Timilty's district, but there may be an aftermath in the form of charges that he spent about 10 times as much coin as the law allows. It's a tough world, Mike, at times. Here's Timilty getting licked because he didn't spend the dough, and now Curran's enemies are trying to get him because they think he spent too much.

Over in East Boston two youngsters named Billy Hearn and Jack Cashman, the former being barely 21, licked such old war horses as Tom Giblin, Manassah Bradley and John Douglas. Mike Brophy and Barney Hanrahan put in good ticks against Bradley and the Gib, delivering the 19 votes they control in the district to the young lads.

Curley put his ticket across in his old Tammany ward, mainly by having a flock of hopeless candidates in the field to pull away from the anti-Tammany candidate. How touching it is to see Curley breaking his neck working for the election of Tommy Joyce, the man who called him 92-\$74 different kinds of names that the newspapers did not dare print for fear of libeling the mayor. Tommy started those two famous sayings: "The House that Junk Built," and "Where Did He Get It?" a couple of years ago and the Fin. Com. sent a stenographer out to a rally to get the details of his charges.

Speaking of rough campaigns, Mike, the present one may be rough before it's over. An anti-Tammany man went to the hospital last Tuesday night with 7 stitches needed in his scalp as the result of a fight in the Cockroach Cafe.

"You'll need so many stitches the next time you oppose Jim Curley that the surgeons will borrow a Wheeler and Wilson to sew you up"



BID FAREWELL TO BOSTON SOLDIERS

More Than 5000 Persons, Including Veterans of '61, Honor Second Quota Men.

OCT 1 1917

ALIENS WILL ALSO HAVE TO SERVE, CURLEY DECLARES

Despite unfavorable weather, Boston bade farewell to its second 40 per cent. quota of the selective army yesterday afternoon in the Commonwealth Armory, adjacent to Braves Field, where it was originally planned to hold the ceremonies. The crowd that attended was disappointing, few more than 5000 persons journeying to the armory, and when the call came from Col. J. Payson Bradlee for the men going to Ayer to present themselves only 21 youths stepped up.

CROWD SMALL BUT ENTHUSIASTIC

Although the crowd was small, it made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers.

Mayor Curley, the presiding officer, said: "It is an inspiring sight on this occasion to have here those men who today and for the past 50 years have been an inspiration to patriotism, and who for four long years rallied to the old colors they loved so well—the men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"We assemble here this afternoon to bid God-speed and a hearty farewell to the second 40 per cent. quota of Boston to the men who have been called to the colors to serve God and country, and humanity throughout the world. When we realize the size of the present conflict, and America's obligations in this war, we then understand the new order of things, and what America is called upon to do.

"For three years, by every possible manner, America tried to keep out of this war. But insult after insult compelled the final step. We as a cosmopolitan nation, attempted to keep aloof, knowing the nature of this country, one that embraces every race, creed and color on earth.

"Our patience was mistaken for cowardice and national honor and integrity had to be maintained. America has taken the step, and today the only religion that every American knows is duty, and the only race that must be within our confines is the American race.

"We bid the American soldiers a farewell—a farewell which we hope will be of short duration. While you are gone the city will aid the dependents of you who have been selected for noble service,

not as charity, but as a duty, as a debt owed by the city to you and to those who gave you to America. Present indications are to the effect that American alone will not be required to do all the fighting. Aliens who have been enjoying equality of opportunity and freedom will not be allowed to stay behind, owing allegiance and fealty to no country and no flag, but will be required to do their part, and do it quickly.

Country Will Do Its Part

"So go forth, with the assurance and knowledge that your country will do its part by those you leave behind, and by you. You leave good homes, good fathers and mothers. You leave as clean, moral men of the right calibre. Come back the same. Come back clean and as morally strong as you are today. Keep pure and allying there is no creed, class, race nor color in your ranks, you will, with God's help, return better men, better citizens and better Americans."

Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, representing Gov. McCall and the State, spoke briefly.

"The Commonwealth and Gov. McCall bid you godspeed," he said. "You go forth in the uniform of the United States, perhaps to go forever. While you are gone the State will care for those you leave behind.

"I rejoice at the spirit America has shown during the past few months. We were told we were materialists, that we cared for nothing but our personal material prosperity. We have answered that charge as we answered similar accusations in '76, '61 and '58.

"And you men of Massachusetts who are going forth to represent the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

show to all the world that you still possess the spirit of Bunker Hill and of Lexington and Concord, and are worthy successors of those who before you gave their lives that America might live and its heritage be given to posterity. He prays constantly for your speedy and safe return, under the Stars and Stripes, as the glorious victors of the world.

"We are deeply grieved to see you depart from us, we are not ashamed to admit, but above that is the joy we have in the knowledge that you go in obedience to the call of your country. When there is obedience and respect for lawfully constituted authority, then there must be peace, prosperity and true patriotism.

"You will have to face more than one danger. Strong and powerful is the danger to your morals and manhood. Be awake to every danger and conquer them, like the men you find. By defeating your moral danger, as well as your material enemy, you will lead the nations of the world to bring victory to the Stars and Stripes. May you return soon, very soon, victors to be welcomed again, as saviors of liberty."

The Rev. Philip Nordell, general of the G. A. R., welcomed the selected men to the ranks of the

G. A. R. "We welcome you to the ranks of the defenders of the G. A. R. is best to the finish. It is your opportunity to offer yourselves in 50 years ago, safely to us again."

Col. J. Payson Bradley of the G. A. R., who commanded the militia at the Army exercises, three cheers for the selected men which were given with a will. "God knows I would go across if they would let me," shouted Col. Bradley while the crowd cheered. "Our prayer today is that the American people will stand behind you in this crisis, as they stood behind us from '61 to '65. God grant that victory may come to us through some means before you are driven into that awful slaughter, and that our enemy will lay down their arms for a permanent peace before an American life is lost."

The escorts for the selected men were a battalion of Naval Reserves with a band from the Commonwealth Pier, several posts of the G. A. R., camps of the Spanish War Veterans, and women's auxiliary and relief organizations, under the leadership of Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes. The crowd sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America" at the opening and conclusion of the ceremonies.

The question whether city of council employees who are drafted will find their positions waiting for them after the war was raised by Councilman John J. Attidge at yesterday's City Council meeting, his resolution placing the question on record as favoring the keeping open of these places on the payroll being passed unanimously.

Later in the afternoon Mayor Curley took action on the problem, instructing Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan to prepare a legislative bill that will preserve the civil service ratings of all enlisted and selected men in military service, irrespective of the length of time they are away.

The bill will also make provision for the removal of those men who are appointed to fill the positions vacated by men serving their country. The mayor will also take up with the Civil Service Commission the question of temporary appointments to the city service to fill vacancies caused by absentees who are doing military

The Mayor and the Finance Commission

MAYOR CURLEY has done well and ill the past week. His conduct in the United Fruit Company episode, in which 30,000 bunches of bananas were intended to be destroyed, was admirable. His attitude on the question of heating our school-houses is correct. But we do not like his attitude toward the recent investigation which was conducted by the Boston Finance Commission.

There is a disposition on the part of those whose public conduct the Finance Commission from time to time investigates to attempt the old argumentum ad hominem of the ancient lawyer. It is not helpful to civic welfare for the Chief Magistrate of the city to treat a judicial body like the Boston Finance Commission, a novel and a most useful institution of the city, as if it were a political committee, seeking to make campaign issues. Even if that were the object of the present Finance Commission the public would not care.

It is not the motive which actuates the Commission which is important, but the truth which the Commission reveals that is important. If there has been any truth concerning Mayor Curley's conduct in office embarrassing to him, which was revealed by this investigation, it makes no difference whether the motive of the Commission was to inflict political injury upon Mr. Curley or whether the attitude of the Commission was purely judicial.

The AMERICAN expresses no opinion at present concerning the facts which may have been established by this investigation. But there are two important things which ought to be established in the minds of the people of Boston and of its public men concerning this Commission. First, that it is here to stay; that it is an important institution; second, that disrespect toward it can only be harmful to those who are guilty of it.

On the other hand, the Commission ought not to permit its counsel to ask questions of witnesses which have an ugly significance and behind which there are no supporting facts. The rule concerning cross-examination established by our law courts are rules which have been worked out after centuries of experience and they are pretty good rules to approximate.

There are so many people who would rather believe ill than good of others that the Finance Commission should not permit counsel to ask questions which leave an unjust imputation. The AMERICAN expresses no opinion concerning the conduct of counsel for the Finance Commission in examining Mayor Curley. We notice that Mr. Coakley, the Mayor's attorney, objected to some of the questions upon this ground. Perhaps his point was not well taken. At any rate it is a temptation which the Commission should guard itself against very carefully.

ASSAIL ATTITUDE OF SCHOOL BOARD

By ELIZABETH

Clubwomen of Boston and Greater Boston, while willing to stand inconvenience, discomfort and privation in the name of patriotism themselves, are not willing that the children should be forced to the same attitude, when that attitude means sitting in damp, cold schoolrooms for hours, endangering their health in the process.

For that reason, the clubwomen, too, are raising their voices in protest against the edict of the school committee, voiced by Chairman Joseph Lee, who insists that there shall be no fires in the schools for several weeks to come. Making it out a "patriotic duty" does not lessen the dangers to the little ones, who are not only shivery, cross and nervous, but are subject to all sorts of ills, as the result of the exposure.

That dread illness of childhood, croup, holds just as much terror for the poor mother as it does for the rich, and the fact that the poor mother does not have the trained nurse, the croup kettle and the necessary remedies right at hand, increases the danger to her. Clubwomen realize all this and they also realize the truth that war-ridden Europe has voiced the statement, "The children of a nation are its greatest asset." They are not going to remain silent and unprotesting when a school committee enforces a ruling that may threaten just that asset.

PROTESTS SKY SIGNS.

Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, congressional chairman of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association and chairman pro tem of the association itself, in adding her protest to the aggregate, said:

"While we are discussing the conservation of coal, why does not some one do something about these big electrical sky signs that go blazing away, night after night? No one says anything about them, yet they consume coal and actually waste hundreds of thousands of dollars, when we are told to 'conserve everything.'"

"I think that the schools should be dried out at once, after having been closed through the Summer season. They cannot fail to be damp and uncomfortable. I wouldn't for a minute advocate building of big fires, when they are not necessary, but a small fire, just enough to take the chill off the rooms, is certainly needed for the children.

"It is my belief that it is the very poorest sort of governmental economy that practises and experiments with the health of the children, when there are so many other ways that waste is going on, unhindered.

WOULD OBVIATE WASTE.

"My strongest plea is that the government look after the big avenues of

waste, such as:

1—Dumping whole boatloads of bananas into the Boston harbor, as we know has been done.

2—Allowing the natural oil wells to burn, day and night throughout the South—consuming thousands of dollars worth of oil, and yet unprotected and unnoticed by the government.

3—Allowing the blazing sky signs to burn on, night after night, until morning, consuming hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of coal and doing no one any good.

"It would be my plea to look after these big avenues of waste, rather than to practice conservation of coal on the poor children, who cannot defend themselves."

Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt of Neponset avenue, society leader, clubwoman, member of the Community Welfare Club of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; president of the Pilgrim's Woman's Club, and a past president of the Dorchester Woman's Club, said:

"Weather conditions and not calendar dates should be taken into consideration in the heating of schoolhouses. Fires should be started in the schools, providing that there is coal—

Pastor Scores Officials for Cold Schools

ARE the officers in the City Hall going to work in their winter wraps until zero weather forces a fire? Are the judges and the lawyers in our courts going to shiver and chill for their country's sake?

Why must the children suffer? Is it because they are little or is it because they have no "pull"?

The little folks are to be exposed to colds, pneumonia or any epidemic or disease. Many of them are underfed. Still others have none too much clothing, and will suffer far more than the city officials.

Better begin our fuel economy at City Hall, police stations or court house than to take it out on the children. It is not a square deal to have compulsory education and then endanger the health of our school children.—
The Rev. William M. Gilbert,
pastor of First M. E. Church.

when temperature conditions demand it.

FIRES SHOULD BE STARTED.

"The child should be treated in school and cared for, the same as he would be in his home. At home, you certainly would build a fire when weather conditions warranted it.

"There is another point to consider. Brick buildings, such as school houses, that have been closed throughout the Summer should have some sort of heat in order to dry out the chill that is sure to be there. The principle is the same as when you come from the beach and open up your house that has been closed for the season. You start a fire in order to dry it and get the chill out of it. "Of course, if there is no coal, that is another problem. But when there is coal, the fires should be started, providing the temperature demands it."

Mrs. Gertrude Halliday Leonard, prominent suffragist, whose name is known all over the East, said: "I believe that the children should have the proper heat, of course. There is no question whatever about that.

"The health of its children is the biggest asset that the country has, and should be conserved, at all costs."

Lee Says Schools Will Close on Cold Days

Joseph Lee, chairman of the School Committee, has issued the following statement on coal saving in the Boston schools:

"There has been some public misapprehension as to the nature and effects of the School Committee's action in postponing for the present the lighting of fires in the public schools. Many citizens and some newspapers have assumed that this economy was to be made at the expense of the children's health. Such is not its intention nor its normal effect.

"The power of the superintendent to dismiss any school where conditions demand such action has not been modified. Whenever a school is too cold, it should be and will be dismissed. The normal result of this economy of coal is thus not injury to health. If mistakes have been made in not closing schools that were too cold the superintendent will see to it that they do not occur in the future.

"Now as to whether any such economy is necessary at all. In this matter the School Committee has been guided wholly by the advice of its business agent, William B. Keough.

"Mr. Keough has been studying the coal situation ever since last Winter, has been in close contact with the Committee on Public Safety and other experts, and has reported to the School Committee that if coal were not saved now the schools would have to be closed later during the cold weather.

"In short, the question before the School Committee is simply whether it was better to save coal in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schools down altogether when the weather got cold. In any case it has not been its policy to save coal at the expense of the children's health."

TRANSCRIPT - OCT-1917.

BOSTON AND ITS MAYOR

"There are no evils in government; evils exist but they are the abuses of it." This famous phrase of an unforgotten champion of democracy in other days is given new pertinence near at hand by the candidacy of Andrew J. Peters for mayor of Boston. If the truth it proclaims penetrates to the heart of this community he will be its next mayor, and his personal character, his public record, his spirit of fairness, the fine quality of his courage, and the quiet modesty of his bearing afford the measure of the administration which his election would secure. They afford also the measure of the cooperation and support which such an administration would command among men and women in every corner of the city whose eyes have been opened by "the fateful times in which we live" to the opportunities they offer and the obligations they impose.

Too many people hereabouts mistake for government those evils which are, after all, only its abuses. Too many people attribute those abuses to lack of community interest when many of them are due to a lack of community leadership. Many men of Boston have gone forward in response to the call of the nation to battle overseas for a better world. Against the coming of the day when they return, smaller in numbers but larger in their citizenship and nobler in their purpose, it behooves the menfolk they have left behind to battle for a better city, and the candidacy of Mr. Peters offers them that opportunity. Under his leadership they can set up a city government purged of those abuses which the near-sighted among us mistake for government itself. By so doing can they share with the leader they put in power the distinction of being "not only the inheritors, but the makers of great traditions."

OUR CITY AS SHIPPING BASE

In the matter of Boston's future as a base for Government shipments it is satisfying to note that the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce takes the right attitude. President Henry I. Harriman, speaking for the committee, does not talk of the impending danger of "discrimination against Boston," and of the consequent need for this city to cry aloud. He does, however, affirm very clearly the advantages which Boston has ready to offer and which it is eager to put at the Government's service. What is more, he reports evidence of a kind that shows constructive effort to mobilize this port's and this section's resources in a way which should be of real help if the War Department decides to take help here. "Our committee," says Mr. Harriman, "has suggested how the creation of suitable storage areas at this port might be started. It has also brought the responsible officers of the three New England railroads and the Government officials into contact." In this way it has arranged a plan of inter-shipments among the railroads which should be most helpful for expediting freight movements to Boston. Here is an effort to make a real contribution commensurate

with the obligation of Boston.

Americans, and none more than those who live in Boston, desire to see troops and supplies moved to Europe with the greatest possible economy and despatch. If Boston can help in this business, then a patriotic privilege accrues to this city. If Boston cannot help, then Boston is ready to help Portland, Portsmouth, Providence, New York, Hoboken or any other port that the War Department believes best serves the military purpose. The department is not interested at this time in increasing the business of Boston. Why should it be? It is interested in knowing how it can best move men and materials over to Europe. On this score the facts represented by President Harriman, revealing not only Boston's facilities, but also the special efforts lately made here to operate those facilities to the best advantage, is the evidence which directly applies, which will have weight, and which at the same time is offered in a spirit of service. Bostonians are out to win the war. In that issue is no question of favoritism for one port or another, but of an exact decision which port can be best used to serve the needs of the American Armies.

LEASE SIGNED FOR LIBRARY

City of Boston Will Pay \$5000 a Year for Use of Old South Meeting House Basement, Beginning Jan. 1

Negotiations were completed today whereby the City of Boston leases for ten years, beginning Jan. 1, 1918, the basement of the Old South Meeting House for a business men's reference library. The Old South Association in Boston will make more or less expensive alterations, to provide for more light and air and shelves, and certain other alterations, and the city will have the privilege of renewing the lease at the expiration of the ten-year period.

The operation of the library will depend upon public interest in it. The Library trustees are confident that it will prove highly successful from the start, not only because it is in the most centrally located spot obtainable but because there is a genuine demand for such service among business men who are constantly sending for books and pamphlets from the central library. Several months ago it looked as if several rooms in the City Hall annex would be chosen for the library, the plan being abandoned when it appeared that these rooms were not properly accessible.

The librarian and his assistants will immediately go to work in assembling the first collection of books so that it will be ready for installation by the first of the year. As the library is rich in material that appeals to business men engaged in international trade no large outlay will be necessary to secure material this year.

WILL UNIONIZE CITY HALL

Mayor Curley Gives His Approval and Employees Will Be Organized at Big Meeting on Nov. 4

Union labor having been successful in organizing the Boston Fire Department now plans to unionize all city employees. Mayor Curley has given his approval and the Boston Central Labor Union has called a meeting for Nov. 4, in the National Theatre, where the first steps in this ambitious project will be taken.

Both organized and unorganized city employees are invited to attend this meeting. The speakers will include Mayor Curley, President McGrady of the Central Labor Union, Business Agent P. Harry Jennings, Vice President John F. Stevens, Secretary Henry Abrahams, James T. Moriarty, James R. Crozier and other labor men and also heads of city departments.

During the next ten days printed matter explaining the objects of the movement will be distributed, and all union and non-union men and women who will be affected are urged to attend the gathering.

OCT-16-1917.

ALL SCHOOLS NOW HEATED

Superintendent Dyer Reports Supply of Fuel for Temporary Needs of Department

Though the Boston school department has not been able to secure 35,000 tons of coal to fill the bins of all schoolhouses, there is ample supply for temporary needs at all buildings. Superintendent Dyer reported to the school committee last night that all rooms are now heated. No apprehension is felt that the schools will suffer for want of coal during the winter. All city departments have been able to buy plenty of coal in the open market. The price is slowly descending, though the situation among the coal dealers has not improved as was hoped.

The offer of Conrad W. Crooker to supply the city with first-class steam producing coal at \$7.50 per ton f. o. b. Boston, and from ten to fifteen thousand tons a month, has been considered with decided interest by Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn. The volatile content of this coal is very high and there is serious question whether it can be used. The price, however, is the best that the city has received.

OCT-9-1917

ALL SCHOOL ROOMS HEATED

Health Commissioner Mahoney Reports to Mayor That Conditions Are Satisfactory Today

Acting on the recommendation of Mayor Curley that he investigate the much-debated question of heating the school buildings Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney had a conference today with Dr. William H. Devine, director of school hygiene. Today all school buildings were heated. Should cool weather continue the schools will be heated, but, if it becomes warm the fires will be allowed to go out. Dr. Devine said that, so far as he knew there had been no serious case of illness due to chilly school rooms.

Up to date there is just one candidate for Mayor of Boston in the field. He is the present Mayor—James M. Curley. Who is the man who is going to oppose his re-election? Just now there are too many "possibilities" and too few probabilities.

The name most prominently mentioned at the moment as Mayor Curley's opponent at the polls is Andrew J. Peters. It is supposed, by his backers, that he would have the G. G. A. support solid. Perhaps he would. He'd need more than that. He's a Democrat; but is he enough of a "Boston Democrat?" Then, also with the Washington halo, there is Congressman Gallivan. It seems difficult to persuade the average Democrat-on-the-street that Jimmie Gallivan will "go through with it." Of course one never can tell. Then there are two Murrays in the field—Judge Murray and Postmaster Murray; two quite different personalities. "Judge" sounds well, but it isn't enough for a platform. The Post Office—well, it has been done here. Shh!

And while we are considering the Bench, there's Judge Michael Sullivan, an upstanding gentleman with the respect of all his city and the love of those who know him best. Judge Sullivan would be an able Mayor—would, but probably won't.

There's some timber closer to the Mayor's Gate—and it is not hunting the deep recesses of oblivion, either. Former Councillor Kenny missed once, but he may have learned something useful in watching City Hall from the outside. He is a possibility now, but remote. He is labelled with one failure. Then there are two Councillors—Henry Hagan and Walter Collins. Mr. Hagan almost, but not quite, tore the City Government apart some months ago. His candidacy would be respectable and pertinent, but it wouldn't necessarily land him in City Hall. Walter Collins is a genial gentleman blessed with optimism. Would we could share it—sometimes.

There are those who insist that ancient Egypt never died; that a soul attuned to the majestic vibrations, a heart responsive to the ghostly sunrise notes of the Singing Memnon, a body inured to vigils in the Theban Hills—that a spirit once reaching across the false abyss of time can and must communicate with the days, hopes and life of ancient Memphis; and having so found the bond, may never return to the materialism of the present. We don't know; it's a theory.

If there's anything in it, we would like to call attention to the fact that on soft sunrises of the balmy autumn there floats a plaintive song not alien to the gently-plucking notes that fell upon the ears of Thebes arising early; and this plaintive song reminds an electorate—who knows how responsive?—that in the Ancient Days before cigarettes and bonding

companies took all the royal names, there was a Democratic Sphinx, and that it is still on the job only waiting for someone to say the right word. We await news from John Francis Fitzgerald. Yes, John Francis is The Fitzgerald we have in mind. Yes, there is one more—Wm. T. A., Register of Deeds. Is he willing? Ask him—gently, so as not to startle him.

Well, they're all Democrats. What difference does it make, with the party label eliminated in a municipal election? People sort of have the party habit. It's difficult for a man to be a Democrat 364 days of a year and then forget it election day. It's almost as hard for a Republican to forget, though he has had greater experience at it, in Boston. So the party spell is on all men, just the same. And the Republicans have a first-class candidate—in reserve, evidently. It's Edwin U. Curtis, whom the Constitutional Convention has set into new prominence. He'd be an excellent Mayor. We've heard some wiseacres say he could be. He might; but he's got to run, first.

A very secret candidacy is that of George Holden Tinkham. It lurks in certain newspaper offices and laps cream from the unclean saucer of the office cat. Mr. Tinkham hasn't heard about it yet.

And don't forget James J. Storrow, who knows all about a local campaign. We wonder how much he'll know about this next one. He might be a candidate if urged strongly. So far no one has urged him—strongly.

There are other possibilities—lots of them. But every one of the men mentioned here has been more or less seriously considered as a competent opponent to Mayor Curley; and such consideration has been given by sane and experienced political workers. Every one of these men is entitled to think he "has a chance" and some of them do think so. Meantime, we understand, Mr. Curley sleeps well and is taking the requisite amount of nourishment.

Which of the lot named in this editorial do you suppose Mayor Curley would least like to run against in this next election?

Or do you think he has a thought for someone else who would be a harder proposition?

And if so, who is he?

Anyone who could answer these three questions would beat the weather forecaster.

Handful of Conscripts Step Forward When Called—Coolidge Speaks

As a result of the rain and threatening skies, barely 5000 persons and a mere handful of the drafted men put in an appearance at the Commonwealth Armory yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to take part in Boston's farewell demonstration to the 1517 selected men of the second 40 p.c. quota, who are to leave for Camp Devens next Friday.

It was originally planned to give the men a monster send-off at Braves Field, but rain put a damper on the elaborate plans, and at the last moment announcement was made by Col. J. Payson Bradley, in charge of the 200 G. A. R. veterans in attendance, that the exercises would of necessity take place in the big arena in the Commonwealth Armory.

A battalion of bluejackets and a band from the Navy Yard, Civil and Spanish War Veterans and a small contingent of women's organizations under the leadership of Dr. A. C. Laura Hughes, lined up in parade formation on the ground floor of the armory, facing the speakers who stood in the centre of the east balcony. Relatives and friends crowded both balconies and many stood on the ground floor.

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who spoke in place of the Governor, who, he announced, was forced to be away for the day, promised the dependents of the drafted men the undivided support and protection of the Commonwealth, and assured the men leaving that the State and the entire Nation is behind them.

"I bring from the Governor the greetings and godspeed to each selected man here, and we all hope, as does Gov. McCall, that you, who are soon to don the uniform of the United States, will serve it in the last full measure of devotion and in a spirit reflecting credit and honor to its splendid citizenship.

"Massachusetts will do all in her power to provide for the families of the men who have been called," he added.

At the summons of Col. Bradley, the drafted men, who, up to this point were lost in the crowd, came forward in the great open space of the armory and filed in a single line between the veterans and the bluejackets from the Navy Yard. Although only 21 of the selected men responded to the invitation to get into the limelight, the assemblage gave the young men a rousing cheer. It was estimated by Col. Bradley that about 500 of the men, to whom were due the honors, were present at the demonstration.

Mayor Curley, in his farewell speech, declared that the city will aid generously, as a matter of justice and not of charity, the dependents of the men who rallied under democracy's standard. He bitterly assailed the alien

OCT-1-1917

DEMONSTRATION FOR DRAFTEES FIZZLES

Rain and Threatening Skies Put Damper on Farewell Program

Continued next page

007-1-1917
slackers and pledged his support in the fight to force them to take their stand alongside Boston's selected citizenship.

Mayor Curley, acting as chairman, introduced the next speaker, Col. J. Payson Bradley, as the next commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. "Let that pass," Col. Bradley shouted springing to his feet. "What I want to say is that the G. A. R. is behind every one of these men as firm as a stone wall. My heart and soul goes with you, and God knows that I would join you in your noble mission if they would let me. Let me say, however, that the G. A. R. of Massachusetts throws open its ranks to you and will receive you from now on as comrades and bosom friends." He was enthusiastically cheered.

Other speakers were: Rev. James Hayes of the C. C. S. R. Mission Church, Roxbury; Commander Phillip Nordell, Adjutant-General of the Mass. G. A. R.; State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill.

007-1-1917 FAREWELL FOR DRAFTEES WAS IN BIG ARMORY

Rain Prevented Large Attendance and Out-Doors Exercise

As a result of the rain and threatening skies, barely 5000 persons and a mere handful of the drafted men put in an appearance at the Commonwealth Armory yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to take part in Boston's farewell demonstration to the 1517 selected men of the second 40 p.c. quota, who are to leave for Camp Devens next Friday.

It was originally planned to give the men a monster send-off at Braves Field, but rain put a damper on the elaborate plans, and at the last moment announcement was made by Col. J. Payson Bradley, in charge of the 200 G. A. R. veterans in attendance, that the exercise would of necessity take place in the big arena in the Commonwealth Armory.

A battalion of bluejackets and a band from the Navy Yard, Civil and Spanish War Veterans and a small contingent of women's organizations under the leadership of Dr. A. C. Laura Hughes, lined up in parade formation on the ground floor of the armory, facing the speakers who stood in the centre of the east balcony. Relatives and friends crowded both balconies and many stood on the ground floor.

Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who spoke in place of the Governor, who, he announced, was forced to be away for the day, promised the dependents of the drafted men the undivided support and protection of the Commonwealth, and assured the men leaving that the State and the entire Nation is behind them.

"I bring from the Governor the greetings and godspeed to each se-

lected man here, and we all hope, as does Gov. McCall, that you, who are soon to don the uniform of the United States, will serve it in the last full measure of devotion and in a spirit reflecting credit and honor to its splendid citizenship.

"Massachusetts will do all in her power to provide for the families of the men who have been called," he added.

At the summons of Col. Bradley, the drafted men, who, up to this point were lost in the crowd, came forward in the great open space of the armory and filed in a single line between the veterans and the bluejackets from the Navy Yard. Although only 21 of the selected men responded to the invitation to get into the lime-light, the assemblage gave the young men a rousing cheer. It was estimated by Col. Bradley that about 500 of the men, to whom were due the honors, were present at the demonstration.

Mayor Curley, in his farewell speech, declared that the city will aid generously, as a matter of justice and not of charity, the dependents of the men who rallied under democracy's standard. He bitterly assailed the alien slackers and pledged his support in the fight to force them to take their stand alongside Boston's selected citizenship.

Mayor Curley, acting as chairman, introduced the next speaker, Col. J. Payson Bradley, as the next commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. "Let that pass," Col. Bradley shouted springing to his feet. "What I want to say is that the G. A. R. is behind every one of these men as firm as a stone wall. My heart and soul goes with you, and God knows that I would join you in your noble mission if they would let me. Let me say, however, that the G. A. R. of Massachusetts throws open its ranks to you and will receive you from now on as comrades and bosom friends." He was enthusiastically cheered.

Other speakers were: Rev. James Hayes of the C. C. S. R. Mission Church, Roxbury; Commander Phillip Nordell, Adjutant-General of the Mass. G. A. R.; State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill.

SEP-29-1917 CURLEY RETORTS AT BOND HEARING

Alleges Fin. Com. Subjects Him to "Framed Up" Questions

IS GRILLED ON HIS JAMAICAWAY HOUSE

Improves Occasion to Remark City Employees Predict His Re-election

Mayor Curley, on the witness stand before the Finance Commission yesterday, declared that the statement

issued from his office in the fall of 1915, stating that the \$10,000 he paid for the land upon which his mansions stands on Jamaica way was received from the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. was untrue, but that he did not see it until it was published over his signature in the newspapers, and that he did not care to contradict it.

It was the first time since the establishing of the Finance Commission that a Mayor of Boston was called by the commission to be interrogated, and the small room in the School Committee headquarters on Mason st. was packed to the doors by an eager audience that wanted to hear, above all else, the Mayor's explanation of the \$10,000 mystery.

His former business partner in the plumbing business, Francis L. Daly, testified before the Commission several weeks ago that the Mayor's statement issued in the fall of 1915 was untrue. Since that time the public has been awaiting with unusual interest the Mayor's own explanation of the matter.

Curley Cries Politics

For nearly two hours Mayor Curley, represented by Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, was subjected to a merciless examination by Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, but the chief executive of the city, contrary to the expectation of many of his friends, failed to lose his temper although he did flare up several times when he saw an opportunity to interject his own personal feelings.

One of these occasions was when Atty. Coakley interrupted the questioning with the statement that he felt that Atty. Hurlburt was fast becoming a political enemy of Mayor Curley, to which Atty. Hurlburt announced that he knew nothing about politics. Whereupon the Mayor opined that he was being tutored by an able teacher in the person of the chairman of the Finance Commission.

Upon another occasion the Mayor spoke of the psychology of city employees, and declared that they could forecast elections six months in advance. He then declared that Chairman Murphy told a friend the other day that he felt that the probe of the Finance Commission into the city's bonding business would result in the election of Andrew J. Peters.

"But I know better," said the Mayor, "as the city employees have already predicted my success."

Mayor Defends Self

The only clash the Mayor and his bitter political enemy, Chairman Murphy, had during the entire two hours occurred when the Mayor accused Chairman Murphy of playing the game both ways.

Atty. Hurlburt asked the witness if he intended to insult the Commission, to which the Mayor coolly replied that he meant to tell the truth.

At that instant Atty. Coakley sprang to his feet and declared that his client, the Mayor, would not insult anybody; if Atty. Hurlburt would refrain from insulting the Mayor.

Loud applause followed this statement, at which Chairman Murphy banged his gavel for order and then announced that the first person there

Continued next page

SEP-29-1917
(1) after who applauded would be ejected from the room.

The Mayor made many startling statements when opportunity presented itself, among them being his charges that the commission was using him, and that Atty. Hurlburt was framing his questions in a sensational manner in order to secure front page publicity for the commission, which, declared the Mayor, was anemic and emaciated for the want of it.

Regarding the Mayor's statement concerning the \$10,000 issued from the plumbing business office in December, 1915, the Mayor said he did not sign the statement and did not see it until the following morning when he read it in the newspapers.

This statement had been issued to explain away charges which are said to have been made by James J. Storrow on the stump concerning the source of the money which built the Curley mansion. The statement was printed in all the papers of the day.

Questioned as to who wrote this statement, Mayor Curley said he didn't know. It might have been written by either Cornelius Reardon or Standish Willcox, his secretaries, or by some of the campaign managers or political workers connected with the Democratic city machine.

CHILDREN MUST BE WARM, CRY HEARD

Pulpit, Public and Press in
Arms Over Unheated
Schools

"FUEL ECONOMY FIRST IN COMMITTEE'S ROOMS"

Rev. Gilbert Does Not Mince
Words on Question—

Lee Is Heard

OCT - 2 1917

Public, pulpit and press are up in arms over the coal situation in the Boston Public Schools. A slashing sermon was delivered in the First Methodist Church, Temple st., Beacon Hill, last night, by Rev. William M. Gilbert, pastor, in which he declared that "we had better begin our fuel economy in the offices of the School Committee, in City Hall, in the police stations and courthouses, and in the schoolhouses last. His topic was "Cold Schools and Electric Signs."

James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, is expected to return from Washington today or tomorrow. It is believed that he will take personal charge of the controversy.

No meeting of the School Committee is scheduled until next Thursday. No special meeting has yet been called. In the meantime many children complain of suffering from total lack of heat in school rooms. Many argu-

ments against conserving fuel at the expense of the health of children who have no voice to protest were heard on all sides last night.

Another development in the situation, which is assuming more serious proportions each day is the statement by Pres. Edward F. Hamlin of the Metropolitan Coal Co., in which he says that "the schools have enough coal to last until Jan. 1, and that there is therefore no cause for worry, nor need for haste."

Business Agent W. T. Keough for the School Committee corroborates Mr. Hamlin to the extent of saying: "Enough till the middle of December, at least."

On top of this comes a statement from School Committee Chairman Joseph Lee, who voices his view of the matter as follows:—

"There has been some public misapprehension as to the nature and effects of the School Committee's action in postponing for the present the lighting of fires in the public schools. Many citizens and some newspapers have assumed that this economy was to be made at the expense of the children's health. Such is not its intention nor its normal effect. The power of the superintendent to dismiss any school where conditions demand such action has not been modified. Whenever a school is too cold it should be and will be dismissed. The normal result of this economy of coal is thus not injury to health. If mistakes have been made in not closing school that were too cold the superintendent will see to it that they do not occur in the future.

"Now as to whether any such economy is necessary at all. In this matter the School Committee has been guided wholly by the advice of its business agent, William B. Keough. Mr. Keough has been studying the coal situation ever since last winter, has been in close contact with the Committee on Public Safety and other experts, and has reported to the School Committee that if coal were not saved now the schools would have to be closed later during the cold weather.

"In short, the question before the School Committee is simply whether it was better to save coal in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schools down altogether when the weather got cold. In any case it has not been its policy to save coal at the expense of the children's health."

"We had better begin our fuel economy in the offices of the School Committee, in City Hall, in the police stations and courthouses, and in the schoolhouses last," Rev. William M. Gilbert, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Temple st., Beacon Hill, advised last night in his weekly discussion on community problems. His topic was: "Cold Schools and Electric Signs—Which?"

"The proposal of the chairman of the School Committee that fires in the schoolhouses are not to be started until the pupils can no longer withstand the cold, even with their outer clothing on, is a downright shame," he declared. "Are the school authorities going to work with their winter wraps on until zero weather forces a fire?"

"Are the judges and lawyers in our courts going to shiver for their country's sake? Why must the children suffer? Is it because they are little and have no 'pull'?"

"The little folks have already been exposed to colds and pneumonia and

are threatened by an epidemic of disease. Many of them are woefully underdressed, and still others have insufficient clothing, and will suffer far more than well-paid city officials.

"It is not a square deal to have compulsory education and endanger the health of our school children. I have no desire to embarrass our officials in these times of crisis—but the children must not suffer. The action of some city officials leads me to believe they will not.

"If there is not enough coal to go around, close the public buildings first and schools last. Electric advertising signs should be stopped to conserve fuel, also, and patriotic citizens will shut them off without urging. If there remains danger of a coal famine, close the schools as a last resort, but don't invite disease by punishing innocent children—the country's hope of tomorrow."

"If the School Committee does not order Boston schoolhouses to be heated during the cold spells of weather we are having now, I shall deem it my duty to interfere as Mayor of the city, to see to it that the school children are kept warm despite the fact that I have no control over the schools," declared Mayor Curley recently at a conference in his private office in City Hall.

The only member of the School Committee, who sought fit to attend the conference, was Henry Abrahams, but the committee was further represented by Business Agent William T.

Keough. The others present were Chairman Victor A. Heath of the Boston Public Safety Committee and Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn.

The Mayor asked Committeeman Abrahams if he did not agree with the idea of keeping the schools properly heated, war or no war, to which the committeeman replied that he did not care to express his own opinion, but that it is the policy of the School Committee to save as much coal as possible this month and probably next, and, furthermore, that the committee certainly would not permit the school children to suffer from the cold.

It was further stated by Committeeman Abrahams that the next meeting of the School Committee will be Thursday and that, so far as he knows now, there will be no special meeting before that day.

When the Mayor was asked, after the conference, what success had been obtained he said that he believes that the School Committee may change its policy at its next meeting.

When the conference began, Mayor Curley said:—

"I do not know positively whether or not the School Committee has a sufficient supply of coal on hand now, but if it is a question of shortage of money, I would have no hesitancy. If I were a member of the School Committee, in drafting a contract with a coal concern by which the dealer would supply the required amount of coal and be paid later,"

Pres. Edward F. Hamlin of the Metropolitan Coal Co. stated that he understood that the schools have enough coal to last until January and that it was needless to wire Administrator Garfield, as James J. Storrow has charge of the New England district.

BANQUET MARKS BUSINESS EPOCH

Friends Pay Tribute to Three
Shepards at Shepard Nor-
well Co.'s 52d Anniversary.

ARMY MEN LAUD PATRIOTISM

Several hundred guests gathered last night in the Garden Room Restaurant on Winter street to celebrate the 52d anniversary of the founding of the Shepard Norwell Company.

It was a "feast of reason and flow of soul" such as the famous "Cheeryble Brothers" could have given and Charles Dickens would have been delighted to describe. The three Shepards were present—John, Sr., John, Jr., and John, 3d—and all three contributed their reminiscences of a business which covers more than half a century of Boston's commercial history.

Starts with Reception.

The evening began with a reception at which the members of the firm shook hands with each of the guests. For nearly half an hour before the time appointed for dinner the Shepard Norwell Girls' Rifle Club performed military evolutions. Among the onlookers were Mayor Curley, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Brig.-Gen. E. Le Roy Sweetser, Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, R. L. O'Brien, J. C. Van Cleave, vice-president of the National Park Bank of New York; J. H. Emery of New York, William L. Putnam, Atty. George H. Richards, Lt. Logan, assistant to Gen. Sweetser; Lt. O'Hare and Lt. Block, aides to Gen. Johnston; William S. H. Ditchell, editor of the Dry Goods Economist, and Dr. William Coxant.

From Providence, R. I., there were present E. J. Proffitt, Reed Moyer, Madden Combes, George L. Gross, H. Gross, E. J. Laundries, George L. Tisdale, C. W. Bubber, H. L. Jacobs, William H. Thurber and William G. Thurber.

During the hours preceding the dinner congratulations were showered on the three members of the firm. Former associates of John Shepard, Sr., wholesalers from the East, and old-time customers of the firm were among the 100 or more tribute-payers.

Bower of Greenery.

The Shepards received their guests under a bower of greenery and roses and in a surrounding further beautified by the many floral remembrances which had been sent in during the day.

At the banquet, John Shepard, Jr., presided, and Secretary Langtry made the chief address. The proceedings began with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," followed by toasts to the army and navy and to the ladies.

Mr. Langtry wished to pay tribute to "a wonderful institution which has grown step by step." He praised the firm for the emphasis which it had put on patriotism, not only through its girls' corps, but also as shown by its erection of a flagstaff on the Common.

"This," said the speaker, "is a time for patriotism, seeing that we are in the worst war the world ever knew. The people have given \$100,000,000 to the Red Cross, but Mr. Hoover tells us that the war is not going to end until 1922, and if he is right that money will be a mere

drop in the bucket. It is therefore your duty and mine to keep on helping this cause."

Gen. Johnston called the firm "the house of the shepherd who is good to his people, who is loved by his friends and respected by his customers, and whose religion is founded on a broad charity." He alluded to the war and expressed confidence that it would end in success for this country and its allies.

Mayor's Tribute.

Mayor Curley called Mr. Shepard, Sr., "the most realistic figure that ever drove a horse over the old Mill road." "I assume," he said, "that it is not for lack of love for and interest in Boston that he has taken up his residence in Pasadena, Cal. Happy indeed is the individual who, after 50 years of existence, and more than half a century in the business life of Boston, can meet such a gathering of true friends and warm admirers as are here assembled."

Gen. E. LeRoy Sweetser congratulated Mr. Shepard, Sr., on the success of that great institution.

"I am glad to see," he said, "that in the business of this firm patriotic principles have not been neglected. You raised your flag on the Common, and when we were getting recruits you played 'The Star Spangled Banner' in this restaurant."

Brief addresses were also made by J. C. Van Cleave, J. H. Emery, both of whom referred to the career of Mr. Shepard, Sr., in Providence, R. I. Mr. Emery dwelt especially on Mr. Shepard's enthusiasm and honesty of purpose.

Charles H. Taylor, Jr., called to mind Mr. Shepard's work in building up the Young Men's Christian Association.

The closing remarks were by Col. George L. Gross and Henry F. Hurlburt.

CITY BUYS \$1,000,000 LIBERTY BOND

Boston First City in Country to
Make Such a Large
Subscription.

INSURANCE COMPANY SUBSCRIBES FOR \$1,500,000

Hayden Stone Company today subscribed for \$10,000,000 of Liberty bonds for themselves and clients. This is the largest sum yet taken in New England of the second loan.

Reports received early today at the Federal Reserve bank from 426 of the 1073 banks in New England indicate that the people of New England are responding in a gratifying manner to the appeal of the President to subscribe to the second Liberty loan.

During the first three days of this week the banks which have reported

disposed of bonds to the value of \$12,536,000.

When the rest of the banks are heard from this total may be nearly doubled.

Two big subscriptions were reported to the New England Liberty Loan committee today. One for \$1,500,000 came from the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Another subscription which has been announced and which may be recorded today was for \$1,000,000. This money will be invested from the city of Boston's sinking fund. Boston is the first city in the country to subscribe for so large an amount of the second loan.

In all the camps and cantonments within the jurisdiction of the department of the northeast an energetic selling drive will be made by the commanders assisted by bond salesman, to sell bonds to the officers and soldiers. Two officers conferred with the New England Liberty loan committee today on plans for the selling campaign. They were Maj. John R. Coffin of Maj.-Gen. Johnston's staff of the department of the Northeast, and Lt.-Col. D. K. Massee of the general staff at Camp Devens, Ayer.

War Medal Winners to Aid

Today a request for circulars and literature was received from the Congregational Medal of Honor Association of New England. The members of this association, all of whom are military medal winners, will lend aid to the Liberty bond campaign.

In Maine 116 banks out of 174 report sales of bonds totaling \$557,000; New Hampshire, 82 banks out of 124 report \$214,000; Vermont, 16 banks out of 195 report \$568,000; Rhode Island, 29 banks out of 57 report \$1,039,000; Connecticut, 19 banks out of 168 report \$1,117,000; Massachusetts, 164 banks out of 445 report \$9,041,000. Massachusetts leads easily.

Rhode Island Allotment.

Announcement was made today of the allotment of bonds for the state of Rhode Island. It is as follows:

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Burrillville.....	\$140,000	\$234,000
Narragansett.....	280,000	468,000
Newport.....	1,800,000	3,000,000
Pawtucket.....	4,000,000	6,640,000
Providence.....	19,000,000	31,800,000
Warren.....	425,000	702,000
Warrick.....	280,000	468,000
Westerly.....	850,000	1,415,000
Woonsocket.....	1,800,000	3,000,000
Total.....	\$28,575,000	\$47,725,000

The Liberty 4's bungalow booth on the Common, where bond sales were marked with signals on a big fire bell, was opened today with simple ceremonies, chief of which was the adoption of the slogan, "Keep the bell ringing."

GOODWIN-GIBLIN CASE IS IN HANDS OF JURY

The jury will report at opening of court today in the suit of Frank A. Goodwin, Boston street commissioner, against Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, former member of the Legislature, for slander, alleged to have been uttered at rallies in the defendant's 1915 campaign for the House. The plaintiff sues for \$2000. The jury heard arguments and the judge's charge yesterday and took the case about noon. Court adjourned before agreement was reached.

HERALD - OCT-2-1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

JOHN F. McDONALD, the newly announced Curley campaign manager, has not always agreed with the mayor, in the four years the present administration has been in power, and there have been times when there were threats of a sharp break, but things were patched up. The mayor did not want to try a new manager, and has confidence in McDonald's ability to "put across winners," having brought John F. Fitzgerald under the wire first, six years ago, and Curley four years ago. As to exactly what incident occasioned the mayor's announcement of his choice of his old favorite on Sunday night there is considerable speculation, but it is a pretty good guess that Secretary Power's excellent judgment was called on to select a day for the announcement when City Hall news otherwise showed a dearth.

The mayor has had secretaries—and secretaries. There is his social secretary, Standish Willcox, who figured on the pay roll as editor of the City Record, but whose duties also include the entertaining of foreign diplomats and social lions. Mr. Willcox sometimes must get up very early in the morning to meet a celebrity who arrives at an unearthly hour to be the city's guest; and, again, sometimes has to be up very late at night. The Japanese are notably abstemious and temperate both in eating and drinking. Some of them take but two meals a day. But, as a rule, the guests of the city are apt to be of a convivial disposition. Fortunately for Secretary Willcox, while

always urbane, he never loses that slight touch of hauteur which first attracted the mayor to him, and while the secretary is no white-ribboner, he knows when to turn his glass upside down; he has a fund of good stories; is immaculate in attire; and altogether well-fitted by nature, education and training to be the city's official entertainer.

Then there is Edward J. Slaterry, the former senator, who still preserves, with his frock coat, the air of orator par excellence, and who has been frequently selected by the mayor to represent him when the calls of official functions multiply too heavily.

There have been other secretaries and assistant secretaries. But towering head and shoulders above them all—although rather short in stature—is Charles O. Power. If there was one particular qualification for which he was chosen, it was sound judgment, based on ripe experience. "Charley" Power has been in politics for years, and has a natural aptitude for it, for his father was long in politics. But "Charley" never ran for office, and never "got the bug." He was always satisfied with the role of astute commentator, as political editor, or as manager of political campaigns. He has achieved a well-deserved reputation for acumen. His decisions have been frequently swift, but rarely mistaken. He is possessed of unusual initiative. In a flash he perceives opportunities for the mayor to score, where the ordinary man would overlook or delay. On Secretary Power the mayor has leaned heavily, on occasion, and has yet to be sorry for ever accepting the counsel of the subordinate. That \$4000 salary is earned.

OCT-14-1917

New Bridge to Be Finished in Thirty Days

"The new bridge from Dorchester to Squantum, being undertaken by the federal government at a cost in round numbers of \$200,000 will be finished within 30 days," announced Mayor Curley at noon today, after a conference with a representative of the Aberthaw company and the street commissioners.

"Further than that, not only will the bridge be done, but the tracks for street cars to connect with the Elevated, will be laid. I have instructed the street commissioners to waive all technicalities and cut all red tape."

Mayor Curley departed, with Mrs. Curley, for an automobile trip to Wiliams-town, over the week-end, in the early afternoon, firing this parting shot, "As there is no contest on for the mayoralty, I may as well enjoy myself. I shall be back Tuesday."

OCT-14-1917

WOULD BRING JEWISH CONGRESS TO BOSTON

Curley Urges Col. Cutler to Consider This City.

Mayor Curley yesterday telegraphed Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., chairman of the administrative committee of the American Jewish congress, an invitation to hold the congress, scheduled to begin Nov. 2, in this city. His argument was that, as one of the purposes of the gathering, was to obtain liberty and equality for the Jew, no more appropriate place could be picked than Faneuil Hall, "the Cradle of Liberty."

Delegates representing more than 3,000 Jews in this country will attend the congress, which was at first scheduled to be held at Washington, last month. Postponement came at the request of President Wilson, who suggested that a later date might be advisable in view of the international situation. He expressed deep interest in the gathering and pronounced it in thorough accord with the aims and policies of the government.

Louis E. Kirstein of this city is vice-chairman of the national administrative committee and chairman of the Greater Boston congress committee. Several prominent Jews in this vicinity have been elected delegates.

OCT-3-1917

MISTAKEN MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGNING

The supporters of Mayor Mitchel of New York make a mistake likely to be repeated by friends of good government in Boston. Mayor Mitchel himself errs in thinking he hears a call to run against "Hearst, Hylan, and Hohenzollern." Only local questions make logical issues in local campaigns. It is for New York to decide whether it prefers another term of Mayor Mitchel's thoroughly honest and exceptionally efficient administration to a Tammany candidate named Hylan, who might be depended upon to help Tammany return to the trough. There is no chance for the so-called Republican candidate Bennett, who snatched the nomination in a generally ignored primary while Mayor Mitchel's supporters slept. Good government, or bad government, New York has its choice. And so will Boston. The issue here will be Mayor Curley's administration at City Hall. It would be a mistake for his opponents to scatter their fire.

COMMON SENSE FROM THE DOCTORS

Doctors of Boston are now giving their attention to the chilled schoolroom. It is pointed out that even from a financial standpoint it is unwise to have 100,000 children sitting in unheated rooms at this time of year. For the cost of physicians in treating slight infections sure to be prevalent must greatly exceed any saving to the city in hoarded coal. We do not suppose the school board will be wholly indifferent to this suggestion, though many young sufferers with disabilities thus contracted would doubtless be treated at their parents' expense. Doctors may prevail where the laity were rebuffed.

HERALD - OCT-2-1917.

ICE CREAM MEN CONVENE TODAY

Manufacturers and Supply Trade
Delegates Meet at the
Copley-Plaza.

The seventeenth annual joint convention of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and the National Association of Ice Cream Supply Men will open at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

The trade exhibit, which is in charge of the ice cream supply men, will open in Horticultural Hall at 9 this morning. This exhibit this year is the largest of any in the history of the association, having more than 80 exhibitors from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Mayor Will Speak.

Mayor Curley will address the convention at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, extending the welcome of the city to the delegates. Following the president's address, and reports of the secretary-treasurer and various committees, the delegates will listen to an address by Prof. S. H. Ayers of the United States department of agriculture.

The ice cream industry in the United States has grown to be an important one. During July more than 60,000 gallons of ice cream were manufactured and sold every day in New York city.

Statistics prepared by Secretary L. O. Thayer of the association show the total output of the United States in 1916 was 208,320,000 gallons against 175,324,270 the previous year. In 1916 168,260,000 gallons were manufactured at wholesale and 139,682,400 gallons in 1915. The wholesale price was 82 cents per gallon, the retail price \$1.40. The value of the wholesale plants in 1916 was \$83,000,000, compared with \$78,200,000 the year before. The total value of the wholesale output was \$137,973,320 in 1916, \$111,745,920 in 1915; the total retail value in 1916 was \$291,648,000 and in 1915 was \$245,313,978. In 1916 the wholesale plants paid in wages and salaries \$70,864,000, in 1915 \$72,000,000.

Mr. Thayer estimates that the wholesale price of ice cream throughout the country the present year averages nearly 92 cents a gallon, an increase of only 9 per cent., against an increase of 40 per cent. from 1915 for materials, equipment and labor.

OCT-2-1917

JURY'S VERDICT FOR GOODWIN

Wins in His Slander Suit
Against Giblin

Awarded \$50 on One Count and
One Cent on Another

Street Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin was awarded the verdict by a jury in the Superior Court today, before

Judge Hardy, in a slander suit brought by him against Ex-Representative Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston.

The jury returned a verdict of \$50 on one count relating to the charge by Giblin that Goodwin had received \$1200 in connection with the location of a garbage plant in his district.

On the count relating to the charge that Goodwin had "dumped" Earnest Smith by failing to file his nomination papers so he could appear as a candidate for Mayor against Curley and Kenny, the jury found for the plaintiff, but assessed no damages. Judge Hardy instructed them that since they had found for the plaintiff they would have to assess some damages, even a cent, so a verdict for one cent was returned on that count, making the total verdict of \$50.01.

Goodwin was not seeking money so much as he was a finding in his favor by a jury which would clear his reputation from the stigma cast upon it by Giblin at rallies in East Boston.

In June Giblin was defaulted and the trial resulted in a verdict for \$1000 damages for Goodwin. Giblin had the default removed and the case set down for trial again.

Giblin admitted he made the charges alleged in the declaration filed by Goodwin, but set up in defense the truth of the allegations. He said that Goodwin admitted to him that he had received \$1200 from the garbage company, but Goodwin said he had not spoken to Giblin for several years, never made such an admission to him and never received any sum from the garbage company.

Giblin said Goodwin was responsible for the failure to file Smith's papers, but evidence was offered by Goodwin that he had nothing to do with the handling of the nomination papers.

Giblin and Goodwin have been political enemies for years and Giblin had defied Goodwin to sue him. Goodwin brought suit so as to have the entire matter threshed out in court and let a jury determine the truth or falsity of the charges against him. The jury decided in his favor and he feels entirely vindicated.

Goodwin had testified that he had suffered no financial loss by the charges by Giblin.

In the course of the proceedings testimony was given by Charles Cranford, representing the Boston Development and Sanitary Company, that he had never met Goodwin until he appeared as a witness and had never given him any money.

Edward Taylor of the East Boston Company also denied the charges of lobbying.

OCT-3-1917.

Jury Awards Goodwin \$50.01 in Giblin Case

Frank A. Goodwin, Boston street commissioner, won vindication of the charges made against him by ex-Representative Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, by a verdict of a Suffolk county jury today.

The verdict was in the \$2000 suit of Goodwin against Giblin for slander, alleged to have been uttered by Giblin in rallies in his campaign for representative in East Boston in the fall of 1915.

The jury found in \$50 for Goodwin on the count charging that Giblin publicly called Goodwin a crook and a grafter, stating that he had received \$1200 for securing a garbage site for the Boston Development & Sanitary

Company in East Boston. On the count alleging that Giblin said Goodwin "dumped" Earnest Smith in his campaign for mayor by being implicated in a scheme to destroy some of his nomination papers, the jury found for the plaintiff but assessed no damages. But the presiding judge, Hardy, told the jury they must at least find nominal damages on that count, so the jury returned a verdict of 1 cent for Goodwin.

THE MAYORALTY

We believe it high time that the Good Government Association and correlated agencies were getting in readiness for the coming election. As we remarked yesterday, the mayor's campaign is already well under way.

Our opinion is that a prime essential of success is the nomination of some one who belongs to the predominant racial group of this community. While this ought not to be a factor, it is, "practically speaking," one the world over. A man of French extraction runs best in Montreal; one of old New England stock runs best in Newton.

The New York good government people conceded this four years ago in the selection of Mr. Mitchel. His associate, Mr. George McAneny, had a larger claim on the anti-Tammany nomination, but the leadership of the movement disregarded that claim in order to eliminate the race issue from the contest. And they exhibited good strategy in so doing.

We also believe it desirable that the man thus chosen should be a Democrat, rather than a Republican. We regret this distinction, too. We think Stephen O'Meara or Michael J. Murray would make a good mayor, but we doubt if it would be much more feasible to nominate either of them than it would be to name Edwin U. Curtis.

It is, of course, true that the Good Government Association respected both these conditions four years ago in the nomination of Thomas J. Kenny, and that he failed of success. It is possible, however, that the organization could now find a candidate better adapted temperamentally to the exigencies of a campaign. A worthy man, he failed to prove an effective advocate of his own cause.

The important thing to remember is that we are confronted with a condition, not a theory. We have an army of municipal employes voting in Boston and living on its pay roll. They are for the mayor. We have another army of voters who want to be on what looks at the start like the winning side.

In these circumstances, to overturn the existing regime is not easy. Those who attempt to do it must be animated by a spirit of compromise and, above all else, must avoid such a fiasco as that which the Republicans of New York have made in their troublemaking candidacy of Mr. Bennett. Our present impression is that Mitchel can win there, in spite of this handicap. But in Boston we want an anti-Curley candidate relieved at the start from any possible impediment to a spirited race.

POST - SEP - 29 - 1917

SEDOFF TO SECOND 40 ON SUNDAY

Demonstration at
Braves Field—
Chorus to Sing

Plans were completed by Mayor Curley yesterday for a rousing sendoff at Braves Field, Sunday, to Boston's second 40 per cent quota of boys who are to leave for Ayer, next Friday, and also for all other drafted men, already examined and who are listed for military service under the present call.

Senator Lodge has been requested to make an address. Governor McCall and Mayor Curley will be on the list of speakers. Patriotic hymns will be sung by a chorus of more than 500, representing various choral societies of Greater Boston.

SEATS FOR 17,000 RELATIVES

A committee of 15 was yesterday appointed by Mayor Curley to direct the great demonstration planned for Sunday.

The Grand Army and the various military bodies of Boston will figure prominently in the arrangements.

The general committee will represent the citizens as a whole.

To assure the boys taken by selective draft and their mothers and relatives adequate seating facilities the entire grand stand of 17,000 seats has been reserved for their use. Music will be furnished by bands from the navy yard and military branches. No tickets will be issued for the occasion.

No Parade

The various military organizations that are to participate in the ceremonies will report in full uniform. Boy Scouts will act as ushers.

It has been decided that no parade of the drafted men will be held. Colonel Robert L. Howze, representing Brigadier-General John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the Northeast, stated at yesterday's meeting that it was the wish of General Johnston that the parade be eliminated.

An impressive feature of the exercises on the field will come when General Johnson will call upon the drafted men to leave their seats in the grand stand and take their places at the centre of the field.

Assemble at 2 P. M.

As the boys march out the band will play the "Star Spangled Banner" and the audience will be asked to join in singing.

Colonel J. Payson Bradley, acting for the Grand Army, the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of Veterans, last night requested the newspapers to print

the announcement that the various commands are to assemble at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in front of the State armory on Commonwealth avenue.

The marching bodies are requested to bring their flags and field music if possible.

The Mayor's committee is composed of: Colonel J. Payson Bradley, G. A. R.; Judge Frank Leveroni, Admiral Andrew Houghton, Kearsarge Naval Veterans; Colonel T. F. Sullivan of the Spanish War Veterans, General Oliver E. Lombard of the Ancient and Honorable, Lieutenant F. G. Carlton, U. S. N.; Colonel Robert L. Howze, U. S. A.; Judge Michael J. Murray, General Charles Dowling, A. C. Ratshesky, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes, Councillor Walter Ballantyne and James W. Reardon.

OCT 17 - 2 - 1917

GOODWIN SLANDER SUIT OPEN

Seeks \$10,000 From
Giblin of East
Boston

"I was in the inner circle, but no one is close to the Mayor but his shirt," testified former Representative Thomas J. Giblin at the trial of Street Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin's \$10,000 damage suit against Giblin for alleged slander, in the Superior Court yesterday before Judge Hardy and a jury.

Mr. Giblin had been telling a surprising story about the city campaign four years ago when James M. Curley was elected Mayor. He alleged that Earnest E. Smith, a candidate for the nomination for Mayor, was "dumped" by Goodwin, not having enough names on his papers so that his name could go on the ballot. Mr. Goodwin's lawyer then inquired if Giblin was not then close to the Mayor.

TESTIFIES TO STATEMENTS

It was testified by Mr. Goodwin that at a rally at Orient Heights, Sept. 16, 1915, attended by about 1000 persons, Giblin accused him of being a crook and a grafter. "He was a candidate for the House against Edward I. Kelley, my father and several others," said Goodwin. "I was standing on the outskirts of the crowd. During his remarks, Giblin pointed his finger at me and asserted that I had secured \$1200 out of a deal by which a garbage plant was to be placed in East Boston."

"A year ago Giblin asked from the stump: 'Why doesn't Goodwin go ahead with his suit? He doesn't dare to. I have the goods on him.'"

"At another rally in Day square Giblin asked the crowd: 'Do you know how Goodwin got his job? He made a deal with Curley and destroyed Earnest E. Smith's nomination papers so that he could not be a candidate.' "Many times Giblin has threatened to get my job at City Hall. We have been political enemies since 1905." Cross-examined by Giblin's attorney, Goodwin declared that at the rally where Giblin alleged that he, Goodwin, had stolen and destroyed the nomination papers of Earnest E. Smith, the lights in the hall were put out when Giblin got into a fight with a Mr. Hanrahan, and both were down on the floor scrapping until separated.

Signed Smith's Papers

"The only thing I did was to sign Mr. Smith's papers, and later Mr. Smith came to me and asked me to represent him," said Goodwin. "I did represent him as an attorney. He was about 300 names short of the necessary 5000, and I helped to secure 200 more; but he was still 100 short when the time for filing expired. I didn't handle any of Smith's papers and didn't destroy or steal any of them."

Thomas J. Giblin testified practically all the afternoon. He said in 1912, when there was an agitation for and against a garbage plant in East Boston, Goodwin spoke in favor and also printed articles in his paper, the East Boston News, booming the plan.

"Did Mr. Goodwin have dealings with the Boston Developing and Sanitary Company?" asked Giblin's lawyer.

"Yes. They were trying to obtain a contract with the city of Boston. I saw Goodwin in the City Council chamber in company with Mr. Taylor of the East Boston Land Company when they were advocating the plant."

Said Smith Was "Dumped"

"Did you charge the plaintiff with having destroyed or stolen the nomination papers of Smith?" asked Giblin's lawyer.

"No, I called it dumped, or throwing overboard, getting rid of them. I know what dumped means, for I've been dumped myself more than once."

"You didn't say Goodwin got that \$1200 as street commissioner?"

"No, sir."

"Explain what you meant when you said he was a crook and a grafter?"

"I meant this: I met Goodwin in September, 1914, after I was elected, and he said to me: 'You got a whole lot for your trouble, didn't you? Hanrahan hit you a pretty good punch in the jaw.' I said: 'You got nothing.' He said: 'Yes, I got \$1200; that's more than you did, you big bum.'"

"Now, if you believed Mr. Goodwin was a crook and grafter, you knew what the procedure was?" asked the attorney.

"Yes."

"Your procedure was to go to the civil service?"

"Yes, and to the Mayor of Boston."

"Did you go to the Mayor?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"The Mayor told me he'd have the law department investigate and a member of that department did investigate."

"Was the charge that of crook and grafter?"

"They were worse. But he's using this to cover up."

"Do you remember what you said to me before this trial—that if Goodwin brought this case into court you'd vilify him so he'd wish he never was born?" asked Attorney Vaughan.

"I told you there were other things rumored among the people of East Boston."

"Do you know of your own knowledge that Frank A. Goodwin was a repre-

Continued next page

P-0091-2-1917

representative of the East Boston Land Company and the garbage plant?"
 "Yes. He was in the Council chamber most of the time."
 "You alleged Mr. Goodwin was responsible for Mr. Smith being dumped?"
 "I said there was a deal made in Young's Hotel when Mr. Smith was politically dumped."
 "Did you agree to the dumping of Smith?"
 "I didn't agree to it because I was dumped myself when I was a candidate for Alderman. When Smith was dumped I think it was Tuesday or Thursday and at the time of the final closing up of nomination papers. They sounded the gong and it was all over."
 "Do you think Mr. Smith would have a chance of election if he had been nominated?" was asked.
 "Yes, lots of people would have shaken Kenny for Smith. And there are about 5000 Smiths on the voting list."

SEP-27-1917 CLAIM THEY MUST BOOST MILK PRICE

SEP 27 1917
15 Cents on Oct. 1
Necessary Contractors Declare

That plans of the milk contractors of Boston, the distributors, call for an increase in the price of milk to 15 cents a quart on Oct. 1 was admitted before the Boston Public Safety Committee and Mayor Curley at a meeting at City Hall yesterday.

The distributors declared that the producers had demanded an increase of 11-13 cents a quart, and that would necessitate an increase in their price to the consumer. Today the producers will be represented in a similar conference with the committee.

THREAT OF PROSECUTION

Prosecution is threatened by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the public safety committee, if the proposed advance is found unwarranted and is put into effect.

"I can't issue a statement until both sides are heard," said Chairman Heath last night, "but I assure the public that the findings of the committee will be made public and that the public shall judge the matter."

Milk producers yesterday declared that they are being paid 7 cents per quart for milk delivered in Boston, and that this 7 cents includes cost of production, transportation to the railroad and freight to the Boston market.

Hint at 25-Cent Milk

The producers said that the Chamber of Commerce survey of a year ago found that to pay the price of labor

and the increased cost of milk cows, and to obtain a profit of 10 per cent, 3 cents must go to the producer at the Boston delivery point. They declared that at 7 cents a quart for their milk they are unable to break even, and that without an increase they will be forced to sell most of their cattle for beef, retaining only the number that they can handle without hiring farm laborers. Under these conditions, they say, milk will soar to 25 cents a quart in price.

Dr. Nelson C. Davis of H. P. Hood & Sons, one of the largest Boston contractors, said: "We don't want to talk much about this until the committee is through, but we want it understood where the fault lies. We don't intend to take responsibility for a raise in the price when our raise is based upon the price behind us."

Doubled in Boston

Frank Northup, organizer for the New England Milk Producers' Association, which supplies practically all the milk consumed in Boston, yesterday intimated that contractors are demanding too much for their distribution services when they buy, net at Boston, milk at 7 cents and sell at from 12 to 14 cents a quart.

"This business of practically doubling the price of milk after it has reached Boston will eventually result in the establishment of milk depots in different sections of the city by the producers themselves," said Mr. Northup.

SEP-26-1917

A GOOD CAUSE WELL SUPPORTED

The appeal for the Provincetown Fund for the widows and orphans of the Cape Cod fishermen lost in the August gale is withdrawn today with a total of \$21,887.81 acknowledged by the Post. This amount includes money received by the local relief committee at Provincetown as well as funds received here in Boston. A detailed report of the condition of the fund will be made by the treasurer in a day or two. Although the appeal is withdrawn, those who have entertainments in hand for the benefit of the cause are requested to carry them out, and forward the proceeds to the treasurer, by whom they will be duly acknowledged in the Post.

Considering the multiplicity of the current appeals to the public generosity, the success of the Provincetown Fund is very gratifying. Every dollar donated will serve the good cause, as no expenses of any kind will be charged against it.

Arrangements are being completed for the transfer of this fund, which is intended to be of permanent benefit to the sufferers, to a board of five trustees, four of whom will be Provincetown men, which will have full authority and responsibility for its proper management and disbursement.

This fund was originally proposed and started by the Post, and has been very largely contributed by the readers of this newspaper. The number of contributors has exceeded one thousand, and they have represented all sections of New England.

So many people have co-operated in raising the fund that it is not possible to list them all here. Special mention, however, should be made of Mr. John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company of Boston, who not only made a liberal contribution but who has acted as treasurer and taken an enthusiastic interest in raising the money. Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, through his voluntary lawn party at his Hull estate, made the largest individual contribution. Special thanks are also due to Theatrical Managers Rich, Keith and Albee for the successful benefit at the Colonial Theatre. Ex-Governor Douglas, Mayor Curley and many others, including a large number of Portuguese and other organizations, made liberal contributions. The artists and literary summer colonies at Provincetown gave very enthusiastic and effective assistance. The Red Cross Society promptly sent an efficient representative to the Cape to help relieve the immediate distress.

The Post, which has taken a special interest in the matter, tenders its thanks to all in behalf of the beneficiaries. Especially to the generous-hearted readers of this newspaper—to whom no good cause ever appeals in vain—are grateful acknowledgment due.

SEP-2-1917

WANTS JOBS HELD FOR DRAFTED CITY WORKERS

The City Council yesterday passed a resolution recommending that all jobs of municipal employees drafted for military service be held open until the end of the war. The resolution was introduced by Councillor Attridge.

Mayor Curley last evening instructed Corporation Counsel Sullivan to draft a legislative bill providing for the preservation of the civil service rating of municipal employees in the draft army and for the removal on the return of the drafted men of all persons appointed meanwhile to their jobs.

SEP-26-1917

ASK HOOVER ABOUT MILK

Mayor, Anderson and
Heath Fight Price Boost

SEP-26-1917

Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator of the United States, will be asked to prevent another increase in the price of milk in Boston. This was decided upon yesterday afternoon at a conference between United States District Attorney Anderson, Mayor Curley and Victor A. Heath of the Public Safety Committee. It is the general impression that the milk producers will demand a higher price from the dealer, and that the dealers will likewise announce an increase of two cents a quart from the consumer. The latest boost in the price of milk is expected to go into effect Oct. 1.

HERALD - OCT 3 - 1917 -
OUR MAYORALTY SITUATION

Mayor Curley has announced his candidacy for re-election and selected a campaign manager in the person of Mr. John F. McDonald, whose experience and resourcefulness are well known. The mayor is already addressing numberless audiences. The streets are badly torn up, and merchants and property owners on every hand are rushing to him for personal favors. He has raised the salaries of most of the municipal employees, and more people work for the city than pay a direct tax, other than the negligible poll-tax. It thus appears that his own campaign is well under way, and that he is losing no time in its promotion.

What is the other side doing? That there is another side is shown by the huge vote cast two years ago for the mayor's recall, and by other evidences of the tone and temper of the people. But the difficulty comes in concentrating popular dissatisfaction on any single candidate.

There were never before so many "possibilities." Both Democratic congressmen, several Democratic ex-congressmen, most of the councilmen and other prominent Democrats are aspirants for the honor of leading the anti-Curley forces. It is no exaggeration to say that each of twenty well-known men makes out a good case for himself as the one and only blown-in-the-bottle candidate for this emergency. And as a rule each one looks with ill-concealed disfavor on the other nineteen, asserting that while he will be anti-Curley to the last, he would be apprehensive of the solidity of the opposition forces under any of the other aspirants.

The Good Government Association's position is unenviable. Every one of these aspirants wants its support today, but when it gives that indorsement to anybody, most of the rest of the aspirants will break out into denunciations of it, to the point of asserting that its backing is a liability rather than an asset. This is, of course, nonsense. The great body of independent voters of this city regularly accept the leadership of the G. G. A. The Republicans can do little else. The new charter has eliminated them by forbidding party voting and party nominations. The reform forces here rarely consider the nomination of a Republican, and when they do this they run large risks of his defeat, as recent councilmanic tests have shown.

The G. G. A. could—conjecturally, at least—start out on this municipal campaign by acknowledging that Mr. Curley's opponent must be a Democrat, and then let every serious aspirant for the honor become a delegate to a conference, the membership of which would perhaps be a score, for effecting a choice. This would be a stroke of strategy, but perhaps not in keeping with the dignity that befits the occasion. As it is, the G. G. A., in indorsing one candidate, will make the other nineteen confide to their friends, with more or less

ardor, their conclusion that the "Goo Goos are a set of hopeless amateurs."

And still the need of a good municipal government is very great. We ought to have a mayor who can go to the Legislature and get something done; a mayor in whom that body will repose confidence. He should rebuild the streets of Boston, he should standardize the wages of municipal employes, he should tackle our great and perplexing transportation problem. It is doubtful if ever there was a time in the history of the commonwealth when there was so much work cut out for the right kind of mayor, for one in whose hands the Legislature would be willing to repose large financial responsibility with the feeling that he would not use it in petty politics and personal enrichment.

The two men in whom the voters of Boston would have the largest confidence, in our judgment, are James J. Storrow and Geoffrey B. Lehy. Either would make an appealing candidate, and, if elected, a great mayor. But it is reasonably clear that neither can be induced to take the nomination. Several other men whom the citizens have long had in mind for this honor have become non-residents. Several Republicans possess pre-eminent qualifications, like Commissioner O'Meara and former Mayor Curtis. But in the light of the last year's figures in the Lodge-Fitzgerald contest, it would appear risky to send a Republican out after Mr. Curley. One of the fundamental needs of the occasion is, however, a candidacy that will hold in line the Republican voters. Although in a marked minority, they are sufficiently numerous to be essential to the success of the anti-Curley ticket. And so the confusion persists.

New York has been getting ahead of us in municipal government. There was a time when we pitied the chief city of the land because it had fallen a prey to those who live on loot and plunder. But prospects are improving there. Even Tammany, in the last twenty years, has performed municipal services, whenever it has been in power, much better than it used to, and the success of anti-Tammany candidacies, culminating in that of Mayor Mitchel four years ago, has shown that Greater New York is gradually learning how to govern itself. It is possible that the larger area, by getting a more representative stratification of the population, has helped.

We may here have to include in municipal Boston as an essential to decent self-government all that is in the real Boston. It is rather illogical to stratify the community geographically, slicing off into suburban municipalities the more responsible elements and leaving in the city itself the great army of public employes to run a government of their own. That is approximately what we have reached. We have a government of beneficiaries of public funds and immediate sympathizers. How to

make ours a government in the interests of all the people—those who carry the load as well as those who ride—is a problem which we have not yet solved. Perhaps we shall this year do just that.

OCT 9 - 1917
CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S mobilization of the heads of departments as Curley campaign managers is proceeding apace. Some of them willingly, and some of them unwillingly, are working hard over the documents which are to set forth the "achievements" of the present city administration. What troubles them most is the mayor's expectation that they will start on lecturing tours, presenting, in the various municipal buildings, the arguments for the re-election of the mayor. Of course, these are to be no ordinary stump speeches, but attractively dressed up "talks" as to what has been accomplished by the different departments; and these lectures are to be elaborately illustrated by the stereopticon and moving pictures, so as to gull the public into the delusion that this is simply another example of the beneficence of James M. Curley in providing entertainment for the plain people.

Budget Commissioner Rupert S. Carven, as editor-in-chief of the lecture series, is one of the busiest men in City Hall these days, and wears a worried look continuously. He has had imposed upon him a heavy responsibility, for on the one hand the mayor is exacting and on the other hand some of the department heads are lacking in versatility.

Nobody appreciates more keenly than does the mayor, in this exigency, the full force of the strictures brought by the finance commission recently upon the regulation department reports. As the commission pointed out, the reports were not only too bulky, as a rule, but they omitted matter which ought to be presented and set forth in a matter of practically no value.

Some of the department heads, however anxious to comply with the mayor's demands concerning the "lectures," find themselves unable. Their reports have long been dry as dust. With such chiefs Mr. Carven has his hands full.

But there are other department heads, long in the service of the city, who have won the confidence of the public, who shrink from making themselves publicity agents for James M. Curley.

The upshot of the whole matter will be that those chiefs who cannot make a good showing on the lecture platform or who manifest unwillingness to spout, will be relegated to the rear, substitutes being appointed to go before the public. Naturally, no body wants to "get in bad with the mayor" and there is a good deal of anxiety, on one account or another.

Councilman James A. Watson had an order ready to introduce in the council for an appropriation for service flags to be given by the city to every family with a representative in the army or navy, but, finding that he could not muster enough votes to pass it, refrained from introducing it. Councilman Hagdn and Ballantyne pointed out that it would be difficult to estimate the cost and that it would have to be a continuing appropriation.

RECORD - OCT 3 - 1917

OCT - 4 - 1917

OCT - 4 - 1917

STREET COMM. GOODWIN GETS \$50.01 DAMAGES

Had Sued Rep. Giblin for \$2000 on Slander Charges

Street Commr. Frank A. Goodwin was given vindication today of the slander charges made against him by ex-Rep. Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, when a Suffolk Superior Court jury before Judge Hardy reported a verdict of \$50.01 in his favor.

Goodwin sued Giblin for \$2000. His case was on trial for two days, during which time considerable inside "dope" on East Boston ward politics came to light.

Goodwin claimed Giblin called him a crook and grafter in having received, as alleged, \$1200 from the Boston Development & Sanitary Co. for securing a site in East Boston for the erection of a garbage plant, and that he "dumped" Earnest Smith when he was a candidate for Mayor of Boston during the 1915 campaign by being implicated in the destruction of his nomination papers.

The jury found that Goodwin was damaged to the extent of \$50 on the first charge and one cent's worth on the "dumping" charge.

Giblin Was There

Giblin was in court when the verdict, which was a sealed one, was opened and reported to the court.

There was a question as to the legality of the verdict rendered on the second count. Giblin sat motionless on the witness benches, with eyes fixed upon Judge Hardy, while he and Clerk Brown were discussing the matter.

Once Giblin tried to approach the judge, but the court officers stopped him.

Finally Giblin was given recognition, and wanted to know if it was compulsory for the jury to report a one-cent verdict against him when, although the jury had found against him, they had assessed no damages. Judge Hardy dispensed with the matter quickly by saying that he was looking after Giblin's interests.

Atty. John W. Vaughn represented Goodwin. On a previous occasion, Atty. Vaughn secured a finding of \$1000 against Giblin in this case, but because Giblin was not present the presiding judge set that finding aside and gave Giblin opportunity to be heard.

Not a Question of Race

Our contemporary The Herald has become infected with the notion that only an Irishman can be elected Mayor of Boston and is urging the nomination of one of that race upon the Good Government Association. Such a notion is, we believe, entirely erroneous. The racial element in vote-getting is generally much exaggerated. Irishmen don't vote for a man just because he is Irish, any more than Yankees for a man because he is a Yankee.

The voter usually votes for the man he knows most about. He is particularly influenced in favor of a man he knows or whom some friend of his knows. An Irish candidate who is better known to the Irish voters of Boston than a Yankee candidate will probably poll the larger number of Irish votes; and we believe it is equally true that a Yankee candidate better known to the Irish of the city than an Irish candidate will poll the larger number of votes.

In other words, it is not the matter of race so much as it is the matter of acquaintance that is important. The anti-Curley candidate must be well and favorably known to the voters of Boston; but in our opinion it is not at all material whether he be an Irishman or a Yankee or a Jew or a member of any of the other races except the German. We agree it is high time to find a candidate who has got the stuff to make a first-class Mayor and who is well known to the people of Boston. With the right kind of a campaign such a man has a good chance of winning.

OCT - 4 - 1917

CITY HALL NOTES

The statues standing in City Hall's front yard are being cleaned for the first time in many years, and the young man now working on Quincy's head attracted much attention when he actually used a tooth brush to scrub Quincy's slightly exposed teeth.

OCT 4 1917

Frank Rock, the city's assistant purchasing agent, has been invited by Owner Comiskey of the White Sox to be the latter's guest during the world's series. It is about the nicest little invitation that ever was offered to a payroll patriot, and Frank did not hesitate one second in accepting it. The Mayor has kindly added a feature to the program by permitting him the required time off without loss of pay.

Mayor Curley and the Tammany Club are again diving down deep in their respective pockets to provide farewell gifts to the Ward 12 contingent this evening. The last 40 p.c. received each a high priced safety razor, but what the next quota will get is a secret.

SECOND FORTY FROM BOSTON GOES FRIDAY

No Parade Made for Draftees

Curley and Tammany Club to Give Send-Off to Roxbury Men

Arrangements have been completed for the departure of Boston's final 40 p.c. to leave for Camp Devens tomorrow on the 3 p.m. train, and the entire list of selected men will be ready to enter military life with the exception of the men from Div. 13.

The men will leave without parading and without official celebration in Boston, but the boys from cities and towns outside the city will be feted tonight at banquets and will parade tomorrow morning before boarding trains.

Boston will send 1517 men of the 6487 to leave civilian life in the State for the army routine. The colored men of Div. 13 will be sent in later detachments, as only white men will be received in this quota.

Farewell in Roxbury

Mayor Curley and the Tammany Club will give a farewell to the men of Roxbury when they tender a reception tonight in the Municipal Building at Vine and Dudley sts.

Canteens will be established at the North and South Stations by the Red Cross Society and necessities that will be required in the army camp will be supplied the boys.

OCT - 3 - 1917

CITY HALL OFFICER DIES IN DORCHESTER

Patrolman Thomas F. Moore, for years an officer at City Hall, died at his home, 78 Carruth st., Dorchester, today. He was appointed to the police force in 1884, and stationed at the La Grange st. station.

Later he was transferred to Charlestown, and earned commendation of his superiors by capturing four of the famous "sewer gang," who all but escaped from the State prison by crawling through a sewer pipe.

Sergt. King and a squad of patrolmen will attend the funeral Friday morning at St. Gregory's Church, Dorchester Lower Mills.

TRANSCRIPT - OCT 3-1912
SUFFERING FOR PAST SINS

Possible Connection Between the Present
Demoralization and Old Corrupt Prac-
tices of Public-Service Corporations

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin]
In the past thirty years the most de-
grading influence in American politics,
in Massachusetts as in other States, has
been the pressure brought to bear on
State and city government by the public
service corporation. The excuse for
bribery and corruption when any excuse
was made was that given by the German
chancellor for the invasion of Belgium:
"A case of necessity."

Men who opposed in State House or
City Hall the "broad-minded" plans for
enriching a small group of men at the
expense of the public, and sometimes
even at the expense of stockholders, were
marked for political destruction.

There were three well recognized
methods of bribery: Paying a man his
price in cash for his vote, paying the
election expenses of a man whose vote
was to be controlled, and allowing a
politician to name a certain number of
his friends to be given laboring or other
jobs.

It would hardly be possible today as
it was ten years ago, for the representa-
tives of a public service corporation to
make a contribution of several thousand
dollars to a political committee, with the
assurance that it was his personal gift,
and then call the governor of the State
an ingrate because he refused to appoint
to an important commission the candidate
favored by the corporation. Nor can we
believe that a candidate for mayor of
Boston could not be elected this year un-
less he favored the real estate plans of a
certain corporation.

While such conditions prevailed here,
it is not to be supposed that matters
were on a higher plane in other parts of
the country. The natural reaction came
about for after seeing big corporations
control legislatures and secure favors
they ought not to receive, the people and
politicians became gradually suspicious
of corporate influence and often antagon-
istic to most reasonable requests.

In considering why a number of old
favorite investment stocks of steam and
trolley roads are having such a hard
time, is it not reasonable to say that the
unwise and corrupt political policies of
the past may have contributed to the
financial demoralization of today?

SCORES BURIAL SOCIETY HEAD

Councillor Ballantyne Charges Misrepre-
sentation Over Cemetery Site

Soon after the finance committee of the
City Council arrived at the site which the
Boston Burial Society has petitioned for
authority to use as a cemetery, on Baker
street, West Roxbury, Councillor Walter
Ballantyne started a breezy argumen-
tation with President Joseph Shapiro of the so-
ciety and finally charged him with mis-
representation.

Mr. Shapiro had been asked to point out
the land desired and he indicated the tract
bounded by Baker street, the Needham
branch tracks of the New Haven Railroad
and a line extending from Baker street to
the tracks. The councillors were informed
that the proposed cemetery would not in-
clude land in the rear of three houses in
the corner of Baker street. The blue-
prints accompanying the petition showed
that the cemetery would touch Baker
place and would include land in the rear
of the houses. It was then that Mr. Bal-
lantyne's ire was aroused. Mr. Shapiro
maintained that there had been a mis-
understanding.

It is believed that the Council will vote
7 to 1 against granting the permit.

OCT-5-1912
MAYOR DISAPPOINTS ONE UNIT

Division No. 4, Comprising Eighty Men,
Mostly Italians, Expected Speech at
City Hall

Where was the mayor? That was the
question that interested several thousand
persons outside City Hall at 2.30 o'clock
of Division 4, North End, marched down
School street, headed by an Italian band,
and waited five minutes for James M.
Curley. A messenger was sent to his office
and a wide lane from City Hall steps to
School street was kept open, but the mayor
was not in the building. The band started
another tune and the procession got under
way for the North Station.

Division 4 headquarters have been in the
old Aldermanic Chamber, where all the
boys were examined and enrolled. Today
for three hours the chamber was a scene of
unusual activity. It seemed as if the
entire Italian and Jewish population of the
North End had congregated there and in
the corridors. The boys were more than
an hour in securing their tags, and during
that time there were many tearful scenes,
as fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters
and sweethearts bade farewell. When the
line was ready to move the band played
"The Star Spangled Banner," followed by
the Italian national anthem, and the boys
passed out of the hall by the basement
door, moving up Court street and through
Tremont, in order to pass City Hall for the
mayor's review.

But the mayor was not present.

OCT-8-1912
CENSURES SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Boston Central Labor Union Will Send a
Delegation to Its Next Meeting

There was discussion in the Central La-
bor Union meeting Sunday over the action
of the school committee in not heating the
schoolrooms. The committee was severely
criticized. Even Henry Abrahams, who is
secretary of the C. L. U., and a member
of the committee, was censured although
he explained that the matter has been at-
tended to and there is plenty of coal on
hand now to heat the buildings. Three
members of the union were appointed to
go to the next meeting of the school
committee and protest against what the
committee has done.

OCT-4-1912
TAKINGS NOW \$25,536,000

First Figures on New England Bond
Subscriptions

Only 673 of District's 1073 Banks
Tabulated

Hayden, Stone & Co. Lead All, with
\$10,000,000

Travelers Insurance Company Buys
\$1,500,000

Bacon Buys \$1,000,000 for Sinking
Fund

Local Army Officers Start Drive on
Loan

"Liberty Cottages" Doing Business
Now

Up to the middle of this afternoon
official tabulation of returns from
England banks, comprised within the Bos-
ton Federal Reserve District, showed
subscriptions of \$12,536,000. Added to these
were the subscriptions of Hayden & Stone
Company, \$10,000,000; City of Boston
\$1,000,000; United Shoe Machinery Company
\$500,000, and the Travelers Insurance Com-
pany of Hartford, Conn., \$1,500,000. These
brought the total officially acknowledged
by the New England Liberty Loan Com-
mittee up to \$25,036,000. The city's taking
was for its sinking fund, the Travelers
Insurance Company's for itself and its em-
ployees, and Hayden & Stone Company
for itself and clients, mostly copper com-
panies.

There are 1073 banks in the Boston Fed-
eral Reserve district and the tabulation
finished this afternoon, the first to be given
out in the campaign, gave the reports from
only 673 of these, or about sixty per cent.
It is hard to know without a detailed
analysis whether the large banks have all
reported, but it seems safe to assert that
probably there is a mixture of "missing"
banks, some large and some small. The
returns comprise all of those that had
arrived up to the opening hour this morn-
ing. A few of the banks may have report-
ed only the receipts for the first day's busi-
ness, others for the first two days and a
few for the three days of the campaign.
It is reasonable to suppose that banks in
northern New England and western Mas-
sachusetts and possibly in southern New
England are later than those within, say,
one hundred miles of Boston in making re-
turns.

Public Will Be Kept Informed

Contrary to the policy followed by direc-
tion of Secretary McAdoo when the first
loan campaign was on, the New England
Committee will give out daily statements
on showing the progress of the subscrip-
tion campaign. The local managers of the
campaign were convinced the first time
that this was the method which would
give the best results but they were over-
ruled until near the end of the time, when
Mr. McAdoo came around to the same
view and lifted the lid.
The tabulation thus far completed
follows:

State.	Reporting.	No Report	Total.
Maine	174	58	\$557,000
New Hampshire	124	42	214,000
Vermont	105	89	508,000
Massachusetts	445	281	9,041,000
Rhode Island	57	23	1,030,000
Connecticut	163	140	1,117,000

Allotments for Rhode Island Cities

The allotments for the principal places
in Rhode Island were given out this after-
noon. They show Providence called upon
for nearly five times as much as its near-
est competitor in size, Pawtucket. The ta-
ble follows:

City or town.	Minimum	Maximum
Burrillville	\$140,000	
Narragansett	280,000	\$234,000
Newport	1,800,000	468,000
Pawtucket	4,000,000	3,000,000
Providence	19,000,000	8,840,000
Warren	425,000	31,900,000
Warwick	280,000	702,000
Westerly	850,000	468,000
Woonsocket	1,800,000	1,418,000
Total	\$28,575,000	\$47,725,000

TRANSCRIPT- OCT-4-1917. New England's Biggest Subscription

The largest subscription by far recorded to date in New England was announced by the committee at one o'clock. It was that of the Hayden Stone & Company and was for \$10,000,000, entered for itself and its clients and corporations for which the company is the banker. Among the larger ones were the following:

Utah Copper Company.....	\$3,000,000
Nevada Consolidated Copper Company..	1,000,000
Chino Copper Company.....	1,000,000
Ray Consolidated Copper Company.....	1,000,000
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company	1,000,000

As this subscription was marked "initial," it is taken to mean that the company expects to later send in still other subscriptions for the second issue of Liberty Loan bonds.

Medal-of-Honor Men Will Assist

Word came to committee headquarters at 56 State street today that the medal-of-honor men and Spanish War Veterans of Winthrop, one-half of whose total membership is doing active work of some sort to help against Germany, are desirous of booming the bonds. Advertising literature and posters are to be forwarded to them tonight, in order to give them ammunition for their campaign.

BOSTON TAKES \$1,000,000

Sinking Fund Commission Votes to Buy Liberty Bonds Direct from the Government, Instead of from Banks

Boston is believed to be the first city in the country to subscribe for a block of the new Liberty Bonds. The Sinking Funds Commission met at City Hall today, Chairman Logan L. McLean presiding, and voted to purchase \$1,000,000 in bonds, and to buy directly from the Government instead of from ten Boston banks, as was the action on the first loan. At that time the commission subscribed for \$500,000, taking the amount in \$50,000 lots.

It's a long way to City Hall.

INCREASE IN ICE CREAM

Figures of National Association Convention Indicate a Value of Nearly \$300,000,000 on a Year's Output

Convening again this morning at the Copley-Plaza, the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers was officially welcomed to Boston by E. J. Slatery, secretary to Mayor Curley. Mr. Slatery used the pie as an illustration of the advance in the ice cream industry. He said that pie used to have a piece of cheese with it, but it has recently developed closer relation with ice cream and has discarded the former for the latter. Some figures were introduced by the secretary of the association, L. O. Thayer, indicating an increase in the total retail value of the ice cream output of the United States from \$245,313,978 in 1915 to \$291,648,000 in 1916, and the chances are that the 1917 figures will show a large increase over those of last year.

Among the addresses were one on "Purchasing Information Bureau," by Bert H. Walker of Tacoma, Wash.; "Is a Uniform Cost System Possible?" by L. P. Mensch of Erie, Pa., and a general discussion of the ice cream industry by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The convention will continue until Friday.

BOSTON DAY AT BROCKTON

Many Visitors from Metropolis Make the Trip by Train or Over the Road—Mayor Curley Has a Box

This is the Boston Day at the Brockton Fair, and 40,000 people were at the grounds by early afternoon.

Mayor Curley had planned to visit the fair yesterday, but he postponed his trip until today when he had a box in the grandstand for members of his family and friends.

Koroni, a chestnut gelding, owned by H. Brusie of Boston, won the deciding heat today in the Stake Race for \$1000 in the 2.14 class. The time was 2.11 3/4.

Winners in the show ring among the events today were as follows:

Class 10. Phaeton Horse, driven by lady—First, The Whip, Miss Constance Vauclain; second, Buttonwood Lass, Buttonwood Farm; third, Sunshower, Walter H. Hanley.

Class 22. Unicorn Teams—First, Buttonwood Farm; second, Mrs. Joseph S. Sylvester; third, Frank Donovan.

Class 37. Model Harness Pony, shown in hand—First, Mighty Mite, Halcyon Farms; second, Irvington Wildfire, Halcyon Farms; third, Irvington Tom Trot, Cassilla Farm.

Class 41. Best Two Ponies, in same ownership, driven by children under fourteen years of age, shown single—First, Irvington Bouncer and Irvington Wildfire, Halcyon Farms; second, Master Key and Master Hand, Delchester Farms; third, King Cole and Royal Regent, Charles E. Bunn.

Class 47. Pony Stallion, 14.2 and under, shown in harness—First, Irvington Wildfire, Halcyon Farms; second, Melbourne Tatler, Delchester Farms; third, King Cole, Charles E. Bunn.

Class 69. Model Saddle Horse, any height, shown in hand—First, Driftwood Blaze, Walter H. Hanley; second, Aloha, Mrs. James F. Schweiger; third, Radiant, Miss E. R. Sears.

Class 74. Saddle Horse, up to 200 pounds—First, Bumble Bee, Miss Constance Vauclain; second, Lady Merryheart, Andrew Adie; third, Tradesman, Miss Janice Liggett.

Class 84. Massachusetts Saddle Classes: Saddle Horse, any height—First, Triggers, Fillmore Farm; second, Barrie, Joseph H. Collins; third, Radiant, Miss E. R. Sears.

Class 89. Hunters, up to 190 pounds—First, Sir Edward, Westminster Stables; second, Melrose, Westminster Stables; third, Reliance, Frank A. Keene.

Interest in the various departments at the fair continues, and the great exhibition building for the display of automobiles has more visitors even than last year, when it was opened for the first time. Just as was the case last year, this exhibit overflows into a large tent.

One of the first purchasers at the automobile exhibit this year was Herbert L. Tinkham, one of the directors of the fair. The exhibitors include dealers in the following-named cars: Buick, Marmon, Republic, Reo, United truck, Duplex truck, Dodge, Grant, Saxon, Haynes, Winton, White, Velle, Dort, Stewart truck, Willys-Knight, Overland, Detroit, Jordan, Chandler, Smith Farm-a-Truck, Peerless, Nash, Daniels 8, Cadillac, Oldsmobile, Hollier, Studebaker, Jackson, Franklin, Cole, King, Allen, Mitchell, Cunningham, Chalmers and Mack.

HIS PERCEPTIONS HARDLY ACUTE

[From the Springfield Republican]

The storm clouds seem to gather increasingly around the head of Mayor Curley in the investigation being conducted by the Boston Finance Commission. Final judgment is not yet to be passed, for there are things that will apparently bear investigating further. But it is not unjust to Mr. Curley to say that his perceptions as to the proprieties of dealing with the public have hardly been acute. If Andrew J. Peters, formerly member of Congress and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury until his resignation last winter, should be run for the mayoralty by the Boston Democrats it would tend strongly to rehabilitate the party through the State.

Committee Has Bags to Sell

The Food Production and Conservation Committee has purchased 2500 five-bushel bags for handling the crops at Franklin Park, and these bags are to be sold at a wholesale price to plottolders in the park. The price for the two-bushel bags is 11 cents and for one-bushel bags, 8 cents. Application for the bags may be made at Franklin Park or at the office, 331 Beacon street.

In the matter of storage of crops it has been decided to use the Locker Building at Franklin Field, which will soon be ready to receive the vegetables.

TWO BIG FOOD SIGNS COMING

Mr. Hoover Asks for Right to Erect Them on the Common and in Copley Square

Two signs, each ten feet high and 24 feet long, containing the words, "Food Will Win the War; Don't Waste It," will soon be erected in Boston, at the direction of Food Conservator Hoover, one in Copley Square and the other on the Common, opposite West street.

Mr. Hoover communicated with Mayor Curley today, asking for permission to erect the signs, and the mayor referred the matter to the Park and Recreation Department. Similar signs are to be erected in all other large cities.

CALLS FOR HEATED ROOMS

Mayor Curley Opposes Fuel Conservation of School Board and Says Politics in Schools Would Be Beneficial

Mayor Curley opposes the policy of the school committee in not heating the school buildings until "consistently cold weather." He told the school authorities whom he called into conference today, that if there were more politics in the schools it would make the schools more human. He realized that he had no authority over the department, but he thought it was a shame to oblige teachers and pupils to sit for hours on cool days in rooms where the temperature was below 60 degrees.

Representatives of the Boston Public Safety Committee also sat with the mayor and the school authorities. Business Agent William T. Keough explained in detail the policy of the school board in fuel conservation, saying that the department had saved 2000 tons, or \$20,000, since the opening of schools. He also said there had been no illness thus far. The mayor suggested a communication to Fuel Administrator Garfield for the fixing of Boston coal prices, and J. B. Pierce, representing James J. Storrow, said that Mr. Storrow would be back in Boston next Monday, and the price for New England might be set on the following day.

The meeting was adjourned until next Thursday.

AMERICAN OCT 4-1917

BUY BONDS DIRECT FROM U.S.

Dame Boston has backed the Liberty Loan today for a million in her own name.

In other words, the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the city of Boston voted to buy \$1,000,000 of the second issue bonds for the sinking fund.

This puts Boston on record as the first municipality in the country to subscribe city money for the bonds.

It also puts Boston abreast of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the second Liberty Loan drive. State Treasurer Burrill has announced that he would buy \$1,000,000 of the bonds for the State.

Boston bought \$500,000 of the first issue of Liberty Bonds and was the first municipality to make such investment in that issue.

TO BUY DIRECT.

The Sinking Fund Commission voted to buy this \$1,000,000 lot direct from the government instead of through any bank.

Immediately after the vote was passed the Commissioners notified Governor Alfred L. Aiken of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, who is chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of New England.

H. Frederic Curtiss, vice-chairman of the New England Committee, arrived at City Hall a few minutes later, carrying the compliments of Governor Aiken to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, at which the Liberty Loan vote was passed, was held at the request of Mayor Curley, who was anxious to have the city the first municipality in the field for the second loan.

AFTER SECOND TEN MILLION.

"Now for the second ten million." This was the new slogan today of the Boston forces as they swept forward for renewed attack in the Liberty Loan campaign.

It is unofficially estimated that the

Boston sale of second issue bonds will pass the \$10,000,000 mark. Hence the drive now for the second ten million.

It is like a war game. Some speak of the drive today as "an assault with effectives upon the second trench." In

These speakers figure it ten million dollars to a trench. This means that there are ten full trenches for just Boston bondholders to capture. Boston's maximum quota, as allotted by the financial authorities at Washing-

ton, is \$105,300,000. After the ten trenches of \$10,000,000 each are taken the remaining \$35,300,000 will be a mere tid-bit.

While the statement that the \$10,000,000 mark has been passed in Boston is unofficial, pending definite report from the local committee, it is easy to see that this figure has been reached and more.

8 MILLIONS IN BIG BLOCK.

Ten individual subscriptions account for a round \$8,000,000 worth of bonds, as follows:

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.	\$2,000,000
Endicott, Johnson & Co.	1,500,000
Commonwealth of Massachusetts (pledged)	1,000,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company	1,000,000
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1,000,000
Draper Corporation of Hopedale	1,000,000
Hornblower & Weeks (half a million-dollar subscription placed in Boston)	500,000
Total	\$8,000,000

GOOD GENERAL BUYING.

To these may be added \$250,000 taken by the Boston Insurance Company, \$160,000 by the Old Colony Insurance Company, \$100,000 undertaken by the Boston City Club for members and the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth taken in at various banks but not yet listed for publication.

The banner subscription, of course, is the \$2,000,000 one taken up by the Hancock insurance people.

Next to that comes the one of \$1,500,000 taken up by Endicott, Johnson & Co., of which Henry B. Endicott, State food administrator, is head.

The Travelers' Insurance Company subscribed for \$1,500,000 of bonds today. It took \$260,000 in the first loan.

Dispatches today from Washington said that the indications were that from \$6,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000 would be subscribed, as \$5,000,000,000 was expected from New York and Chicago alone, with the rest of the country on its mettle to show its patriotism.

WHAT GREAT LOAN MEANS.

Full subscription of the Liberty Loan (\$3,000,000,000) means that every man, woman and child in the United States must lend the government nearly \$30. To roll up a subscription of \$8,000,000,000 would mean \$80 out of the pocket of every man, woman and child. Thus, a man with a wife and three children, the normal family, would have to subscribe \$400 to run the total up to the desired \$8,000,000,000 mark.

For any other country this would appear to be practically an impossibility, but statistics reveal that the wealth of each man, woman and child in the nation is approximately \$2,500, so a \$400 loan to the government would not be unreasonable.

"SPEED UP AND PUSH."

More Liberty Loan literature is coming to Boston. John K. Allen, chairman of the local publicity committee, received the following telegram today from Washington:

"Four hundred thousand Liberty Loan primers and 10,000 textbooks on their way to New England headquarters."

Press Representative Underwood said the watchword now is: "Speed Up and Push!"

The three Liberty Loan cottages on Boston Common and at the North and South Stations respectively were opened at 10 o'clock today.

Fire Chief Grady has loaned the committee a fire bell, which hangs in the cottage on the Common, which will ring whenever a bond is sold. It is hoped that the ringing will be al-

most continuous during business hours.

There's not a particle of doubt among the leaders in the campaign but what New England will come across as she always does when the final call comes.

HARD WORK AHEAD.

At the same time there's not the least little bit of over-confidence in evidence. They all realize that it means work and hard work, all the time until the whistle blows at the end of the month.

New England has been divided into a great checker board to facilitate the workers in their task. The little, obscure village in Maine is charted as carefully as is Boston's financial district.

The system is so complete, with its divisions and sub-divisions, that Liberty Loan posters and Liberty Loan workers will be as familiar to farm dwellers as to big town residents.

Thus far, New England has done well, but she must do equally well and probably even better every day until the campaign ends October 27.

There cannot be the slightest let-up at any stage in the game from now on. The sums raised are of such vast magnitude as to be almost incomprehensible to the average person. In speaking of the campaign the words "millions" and billions are juggled as carelessly as the ordinary man counts his pocket change.

Literature with a punch in every line is being distributed all over the district.

PLENTY OF LITERATURE.

Its good "stuff," too, that the committee is handing out, phrased in simple, concrete language, with an entire absence of the somewhat stilted language of the banker.

Here is one of the slogans: "Buy Liberty Bonds and send Yankee soldiers to victory."

A special leaflet is in process of printing, to be distributed at doors of theatres and it is likely that it may likewise be distributed in connection with public worship and other gatherings. It is signed by the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, with the invitation to "take this home and show it to your friends."

It is addressed "To every American man or woman," and is as follows:

"It is hard to realize, as we go on living our daily lives, that many thousands of men have already left New England, and that soon many thousands of young men will be in active training at Camp Devens, Ayer."

"Have you visited that camp? If not, we urge you to do so, for you will realize then more clearly than we can possibly state it what these men are doing for their country."

"Many of them have left comfortable homes with wives and children; many of them have left important positions in civil life to undergo as rigorous a course of training as any men in the world have ever undergone."

"If you are still in your own home, carrying on your own business and life, think what this means; shut your eyes and get this picture."

"To save these men from unnecessary privation and to bring this war to a successful termination as soon as possible, makes it imperative to raise money necessary for the best equipment obtainable."

"CHANCE TO ANSWER GERMANY."

"Many of the very poor have come forward nobly and pledged their future earnings by subscribing to these bonds on the instalment plan. Don't let the present balance in your check-book govern your subscription. You have three months to pay on the instalment plan and it is beneficial to

that the people of the United States are prepared to make any sacrifice necessary to supply our fighting men and the armies of our allies with the equipment necessary to bring this war to a successful close.

are not behind this war. There is no better way to demonstrate the falsity of this statement than to make this subscription the biggest the world has ever seen, and to show

if you have to scrimp a bit to make the payment, buy all the Liberty Bonds you can and urge your friends to do likewise.

the country to have the money come in in instalments. Think, therefore, of how many you can take and pay for not later than January 15, 1918.

"Boston Day" Attracts 70,000 to the Brockton Fair, Despite the Rain

Horse Racing of High Quality Pleases the
Big Crowd—State Farm Men
Exhibit Produce.

BROCKTON, Oct. 4—Although the sun broke through the clouds for brief intervals during the day, Boston day at the Brockton Fair was one of the biggest on record, yet it failed to approach the mark of 92,000 set in 1910, when Graham White and his flying machine was the stellar attraction.

Many Boston People Were There

Today's throng is estimated at close to 70,000 and this included a fair proportion of the population of the Hub.

Boston has always claimed the third day of the fair as its own and today was no exception to the rule. Although the famous old tallyhoses and their full-fledged bartenders were missing, there was plenty of evidence that Boston has come into its own.

Miss Constance Vauclain, the big winner in the horse show ring on Wednesday, was unable to keep up her mark today and was passed by the classy entries from Walter H. Hanley's stables of Providence and the Halcyon farms of Goshen, N. J.

Miss Vauclain tonight stands on an enviable footing with Sir Adam Beck, M. P., of London, Ontario, as regards ribbons won. Each have garnered 10 blues and six reds, more ribbons, in fact, than the Hanley and the Halcyon stables have captured, but the coveted blues landed with Mr. Hanley and Mrs. Fletcher, the Halcyon owner, today, and when the tabulations were completed tonight each had 11 to their credit.

The Westminster stables, owned by Sir Adam Beck, is still the big winner as regards cash, because his horses have landed a number of thirds in addition to the first and seconds. Sir Adam's Sir Thomas and Melrose captured the blue and the red in the handicap class for green hunters and novices this afternoon, Miss Vauclain ranking third.

The Westminster stables also captured both leading trophies in the class for hunters, carrying up to 190 pounds.

The Pillmore farms of Wellesley swept the blues in the two Massachusetts saddle classes judged today, Joseph H. Collins of Boston taking the reds in each class. Miss Vauclain's chief win today was with Bumble Bee, a chestnut gelding in the saddle horse class, up to 200 pounds.

Miss Isabelle Wanamaker of New York bested Miss Vauclain in the ladies' phaeton pair, one of the real classics of the harness classes, driving Eve and Suava, while Miss Vauclain was behind Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham.

Youthful Dairy Managers.

Junior stock judging was a feature today at the dairy show, in which scholarship prizes of \$75, \$50, \$10 and \$25 for use in the taking of agricultural work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College were offered. The contest was open to any boy under 19 years, but there were three girls in the show ring learning the fine points of dairy animals along with their brothers. The girls, Ruth Wood of North Andover and Dorothy and Elizabeth Brown of Nor-

wich, Ct., are farmers' daughters and hope to be some day running their own farms.

Prof. N. F. Turner of the Mace exchange department was in charge, assisted by C. L. Burlingham of Howard's Dairyman, who was the official judge and whose findings were used for comparison with those of the junior judges.

This judging was the final in a series throughout New England in which most of these contestants have taken part and with the result of this judging, which will be figured out soon, the awards will be made.

Placing the animals and giving reasons are the essentials in the contest, the former counting 60 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. There were four classes of cows, exhibitors bringing out animals from each of the four dairy breeds.

Students from the six New England agricultural colleges were scheduled to do the judging today, as has been a custom for several years, but owing to the war the colleges were unable to muster their usual judging teams. The high school boys and girls were substituted and they made a tremendous hit. The boys judging today were: Frank Reilly, Everett Gay, James Shades, Leo Fitzpatrick and Walter Sager of Brockton; Reginald Pulson of Randolph, J. Ward Burns of Whitman, Murray Killian, Robert St. Clair, Thomas Killian and Maurice St. Clair of Brimfield; John McCarthy and Sidney Moorhouse of Norwich, Ct.; Donald McBain of Oxford, N. H.; Horace McKnight, Elbert Sikes, Foster Hyde and Robert Howe of Ellington, Ct.; Clifford Wheelock, Elmer Ward, Sumner Hamilton, Walter Curran and Leo Riley of Marlboro; Robert Osborne and George Carr of Hathorne; John Bishko, George Pichette, John Devine, Edward Fyden-kevey and Frank Kokoshi of Hadley; Carleton Shafer and Earl Streeter of Ashfield; William Long of Shelburne Falls; Richard Arms of Hopkinton; R. Eisenhaure, D. Prescott, E. Stockwell, Warren Vidito, P. Berry, George Kelso, Arthur Burbank and Peter Cummings of Reading.

Garden Truck Show.

In the exhibition hall, which was crowded all day, an exhibit of garden produce from the Bridgewater state farm was one of the big attractions for the farmers of the district.

The state farm had 388 acres under cultivation this summer and one whole section of the hall was used for its display. A large painting by one of the prisoners at the farm had a prominent place in the exhibit. It represented the Kaiser receiving a blow on the head from Uncle Sam armed with a monster ear of corn. The frame was made of yellow ears of corn. On the picture was

this inscription: "You all must live, so you all must eat, but eat the corn and save the wheat; Then William will howl when he hears Gabes Horn. 'I know I was licked by American Corn.'"

Today saw the biggest drive of the week in the Red Cross campaign. Little "Sammies" at two bits each sold like hot cakes, and Harold C. Keith, local chairman, expects to have his stock of 25,000 cleaned out by tomorrow night. Ninety Boy Scouts and 50 Red Cross nurses are doing the soliciting.

Mayor Curley and wife were guests at the fair today, arriving at the grounds shortly after 2 o'clock. They were guests of Mayor and Mrs. Stewart B. McLeod, in their private box.

The prize winners in the "Better Baby" show paraded down the quarter stretch this afternoon, amid the applause of thousands. Master Edwin Francis Raymond, 11 months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Raymond of Third street, was the "Grand Champion" of all the babies in the show. He was held aloft by Walter Rapp for the throng to cheer and admire.

Rain Stops Tots.

The horse racing was of high quality

today, but two events remained unfinished when rain and darkness forced the officials to call it off for the day.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, came down in torrents at the finish of the fourth heat in the 2:17 trot. In the fourth heat of that race Raymond G., driven by Graves, and Baring's Comet, driven by Dr. Warman, collided at the first turn, both wheels being taken off the Graves sulky. Neither horses nor men were hurt.

In the first heat of the 2:19 pace, Peter Lederer, driven by J. Kenney; Little Peter, driven by Jack Kingsley, and Rhoda Ashburn, driven by H. Brusie, came together, unseating Kenney and Kingsley. Kenney sustained a slight cut over the eye, but Kingsley was unhurt.

Six ticket speculators were arrested today by plain clothes men. They are the first taken for this offense for two years. They will be arraigned in the police court here tomorrow morning.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY, on his own initiative, has volunteered the information that all insurance placed by the city ought to be bulked and advertised. Such a bold declaration as to what "ought to be" sends cold shivers down the spinal columns of Frankie Daly's relatives in the bonding business, and the question is being asked, more than once, by the anxious, or the curious, or by the merely satirical, as to whether the mayor has any intention of posing as a reformer. But the consensus of opinion seems to be that he was actuated by a sudden surge of virtue, which welled up within him simultaneously with the realization that after all the Fin Com "had nothin' on him," and the spasm exhausted itself with the utterance. The mayor cannot afford to break with the Frankie Daly crowd, and to act on the frank declaration that the city "ought" to be lifted out of the rut, and the bonding advertised, would mean a most portentous break. Consequently, it is predicted by the wiseacres that the mayor will not return to the mourners' bench. But what a grand opportunity for a campaign promise!

AMERICAN OCT 5-1917

Girl Simplifies Distribution of Loan Buttons

THE task of weighing and distributing a million celluloid buttons for buyers of the Second Liberty Bonds is commanding the services of several young women at the New England headquarters of the Liberty Loan Committee at No. 50 State street. The buttons are sent out to the various city and town committees in boxes, 500 in each box.

How to count out 500 buttons for each box was a problem until a bright idea struck one young woman. Procuring a pair of scales she dumped 500 buttons into the pan and found that they weighed exactly 1 lb. 9 3/4 ozs. Then, by obtaining the same weight for each box, she secured the required number.

Count revealed that the variation from 500 was never more than two buttons to the box. "That's near enough — and think of the labor saved," she said. The scheme meets with the approval of the distributing committee.

OCT 10-1917

Will Celebrate Open Air Mass in Columbus Park

Three hundred fourth degree Knights of Columbus will parade as escort to Cardinal O'Connell Friday at the dedication of the Columbus Park section of the Strandway, South Boston.

The Knights of Columbus, headed by Francis J. D. Ferguson, faithful navigator of Bishop Cheverus Assembly, and accompanied by St. Vincent Boys' Band of South Boston, will meet Cardinal O'Connell at Edward Everett square and escort him from that point to the altar now being erected in the Strandway. Various societies are planning to march from the North and South Stations to the cardinal's mass.

From many New England cities will come members of the Portuguese Societies of America. President William G. Andro of the Portuguese societies will, from a stand erected for the occasion, present a silken Old Glory to Mayor Curley as a gift to the city of Boston.

To Governor McCall there will be presented a beautiful Portuguese flag for the Hall of Flags at the State House.

At night there will be a parade of illuminated yachts along the Strandway waters. More than 150 yachts will compete for a silver cup donated by Mayor Curley. There will also be a display of fireworks from a float in the bay.

OCT 14-1917

PLAN FOR 13,500 SQUANTUM MEN

The problem of providing good housing conditions and transportation for about 13,500 workmen will be the subject of a conference today between officials of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and a committee of the Dorchester Board of Trade. The meeting will be held in the executive offices of the company's Quincy plant.

The workmen will be employed at the new nine-million-dollar plant which the Fore River Company will soon build on the old aviation field at Squantum for the construction of torpedo boat destroyers for the government at a total estimated cost of \$69,000,000.

A \$200,000 bridge connecting Neponset and Squantum, from Commercial Point to the Squantum shore, is one of the big items in the general improvement plan for caring for the needs of the army of workmen.

When the new plant was proposed the Dorchester Board of Trade immediately started to work on the problem of adequately caring for the workmen and thus facilitating the work of the government.

Transportation to and from the big ship plant is the main difficulty to be dealt with and the bridge is intended to obviate this. It will mean a five-cent fare and quick service for the workmen, an asset in securing and retaining employees that cannot be easily overestimated, according to officials of the Fore River Company.

President Joseph W. Powell of the Fore River Company and other officials will attend the conference today. The Dorchester Board of Trade's committee on the project is composed of Daniel T. O'Connell, chairman; John J. Daily, Henry M. Frost, Maurice J. Maney, Fred J. Carey, W. J. Paul, A. M. Johnson, Fritz Henrich, Edward A. Huebner, John J. Reilly and James G. Gillespie. E. B. Germain, head of the Aberthaw Construction Company, which will construct the new plant, will also be present.

OCT 10-1917

Our Schools Not the Place to Economize on Coal

MAYOR CURLEY is entirely right, in our opinion, when he proposes to close the schools if they are not properly heated.

The attitude of the School Committee is quite beyond understanding. What has given their judgment a twist so queer nobody knows. Economy either at the expense of comfort of school children while they are at school is the worst kind of extravagance.

Notwithstanding all the alarmist talk about coal, we shall have it all we need this Winter. We simply MUST have it, and with the Government taking control of the situation, we SHALL have it. But if there were a real famine in coal, the place to economize in coal consumption is not in the school houses. It would be far better to shut down the theatres and all places of amusement than to close the schools or to cause the children and the teachers discomfort.

OCT 10-1917

PRODUCERS, importers and handlers and others who have control of large quantities of supplies should learn a lesson from the United Fruit Company's experience with the attempt to destroy a shipload of bananas. These are times when the public will not tolerate anything so cruel. Men must, like Caesar's wife, be above suspicion concerning anything that increases the cost of living.

OCT 15-1917

Angelic Stage Is Providence Plan

Mayor Curley's censorship of the stage, which prohibited bare legs, one-piece tights and other popular costumes in Boston theatres, has been copied by Providence.

Playgoers in that city will henceforth see only shows that are highly respectable, not to say Puritanical. Actors and actresses must express no vulgar word nor make any suggestive action, and the female portion of the cast must be comfortably clothed, bathing scenes and such like being tabooed.

Police Sergeant Richard H. Gamble is in charge of the work to make the Providence stage angelic. A list of purity rules has been posted in all theatres, and the police announced that prosecution will follow all violations.

JOURNAL - OCT - 5 - 1917

CITY COUNCILMAN CHARGES SHAPIRO WITH DECEPTION

OCT 5 1917
Ballantyne Says Facts on
Proposed Jewish Ceme-
tery Site Distorted.

The dispute over the proposed estab-
lishing of a Jewish cemetery in West
Roxbury on a stretch of land which
the Brookline Water Board charges
would contaminate the water supply of
Brookline, reached its height yesterday
afternoon when Acting President Wal-
ter Ballantyne of the City Council
openly accused Joseph Shapiro, head of
the Boston Burial Society, with deliber-
ate misrepresentation of facts and with
attempting to deceive the council.

The City Council had gone to the
proposed cemetery site in West Rox-
bury, which is between Baker street,
Baker place, and the Needham division
tracks, to inspect the property, as the
petition for a permit has been pending
for the past month. At a public hear-
ing several weeks ago, many residents
of the district appeared to remonstrate,
alleging that Roxbury at present has 21
cemetaries and that they depreciate realty
values.

Councilmen Inspect Land

The councilmen were met at the prop-
erty by Attorney William J. Kelley and
Joseph Shapiro, the latter speaking as
president of the Boston Burial Society.
The original application, however, bore
the name of David Harfield.

The property was inspected on foot,
especial attention being devoted to the
possibility of water draining into the
Charles river and onto property where
the Brookline Water Board is to drive
artesian wells. The pumping station is
in plain view of the proposed cemetery
and, according to engineers, the slope of
the land is toward the river. The ques-
tion as to how close the cemetery would
come to existing residences was also
raised.

Ballantyne Angered

Shapiro told the councilmen where the
property extended, but when he con-
cluded Acting President Ballantyne de-
manded from Clerk of Committees De-
ver the official blueprint. This re-
vealed that the cemetery was to ex-
tend to Baker place, and close to ex-
isting residences.

Wheeling on Shapiro, Ballantyne said:
"When I asked you how much of this
land was to be taken, you tried to de-
ceive me. You know every foot of this
land and deliberately misrepresented
these lines. It makes a lot of difference
to me whether this cemetery is going
to be within 40 feet of the front steps
of residences or 400 feet. You told me
that the cemetery would not border
Baker place nor include land in the rear
of these houses. Now you admit that
it does. I put no faith in a man who
tries to do business with the city in
this manner and will not favor a pro-
ject in which deception is attempted."

Shapiro Claims Mistake

Shapiro remonstrated, pleaded that
there had been a misunderstanding, and
that he had perhaps pointed wrong.
Branishing his cane, Ballantyne waved

him away, saying, "I asked you some-
thing you knew all about and I did not
get an honest answer. Good-by."

The City Council will vote on the
cemetery application next Monday. In
its West Roxbury trip, the council also
visited the site of the West Roxbury
Courthouse in Forest Hill square, the
new proposed site for a police station
on the land in Roslindale now occupied
by the abandoned brick pumping sta-
tion, the land at South Washington and
Ashland streets, Roslindale, contem-
plated for taking as a park, and the
partially completed hospital group in
West Roxbury, formerly the Parental
Schools.

M'DONALD TO HEAD CURLEY CAMPAIGN

OCT 1 - 1 - 1917
West Roxbury Man Carried
Mayor to Victory Four
Years Ago.

Mayor Curley announced yesterday
that John F. McDonald of West Rox-
bury will manage his campaign for re-
election.

McDonald had charge of the first
Curley campaign four years ago, and
also managed Fitzgerald's fight against
Storrow eight years ago. Nothing will
be done about opening headquarters or
other municipal activities by McDonald
until after the State election.

The landing of McDonald as his cam-
paign manager is an important move
for Curley. McDonald has had consid-
erable success in recent years as a
political strategist and his services were
sought by the friends of Thomas J. Ken-
ny, Curley's opponent four years ago.
When it was certain that Fitzgerald
would not be a candidate for re-election
at that time the Kenny forces went
after McDonald, only to find that Curley
had "beaten him to it."

The most pertinent query among poli-
ticians yesterday was as to what Mc-
Donald would do now if Fitzgerald
should decide to appear as a candidate
against Curley.

BROCKTON FAIR DRAWS 30,000 ON SECOND DAY

OCT 4 1917
Mayor Curley and John
McCormack Among the
Noted Visitors.

Brockton, Oct. 3.—It is seldom folks
get a chance to see so many things in
one day as the folks saw at the Brock-
ton fair today. There were the auto
show, the blooded horses, depicting the

luxuries of the rich of today and yes-
terday, the prize cattle and fowl, Mayor
Curley of Boston and John McCormack.

When the 30,000 on the big grounds
heard John McCormack was around
everything else was forgotten for a
chance to get a glimpse without paying
for it, of the famous Irish tenor. He
sat in a box with his wife and two
children.

Somebody remarked yesterday that
times have most certainly changed.

"Ain't like it used to be," said a
neighbor from the rural districts. "Just
look at them there automobiles coming
in. Look who's in 'em—all farmers.
Used to be that farmers hitched up a
moth-eaten mare and drove in with a
scurry. Times have changed though. Got
so nowadays one can't tell a farmer
from a politician."

And the man was right. There were
about 10,000 automobiles parked on the
fair grounds today.

Four horse races were won in straight
heats at the fair today. The fifth race,
the 2.14 trot, for a purse of \$1000, went
four heats when darkness caused post-
ponement of the final until tomorrow.
The summary:

ENDICOTT CALLS HEARING ON MILK

SEP 28 1917
Case of Producers, Who
Ask Increase, to Be Dis-
cussed Today.

An admission that the New England
Milk Producers' Association has already
demanded an increased price from the
contractors, to go into effect Monday,
was made at the hearing called at City
Hall yesterday by Chairman Victor A.
Heath of the Boston Committee on Pub-
lic Safety.

Secretary Richard Pattee headed a
committee of milk producers yesterday
and explained that the schedule of in-
creased prices had been forwarded to
Food Administrator Hoover at Wash-
ington, with a detailed explanation of
all the increased costs now entering
into the raising of milk.

Administrator Hoover returned the
communication to Henry B. Endicott,
his local representative, and Endicott
will hold a hearing at the State House
at 11 o'clock this morning, at which the
entire matter will be thrashed out.

AMERICAN OCT 5-1917

SLACKERS MAY BE SHOT

Wilful draft dodgers are taking the chance of being lined up against a wall and shot as "deserters in time of war," according to the latest War Department warning issued today.

The death penalty is threatened in a new "slacker" roundup command issued by Adjutant-General Jesse F. Stevens on orders from Washington.

Desertion in time of war has always been considered a capital offence. The new round-up directions state that from the time of the mailing of the final notice the draftee will be considered in the "military service of the United States."

War Department officials and officers of the National Army declare that they have given the dodgers time enough, and that hereafter their cases will be handled without gloves.

Court martial will follow in all cases where it is evident that the drafted man has wilfully attempted to escape service.

Adjutant-General Stevens today issued an order sent by Provost Marshal General Crowder to Governor McCall and the State draft officials.

The order which explains the procedure in certain draft exemption cases follows:

"Whenever information reaches you that the case of a man who has gone to camp has been reversed by the President, you should immediately telegraph the provost marshal general, briefly stating the circumstances, in order that discharge may be ordered by the adjutant-general of the army.

"When drafted men charged with desertion are delivered to an army post or camp a memorandum authority for the commitment should be handed to the military commander by the officer delivering the prisoner.

EMERGENCY CASES.

"This memorandum should state the man's name and local board, that he is charged with desertion, such dates and facts relative to the case as the delivering officer has knowledge of and should further recite that the confinement is by authority of the Provost Marshal-General.

"Emergent situations such as misunderstanding between police officers and local boards on the one hand and military authorities on the other in the matter of the delivery of deserters may usually be straightened

out most expeditiously by the governor making representations in the premises to the department commander direct. Authority has been obtained for such procedure.

"When reports are made to the Adjutant-General of the army on 146-C, the registration card and report of physical examination should be enclosed in the same envelope with the form. Similarly the registration card should be enclosed with 146-B.

"The Adjutant-General of the army reports that the regulations to this effect are not being complied with.

Boston Sends 1,517 More Men to Ayer.

Boston sent her "Second Forty" to the National Army cantonment at Ayer today. The drafted men, 1,517 strong, left the North Station in two special trains.

A large crowd of wives, mothers, sweethearts and friends said goodbye to the budding soldiers outside the station. Thanks to one of the largest details of police ever assigned to one job, there was no repetition of the crush inside the station that featured the going of the "First Forty" two weeks ago.

A large number of the draftees took part in the parade from Park square to the station, led by the Roxbury quota, this parade and the Roxbury Board of Trade, which had the procession in charge, distributed American flags along the line of march. Mayor Curley had issued an invitation to Governor McCall to be with him on the City Hall reviewing stand when the parade passed.

The Jamaica Plain men were tendered a reception in Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain, just before they left. The Mayor delivered the farewell address and Frank Leveroni called the roll. Sweaters and comfort kits and other articles of soldiers' need were presented to the men as gifts from residents of the district.

Adjutant-General Stevens received word early in the day that with the exception of two local boards all quotas had been filled. These two boards announced, however, that they expected to have their required number before the trains left the North Station and it is believed that they did so.

While the demonstration was not so sensational as that which took place at the departure of the "First Forty" it was nevertheless filled with many incidents, both pathetic and humorous.

The Roxbury contingent was sent away after a reception at which in the Ward 12 Municipal Building Mayor Curley, the principal speaker, gave each man a \$5 gold piece and the Tammany Club presented them safety razors. Other gifts went from the Sisters of Carmelite Convent and the Massachusetts Chocolate Company. The farewell was under the auspices of the Tammany Club and its president, Theodore Glynn, was in the chair. The hall was thronged with wives, sweethearts, mothers and friends, and a large crowd had to be turned away for lack of room.

Big Farewell to 86 in Needham.

Division 33, comprising the towns of Wellesley, Needham, Dover, Millis, Medfield, Medway, Franklin and Sherborn, assembled eighty-six men at Needham Town Hall today. Four of

the men selected failed to appear and substitutes were sent in their places. A lunch for the men was provided by Horace A. Carter. Needham was represented by twenty-eight men in the second forty per cent.

Goldman B. Edmunds of Wellesley, chairman of the exemption board, told the men the board was "proud of the way they had behaved" and promised to do everything possible for them and their families.

Use Gas Masks at 2-Alarm Fire on Canal Street

Gas masks came into play today for the second time in the history of Boston at a two-alarm fire in the one-story brick building at No. 120-128 Canal street. Volumes of smoke and gas pouring out of the basement of the building, occupied by Cann's Sea Grill and Fish Market, hampered the firemen in their fight to subdue the smouldering flames.

The arrival of Rescue Company No. 1, equipped with gas masks, rendered valuable aid in getting control of the fire.

Patrolman David O'Keefe discovered smoke issuing from the basement windows of the building and sounded the alarm from the box at Travers and Canal streets.

Chief McDonough summoned additional men and apparatus when it was found that heavy smoke and gas coming from the blaze made entrance to the building impossible. Gas company employees turned off the flow of gas and Lieutenant Daniel J. Hanley arrived with the "gas" squad.

Damage to the building and contents amounted to \$15,000. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

BOSTON DEATH TOTAL 185 FOR THE WEEK

The total number of deaths reported to the Board of Health for the past week was 185, against 209 the corresponding week last year. This shows a decrease of twenty-four deaths.

There were 72 cases and one death from diphtheria, 12 deaths from pneumonia, 32 deaths from heart disease and 13 from violent causes.

PETERS WILL RUN AGAINST CURLEY

Andrew J. Peters has decided to be a candidate for Mayor of Boston. His statement declaring the reasons for his candidacy is now in preparation. He made up his mind to run following a conference with a number of Boston business men. Former Mayor Fitzgerald will support Mr. Peters, it is said.

BOSTON SOLDIERS LEAVE

Second Forty Per Cent Goes to Ayer Cantonment

Police Keep Lanes Open at North Station

Thousands of Friends Bid the Men Good-By

700 Recruits from Suburbs Go Earlier

Red Cross Workers Serve Rolls and Coffee

Bars Generally Close from One to Three

Parade Is Called Off Because of Rain

There was no such confusion at the North Station, this forenoon, when Boston's second forty per cent of drafted men left for Ayer, as there was on the departure of the first forty per cent, a week ago Sunday.

More than five hundred Boston policemen, commanded by Superintendent Crowley and Captain Daley of division 1, were on hand to control the great crowd. A clear lane was maintained from Causeway street through the main doors of the station and across the train shed to tracks 16 and 17, from which the special trains left. Shortly before three o'clock Superintendent Crowley sent out a call for all the available patrolmen that he could get, taking the precaution against any possibility of the crowd getting the upper hand. None of the crowd was allowed within three or four track widths of tracks 16 and 17, so that the drafted men were able to march through to the trains without trouble. An Army officer was stationed at the gate to check off the different quotas as they arrived.

Thousands who came to the station to see the men off remained quietly enough outside the police cordon, although occasionally individuals tried to break through. One woman who tried to get through the line was stopped, and then became hysterical. Another woman in a wheelchair, accompanied by a girl, remained at one side, both quietly crying.

Each contingent received an ovation upon arrival at the station. Many of the quotas were accompanied by bands. The East Boston quota, in addition to a band, had a large banner bearing the inscription "East Boston's Offering to the Cause of Freedom."

At one time one of the bands within the trainshed played "Auld Lang Syne," and the crowd immediately started to sing the words.

Many of the drafted men carried American flags. Some appeared quiet, as though appreciating keenly the duty confronting them. Others seemed to take the matter in lighter manner, dancing or capering

about. Persons in the crowd frequently caught hold of the men as they passed to wish them luck, whether they knew them or not.

Although no one was supposed to go down on the tracks beside the trains, several hundred men, women and boys succeeded in doing so, but, as they were orderly, they were allowed to remain.

An Italian band, accompanied the quota from the North End, arriving at the station playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" with the result that everything came to a standstill until the piece was finished.

Although the general parade from Park square was called off because of the rain, several divisions marched to the station from their headquarters. As far as could be observed, bars in many parts of the city were closed between one and three o'clock, in accordance with the request of Governor McCall.

Suburban Men Go Earlier

More than seven hundred drafted men from cities and towns north and west of Boston, constituting a part of the second quota of 40 per cent, left the North Station for Ayer this morning in three special trains.

They preceded the more than 1700 drafted men from Boston, who, as members of the same quota, left this afternoon. Boston's first quota went away a week ago Sunday, and the North Station was so crowded that many of the potential soldiers could not even board their trains. How different was the scene today, however. The first special left the station at 8.15, and both at this time and later, when a special at ten o'clock pulled out, there seemed to be more Boston policemen to guard the trainshed and the platforms alongside the specials than there were soldiers. The policemen were conscientious, too. Two or three newspaper reporters, who sought admittance behind the high iron fence, were told that even a press badge did not count today.

"But," said one reporter, "I know Mr. Foote, the trainmaster; he'll answer for me." "Nothing doing," said the guardian of the law. "I just fired out the trainmaster."

If the earlier trains seemed to be mostly of "empties," the train at eleven o'clock was well patronized, and the men had a rousing send-off.

No Tears Shed

It was nothing like the farewell to the first of the drafted men from Boston, but it was encouraging, and the men and those who saw them off were all smiles.

As the soldiers who went on these three earlier specials were from the suburbs, it is to be supposed that if tears were shed, they were shed when the men left their home towns; for most of those who speeded them on their way from the North Station were Red Cross workers, trainmen or policemen.

A contingent from Everett went at eleven o'clock, and a boys' drum corps, with several buglers, gave point to the departure of this particular train. To be sure, the buglers had only two tunes, but they had those letter-perfect, and the people who heard the frequent repetition of the overworked airs, were charitable.

The Hospitable Red Cross

The Red Cross women, headed by Mrs. Samuel J. Mixer, were diligent hostesses to the departing men. There was a Red Cross room at the east side of the station where steaming coffee, rolls, doughnuts and cheese were to be had without stint; and although a flaming sign advertised the hospitality of the Red Cross, so many men who came in on suburban trains had to hurry so to board one of the specials that they had no time to visit the Red Cross coffee urn, even if they knew about it.

It turned out, therefore, that Mixer and her efficient aids were obliged to carry much coffee and many doughnuts down the trainshed to the men—and that they did expeditiously, with the help of some of the soldiers, and everybody who was hungry or thirsty was taken care of.

Mrs. Guild Dispenses Cigarettes

Moreover, there were "smokes" for the men, for Mrs. Curtis Guild personally gave five hundred packages and personally distributed them. As soon as each train began to load, Mrs. Guild, with her apron turned up, as a woman carries clothespins, hurried down the trainshed, even out to the head of the train and into the rain, so that nobody should be overlooked. Again and again Mrs. Guild made this trip, and accompanying her were other Red Cross workers, who, some without hats and all with thin waists, ran the risk of catching cold.

Other women on Mrs. Mixer's staff were Mrs. Leslie Boutwell, Mrs. George Brewster, Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Mrs. Eugene Clapp, Mrs. Helen Appleton, Mrs. F. P. Williams, Miss Frances Sprague and

Mrs. Howze, the wife of Colonel Howze of the Department of the Northeast.

While Mrs. Guild gave away the cigarettes, other women handed out cups of coffee and doughnuts, and every trainload, as it left, gave the Red Cross hearty cheers. One man, indeed, who had more to drink than was good for him, despite all requests from the State House, was so moved by Mrs. Guild's gift that he waved her a maudlin farewell, and expressed the hope that he would see her soon again.

The ten o'clock train was scheduled to pick up men at Somerville, Cambridge, Belmont, Waltham, Marlboro and South Acton; and the chances are, therefore, that its passengers did not rattle around so much as when they left the North Station.

This train pulled out just ahead of the ten o'clock for the White Mountains; and between the almost empty special, with its few potential soldiers, their extra clothing in paper bundles or cheap bags, and the luxury of the Pullman cars of the express, the contrast was sharp.

Few Overcoats in Crowd

Very few of the drafted men had overcoats, but they were all cheerful, nevertheless. Some of this cheer may be needed, for the first two or three nights, a new man may be cold or homesick, or both. After that, the new surroundings become more homelike. At least, that is the opinion of a Malden man, who was in the first quota, and with a hundred or so others, returned to Ayer, today, after a day's furlough. "It was pretty cold at the camp, at first, he said, but I've been there only two weeks, and now it's fine. I never ate so well or slept so well. They soon start you on cold shower baths. The first shower is fierce, but now I take it every day, and like it."

Girl Bootblacks Ask Mayor Why He Does Not Weep Over Girls in the Sweat Shops

Girl bootblacks employed on Bromfield street, having failed to secure an interview with the mayor to protest against his proposed ordinance forbidding girls under twenty-one years of age to shine shoes, have issued a letter in which they say that his charges are unfair and untrue.

"Why does not the mayor weep for the Boston girls, whose lives are being worn out in the sweat shops?" the girls ask. "Shining shoes in a well ventilated room, under sanitary conditions for compensating living wages, with the customers invariably gentlemen and considerate, is better employment than sweat-shop work at \$5 a week or factory toil at \$7 or \$8 a week. Is other employment where the environment is really and not fictitiously fraught with moral dangers."

AMERICAN OCT 5 - 1917

Included in this grouping are the following individual corporation subscriptions: Utah Copper Company, \$3,000,000; Nevada Consolidated Company, \$1,000,000; Chino Copper Com-

pany, \$1,000,000; Ray Consolidated Company \$1,000,000; Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company, \$1,000,000. Of this the New York district will have to be given a share of the credit; Montana and Utah as well. While such a taking helps along bravely on the total of the loan, it does less for the New England allotment than appears at first glance.

CITY TAKES MILLION.

Boston is the first city of the country to be reported as taking a million-dollar block of the bonds. The sinking fund commission, at a meeting at City Hall, Chairman Logan L. McLean presiding, voted to purchase \$1,000,000 worth of the bonds, buying them directly from the committee instead of parcelling the subscription out among ten banks, as was done when the city purchased \$500,000 worth of bonds of the first issue.

An application for another big block came from the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct., this being for \$1,500,000, a combined subscription by the company itself and its employees. The United Shoe Machinery Company likewise subscribed for \$500,000 worth.

The New England Liberty Loan Committee gave out the allotments of cities and towns in Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire that have organized committees. In Rhode Island Providence is called on for nearly five times as much as the next city in point of size, Pawtucket. In Connecticut the great manufacturing centres are rated well up in seven and eight figures.

The effort to induce big business concerns to interest themselves in the attitude of their employees, and to encourage them by example, to buy bonds, received an impetus when State

Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott issued a statement explaining that Endicott, Johnson & Co. had subscribed for \$1,500,000 of the present issue because the firm had discovered that its employees based their attitude toward the bonds largely on the attitude of the firm. This condition, he stated, is quite general, and he urged that all large manufacturers purchase bonds generously.

SCHOOLHOUSE MEETINGS.

A schedule has been issued of schoolhouse meetings that are to be held in the different districts of the city, arranged by Mrs. I. Ucker Burr.

October 8 the Longfellow School in Roslindale will be the meeting place and Guy Ham will be the speaker.

October 10, a meeting will be held at 8 p. m. in the Charlestown High School, at which the band from Commonwealth Pier will furnish music.

October 10, at the East Boston High School-house, John R. Murphy will be the chief speaker. Mme. Calvert will sing, the Carlisle Band will furnish music and Miss Lena Howe, trombone soloist, will play.

October 17 there will be a meeting at the Dorchester High School-house. Godfrey Cabot will be the chief speaker and will tell something about the \$30,000 airplane that he is presenting to the government.

October 19 there will be meetings at the Elliot School-house in the North End and at the Lowell School-house in Jamaica Plain.

Oct. 26 Mayor Curley will address a meeting at the Brighton High school-house.

A concerted movement to interest hotel employees will be inaugurated tonight at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, when

the chiefs, stewards and head waiters of all the Boston hotels will be addressed by speakers from the New England headquarters.

The three Liberty Loan cottages have been opened, the bond salesmen being assisted by well known women. They reported a brisk bond business, while the task of imparting information to inquirers regarding the tax exemption and convertibility features of the bonds proved quite as important a feature.

MEDAL OF HONOR MEN.

Two army officers consulted with the committee regarding a drive to sell bonds in the military camps and cantonments in the Northeastern Department. They were Major John R. Coffin of Brigadier-General Johnston's staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. K. Massee from Camp Devens, Ayer. It is planned to send salesmen to the camps, their selling drive being aided by both officers and soldiers.

The Congressional Medal of Honor Association, composed of men who have won the medal of honor for valor in war, has sent for literature, and its members will help in the campaign.

The officers at headquarters of the Northeastern Department met and responded favorably to an appeal to participate in the bond issue. Colonel Robert L. Howze, chief of staff, addressed them, and \$5,000 was subscribed at headquarters.

The Spanish War Veterans of Winthrop also signified their desire to take part in booming the loan, and advertising literature and posters were sent to them.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union handed Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, a check for \$50,000 for subscription to the issue. Treasurer C. E. Bain of the shoe workers said that it was the in-

tention to take \$50,000 of the third loan when it is offered. President McGrady of the Central Labor Union predicted that that body would do better this time than the \$385,000 that it raised for the first loan.

PROMINENT WOMEN SPEAK.

Speakers included Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Dean of Simmons College; Miss Antoinette Roof, State organizer appointed by the Federal Government; Miss Frances B. Stearns, writer on economics and connected with the Hoover administration; Mrs. George U. Crocker, representing the Liberty Loan Committee, Mrs. William Morton Wheeler of the Women's Municipal League and Mrs. Richard H. Gorham, chairman of the publicity committee.

District chairman who have been appointed include Mrs. Sidney Dreyfus for the Jewish people; Mrs. Robert A. Woods, for social settlement; Mrs. James M. Gookin, Catholic groups; Mrs. William N. Irving, school centres; Mrs. Gustina Solari, and Miss Louise DeFerari, the Italian groups.

Division of the city has been made into these eight districts: East Boston, South Boston, North and West Ends; South End, Brighton, Roxbury, Dorchester and Hyde Park, Roslindale and West Roxbury.

TO HOLD MASS MEETINGS.

Mrs. George W. Coleman, president of the Women's City Club, will arrange for the speakers for the various mass meetings to be held during the week, and demonstrations will be given in each district at some central point.

Representatives of the various clubs and organizations present included the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, the Red Cross, The Massachusetts W. C. T. U., Council for Jewish Women, Women's Catholic Society, Women's City Club, South End House and social settlements and the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

OCT 15 - 1917

KILTIE BEAR FOR FRANKLIN PARK ZOO

Between 300 and 400 Greater Boston members of the McLean Kilties of America, now stationed in Montreal, are in Boston today on their last furlough before leaving for the front. They return to Montreal this week. "Mack," the mascot bear of the command, will probably be presented to Mayor Curley for the Franklin Park Zoo.

OCT 16 - 1917

FIVE NEW AUTOS FOR FIRE CHIEFS

Mayor Curley today approved an order for the purchase of five new automobiles for the Fire Department. The cost will be \$6,055, which includes a deduction of \$875 allowed for the old cars. The cars purchased were three roadsters for the district chiefs and two touring cars. The Mayor also approved a contract for the erection of a new fire house on Marlon street, East Boston. The cost will be \$25,857. Archdeacon & Sullivan getting the contract.

AMERICAN OCT 16 - 1917

WOMEN PLAN FOR HOOVER WEEK

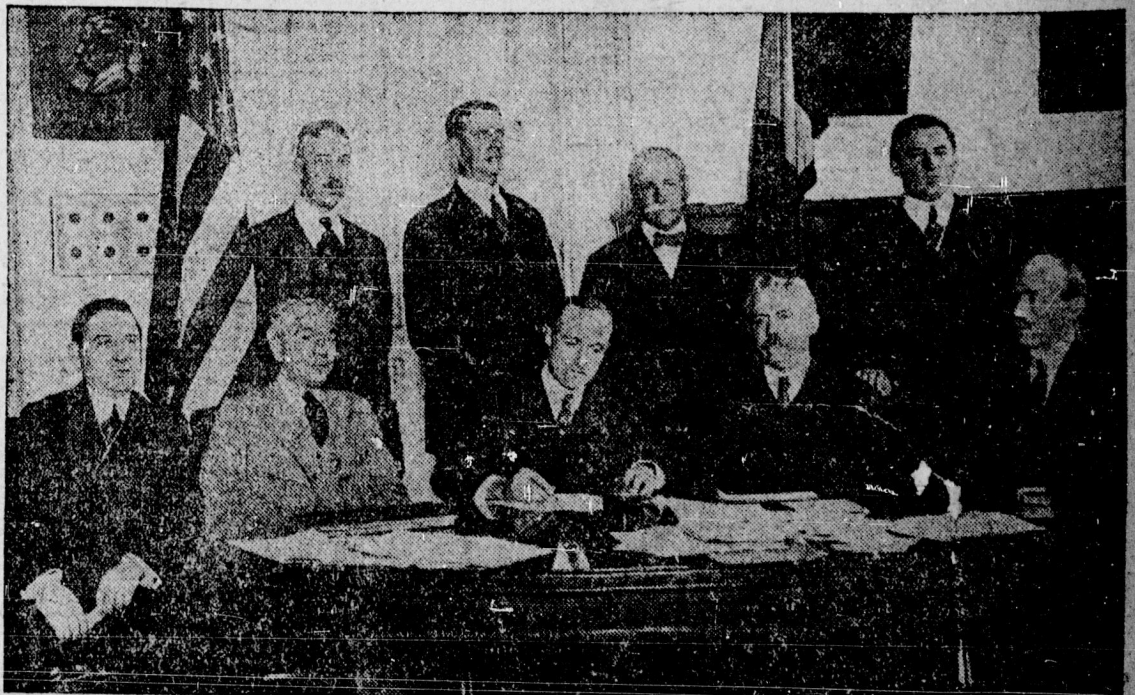
Preliminary arrangements for a general observance of Hoover week, from October 29 to November 5, were made today by the Women's Committee on Food Conservation, in a mass meeting in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall.

The districting of the city with chairmen for each of the districts, the arrangements for small mass meetings in each district, the discussion of a general mass meeting in Tremont Temple on October 26 and the appointment of a city leader, who will be ready for work at the beginning of next week, were plans outlined by Miss Mary E. Barr, chairman of the woman's committee, who presided.

POST-OCT-5-1917

MUST BUY \$23,000,000 OF BONDS EVERY DAY

131 OCT 5 1917
New England Faces Tremendous Duty in Liberty
Loan Campaign—Official Figures on Partial
Return for First Three Days \$12,536,000



SCENE IN CITY HALL WHEN THE CITY OF BOSTON BOUGHT \$1,000,000 OF LIBERTY BONDS.

The purchase was made in Mayor Curley's office yesterday. The photograph shows, left to right (standing), Chairman Frederick H. Curtiss of the Federal Reserve Bank; Charles H. Slaterry, treasurer of the Sinking Fund Commission; J. Alfred Mitchell, secretary of the commission, and Mayor Curley; (seated) John J. Cassidy, Felix Vorenberg, Logan L. McLean, chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission; Matthew Cummings and Donald J. Ferguson, all members of the commission.

New York Reports Bond Sales of \$137,807,400

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—With an unofficial total of \$137,807,400 reported tonight in subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan from the New York federal reserve district, the campaign to swell the nation's financial coffers for its war for democracy took on a wider range today. Various organizations jumped into the campaign with appeals to their members and the public in general to heed the government's call.

The first official figures of the progress of the second Liberty Loan cam-

paign, given out by the Boston Federal Reserve Bank last night, show that in the first three days of the campaign, which began Monday, New England subscribed to \$12,536,000 worth of the bonds.

This total does not, however, represent all the bonds sold in New England up to the close of business Wednesday, nor does it include any of yesterday's bond sales.

There are 1073 banks and trust companies in New England, and of this number, 647, more than half, have not yet made their first report. Many of them may not have more than started their campaigns as yet. But at least \$12,536,000 worth of subscriptions are an established fact for the first three days.

it will be so arranged that the subscriptions will be credited the Camp Devens drive. Such purchases should be made through the regular channels with a notation that they are to be sent to the subscriber's home bank.

Two Dioceses in Camp

It was discovered today that the campment is divided into two dioceses of the Roman Catholic church. Half of it is in the realm of William Cardinal O'Connell and the other in the district of Bishop Thomas F. Beaven of Springfield. Special dispensations were required in order that the Rev. Father Thomas F. McGinn, post chaplain, and the Rev. Father Flynn, chaplain of the 301st Infantry Regiment might hear confessions in all parts of the camp. The Knights of Columbus building is in the district of Cardinal O'Connell.

The priests will hear confessions Saturday from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night.

POST-OCT-5-1917

SECOND 40 AWAY FOR AYER TODAY

Boston's 1500 Leave
at 3 P. M.—Good-
bys Said Last Night

Boston's "second forty" per cent of selected men for the great citizen army will leave for the Ayer training camp at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the North station as quietly as possible and with very little ceremony.

Several "second forty" quotas from Roxbury districts will parade from Park square through the principal business streets, but the bulk of this city's 1500 men will journey to the station in trolley cars after brief parting exercises in their local communities.

An army of police officers had been assigned to the North station to take care of the crowd that is sure to gather at the station, eager for the last good-by to those leaving.

GIFTS TO EACH MAN

In many sections of the city good-by receptions were staged last night. Mayor Curley and more than 2500 residents of Roxbury were at the Municipal building on Vine street last night to partake in the Tammany Club's send-off for the men of that section. Each drafted man was presented with a safety razor, the gift of the club, a bright \$5 gold piece, the gift of the Mayor, and a sacred medal, the gift of the sisters at the Carmelite Convent.

In Codman square, Dorchester, this afternoon at 1:30, the people of that section will hold a reception in honor of the 56 young men who are to leave.

OCT-1-1917

WILL ACT ON COLD SCHOOLS

That the Boston Central Labor Union will ask those of its members having children in the public schools to keep them at home if the schools are not properly heated will be the recommendation made at the next meeting of that body by its president, Edward F. McGrady, unless the school committee takes immediate steps toward properly heating them.

This information was gleaned yesterday from a communication sent by President McGrady to Henry Abrahams, labor's representative on the Boston school committee. The communication points out that it is the primary duty of the authorities to conserve the health of the children and teachers irrespective of any petty economy.

OCT-1-1917

CORRECT!

Mayor Curley is absolutely correct in his expressed determination to exert his influence in seeing to it that the public school buildings of the city shall not go unheated for the month or more planned by the School Board. In this he will have the approval of every father and mother of school children.

This is not a question of overheating the rooms where our boys and girls must sit inactive for several hours each day, as weakly argued by one of our neighbors. No one wants them overheated; the trouble is that they are not heated at all, with the natural result of chilliness and colds among the children. That is a very different proposition. We can find no good argument in its favor. Nor do we believe that it is a good advertisement for the city of Boston.

The Mayor says he thinks it about time to inject a little politics into the situation in order that the school children may be comfortable and safe. But it need not be politics; the injection of a little common sense into the decisions of the School Board is all that is necessary.

SEP-29-1917

THOROUGHLY BAD

The plan of the Boston school committee to save coal by holding up the heating of the public school buildings now and perhaps for several weeks, as announced, we regard as thoroughly bad and not justified by circumstances.

The last place to economize in coal is where the comfort and health of our school children are concerned. The teachers who have protested against this scrimping, which results, in many cases, in "vault-like chill," are best able to judge the matter, and their remonstrances should be heeded.

We do not believe that the city of Boston is too poor to buy coal or that it cannot, by efficient management, get the coal it needs for its public schools. If it cannot get fuel, there is something radically wrong in the gross waste of the commodity burned up to light the glittering and useless electric signs that are all over city and suburbs.

Heat the schoolhouses, gentlemen of the committee, as you are probably heating your own homes. The children's comfort and welfare are no fit subjects for cheeseparing.

OCT-2-1917

LET CONTRACTS FOR PAVING THREE STREETS

A contract for laying the Topeka type of paving in Gove street, East Boston; Museum road, Roxbury, and Minton street, West Roxbury, was last night awarded to Warren Brothers Company on a bid of \$16,800.

Warren Brothers Company filed a bid of \$17,479 for sheet asphalt surfacing and \$18,203 for bitulithic paving.

OCT-1-1917

M'DONALD TO HELP CURLEY

Named as Mayor's Campaign Manager

John F. MacDonald, former chairman of the Democratic State committee, and well known as a campaign manager throughout the State, has been announced as Mayor James M. Curley's campaign manager for the coming mayoralty campaign.

Mr. MacDonald has been a powerful factor in the success of the Democratic party in past years, and is regarded as one of the best organizers in the State. He was manager of the mayoralty campaign of John F. Fitzgerald, conducted the first campaign for Governor Walsh, handled one campaign for former Governor Foss, and assisted materially in Mayor Curley's last campaign. His political affiliations began in 1891, when he was elected chairman of Ward 23 Democratic committee. For three years he served as secretary of that body.

SEP-23-1917

OFFER UNFIT FOOD FOR SALE

Health Officers Round Up
Violators

Many complaints about the poor quality of food offered for sale in some Boston stores since the prices of the same have begun to climb skyward have been received by the Board of Health. As a consequence of this, Dr. P. H. Muldowney, deputy commissioner of the food division, has initiated a systematic campaign against the storekeepers who offer unfit food for sale to the public.

He assigned the following inspectors to help him in the reform effort being made: Henry J. Hart, George H. McCaffrey, James V. Murphy, Fred F. Stiles, Harry Keenan and John Linehan.

The first results of the campaign appeared yesterday when a number of firms and individuals appeared in the Central Police Court before Judge Wentworth in response to summons, charged with having violated the pure food laws.

SEP-27-1917

APPROVES PLAYGROUND FOR JAMAICA PLAIN

Mayor Curley last night signed an order for the taking of a parcel of land known as the Burkhardt estate, located at Mozart and Bolster streets, Jamaica Plain, containing approximately 46,000 square feet, to be used for playground purposes.

Approval for the taking of a parcel of land at Saratoga and Bennington streets, East Boston, for the establishment of a mothers' rest and playground has also been given by the Mayor.

TRANSCRIPT OCT-5-1917

LAST EVENING AT HOME

How Different Communities in and Around Boston Paid Homage to Their Departing Sons

Much attention was paid last evening to the drafted men who go to Ayer today. In many instances friends and relatives gathered in the young men's homes to say farewell, but in some communities there were public demonstrations.

Roxbury young men were given a reception by the Tammany Club in the Municipal Building. Each of the 65 prospective soldiers was given a \$5 gold piece and a safety razor by Mayor Curley, who was the principal speaker, and a medal by the sisters of the Carmelite Convent. The West Roxbury men assembled at the West Roxbury Branch Library and were given a State Guard escort to Roslindale square, where the clergymen of the district, veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Veterans and Boy Scouts met them and accompanied them to Pierce Field. Several addresses were made and gifts, including sweaters, were distributed by the West Roxbury Special Aid Society.

The city of Cambridge gave a dinner and ball in the Cambridge Armory to the city's quota. Of the 196 that had been chosen 125 were present. Addresses were made by Mayor Rockwood, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge and several Cambridge clergymen and business men. A banquet and reception will be given tomorrow evening to the men who are already at Ayer. They have been granted a furlough for this purpose.

Town Hall in Arlington was packed at a reception given to the 250 young men from that section who are in the service. The men who went to Ayer two weeks ago had been granted furlough to come home for the occasion. Early in the evening there was a banquet and a parade. Sweaters and comfort kits were presented to the men.

Winchester turned out en masse to say farewell to the twenty young men going from that town. There was a parade of the boys who had gone before to Ayer, but were home for this occasion, Grand Army men, Sons of Veterans, the State Guard, Winchester firemen and Boy Scouts, and later there was a public reception in town hall where the boys were addressed by Governor McCall and several other residents of Winchester.

The fourteen young men going from Medford were given a public farewell at the Medford Theatre. The twenty-four men who had previously gone to Ayer came home to take part in the demonstration.

In Beverly also the men in the first quota came home for the farewell. They joined with the men of the second quota at a banquet in Elks' Home on Cabot street. Mayor McPherson presided. Several speeches were delivered and the banquet was followed by dancing until midnight. Among the speakers were Colonel William Brook and Lieutenant Colonel Fred Stopford of the 301st Regiment, Captain Charles H. Farnham of the local State Guards, James A. Wright of Post 89, G. A. R.; Commander William H. Morgan of the post, Thomas D. Connolly, O. T. Roberts and Dr. J. A. Shatswell.

Salem had forty-eight men to send and gave them a banquet in Hamilton Hall where Mayor Benson presided and Brigadier General William A. Pew addressed the young soldiers. Later the drafted men attended a theatrical entertainment.

OCT-17-1917

BOSTON REGIMENT WANTED

Conference in Mayor's Office Over Plan to Have 301st Regiment Come to Boston for Exhibition Drill

There was a conference in the mayor's office today on the proposed plan to have the 301st Regiment at Ayer, composed of the Boston recruits, come to Boston on Oct. 24 for an exhibition drill in the Harvard Stadium. Following a drill a football match between picked teams from the Army and Navy is suggested. No admission would be charged but a collection would be taken, the funds to be given the District Welfare Aid Society for use among the soldiers in all branches of the service. Mayor Curley has appealed to the Harvard College Overseers for the use of the Stadium and, if necessary, will go to Washington to solicit the aid of Secretary of War Baker. Those who conferred with the mayor today included O. E. Michaels, who is interested in the welfare of the soldiers and sailors; Chaplain Stone of the Charlestown Navy Yard and William F. Garcelon.

OCT-18-1917

FIGHT FOR DEPOT CONTINUES

Mayor Curley Will Head Committee to Interview Secretary Baker on Government Storehouse for Boston

Though reports from Washington have it that the War Department has no idea of establishing in Boston huge Government storehouses of war material, and utilizing the port facilities for transportation to Europe, Mayor Curley has promised to accompany Henry I. Harriman, Charles F. Weed, Mark Temple Dowling and George F. Washburn to Washington on Saturday to interview Secretary of War Baker.

In view of the Government's interest in Boston's availability for such work, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange are surprised at the apparent change of front. Government officials have been in Boston several times within a month and on their latest visit an agreement was entered into according to the mayor, whereby a plant estimated to cost \$300,000 would be erected on the Common wealth flats in South Boston.

OCT-15-1917

URGES SPEED IN TUNNEL WORK

Mayor Curley Wants Transit Commission to Open Dorchester Tube as Far as Broadway by Dec. 1

Work on the Dorchester tunnel is not progressing fast enough to suit Mayor Curley, who asked the Boston Transit Commission today to speed up work so that the tunnel may be opened to Broadway for the accommodation of Christmas shoppers. His letter to Charles D. Swain, chairman of the commission, follows:

The traffic conditions at Dorchester and at South Boston are such that great inconvenience results to the travelling public and a vast amount of valuable time is sacrificed that might otherwise be saved, provided, the right to the use of the Dorchester tunnel to Broadway be allowed and the tunnel work completed within the next thirty days.

The shopping season will be at its height after Dec. 1, and I am strongly of the opinion that if the contractors engaged upon this work are urged to expedite the same, there appears to be no good reason why the entire work cannot be completed and that section of the subway opened to the travelling public not later than Dec. 1.

OCT-9-1917

VINCENT CLUB GIRLS ASSIST

Wash Windows and Do Other Work at "Liberty Cottage" on the Common—Mayor Curley Speaks from "The Bridge"

With Vincent Club members assisting in the "drive" at "Liberty Cottage" on the Common, and Mayor Curley addressing the throng, there was abundant interest today in the sale of bonds to the accompaniment of the clanging bell. There was considerable to do to make the house presentable, and when all was in order the volunteers expressed themselves as highly pleased with the result. So also did the men on the committee. Oil heaters were installed today and there was an air of cosiness about the place.

Mrs. George R. Fearing, Jr., Miss Barbara Burr, Miss Miriam Sears, Mrs. Augustus Thorndike, Jr., Mrs. John Heard, Miss Marie Converse, Miss Elizabeth Williams, and Miss Catherine Royce not only "tidied up" the desks, but they washed the cottage windows with neatness and dispatch, while the crowd looked on with approval. The panes in the front door were scrubbed vigorously by one of the bond salesmen.

A new feature of this Liberty Bond centre of activities is the speakers' stand at the right of the cottage. It represents a bridge on an ocean steamer, with steering-wheel, life preservers, ropes, port and starboard lights, and other nautical accessories that give a picturesque aspect to the scene.

From this point of vantage Mayor Curley delivered an address, in which he urged more serious consideration of what the success of this campaign means in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. New England, he declared, must never be lagging at such a time.

OCT-6-1917

FITZGERALD FOR PETERS

Former Mayor Active, Declare Politicians

If Andrew J. Peters enters the mayoral contest he will have the active support of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, according to the latest story in city politics. But if Mr. Peters declines to run, the former mayor is likely to be a candidate, no matter how many candidates are in the field.

Mr. Fitzgerald went to Washington this week to try to persuade Congressman James A. Gallivan to withdraw in favor of Mr. Peters, as the politicians have it. What luck he had is not yet disclosed. The congressman has been reported as in the race to the finish, having waited long enough, as he declared, to see the situation shape up one way or the other. Despite the most favorable write-ups that the congressman had received for months in Mr. Fitzgerald's weekly publication, he feared that the editor had no intention to support him for mayor, should he decide to run, but was only waiting for the opportunity to get into the fight himself. Mr. Gallivan felt, so his friends say, that by announcing his candidacy when he did he would keep Fitzgerald and others out and thereby have an advantage.

Though the Fitzgerald candidacy still persists in political circles, it is not known that he has confided with friends as to his intentions under varying circumstances. It is known, however, that he believes Mr. Peters would not have difficulty in winning from Mr. Curley, with other candidates eliminated. There are other wise politicians who are more outspoken this week than formerly in the belief that a Peters-Curley-Gallivan contest would mean the election of Peters, and might be the best possible chance for Mr. Curley's defeat.

75,000 AT BROCKTON FAIR ON BOSTON DAY

OCT 5 1917
Mayor Curley Is Guest of Honor — Accidents Cause a Thrill in Horse Races—Driver 'Thrown in Path of Speeding Horses Escapes Injury.

Brockton, Oct. 4.—Mayor James M. Curley attended the third day of the Brockton fair as a guest of honor. It was Boston day and the attendance was estimated at 75,000. With all net profits from the fair this year going to the Red Cross, record crowds have been the rule each day. Six ticket speculators were arrested during the day, the first arrests for such offenses in two years.

There was a parade of prize-winning babies, a showing of red, white and blue swine, and two accidents in the horse racing. A balloon ascension thrilled the crowds, the aeronaut making drops in two parachutes. The 15th annual amateur athletic meet of the fair was also held during the day.

"Jes" Smith, driving Raymond G. into the homestretch in the fourth heat of the 2.17 class trotting event at the races today, was thrown directly in the path of a group of speeding horses as his sulky collided with that of D. Warman, driving Barlings' Comet. Shouts of warning went up from the crowded grandstand and from the judges' megaphone. Smith crawled out of the way just as the racers shot by. Warman was not thrown.

Another thrill came at the first turn in the first heat of the 2.19 class pace when three drivers were in collision. J. Kenney, driving Peter Lederer, and "Jack" Kingsley, driving Little Peter, were both thrown and were "placed" for the heat. H. Brusie, guiding Rhoda Ashburne, kept the track and finished in second place.

OCT - 1917

JOHN SHEPARD, SR., IN DINED BY SON

John Shepard, Sr., noted Boston merchant, was honored last night at a dinner tendered to him by his son, John Shepard, Jr., and at which John Shepard, the Third, was a guest, in the Garden Room restaurant of the Shepard, Norwell Company's store in Tremont street.

Prominent business men and representatives of the city and State and army officials attended. The event was the climax of the celebration yesterday of the foundation of the business 52 years ago.

John Shepard, Jr., presided and introduced in turn as speakers of the evening Secretary of State Langtry, Maj. Gen. John A. Johnston, Mayor Curley, Brig. Gen. Sweetser, J. C. Van Cleave, vice president of the National Park Bank of New York; J. H. Emery, vice president of the Union League Club of New York, and others. Preceding the dinner a drill was given by the Shepard Girls' Rifle Club.

Among those present were several women guests, including Mrs. Curley, the wives of "the John Shepards" and guests from other cities. Speaking as a representative of General Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe, Charles H.

Taylor, Jr., felicitated Mr. Shepard on his long and happy life, growing reminiscent for a time and then telling of the part that Mr. Shepard played in the establishment of the Y. M. C. A. of this city.

OCT - 2 - 1917

GIBLIN TAKES STAND IN TRIAL OF SLANDER SUIT

Punched on Jaw After the Lights Went Out at East Boston Meeting.

The lights were put out while he was speaking and a man came from the rear and punched him on the jaw during a meeting in the East Boston High Schoolhouse. Thomas J. Giblin asserted on the witness stand in the Superior Court yesterday. He appeared as a defendant in a \$2000 suit for slander brought by Frank A. Goodwin, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston.

The case is being tried before Judge Hardy and a jury. While Goodwin disclaims having suffered any financial loss as a result of Giblin's accusations, he contends he is entitled to damages for injury to his good name and feelings.

The alleged attack on Giblin took place while he was speaking against the establishment of a garbage plant at Orient Heights, East Boston, by the street commissioners.

After the meeting, Giblin said, he met Goodwin on an East Boston tunnel car. "He started to kid me about the garbage plant," said Giblin.

"During our conversation Goodwin said 'I got \$1200 out of it while all you got was a punch on the jaw.'"

Giblin declared that Goodwin had been guilty of lobbying and "pussyfooting." Asked by Goodwin's counsel to explain the latter word, Giblin replied:

"I mean that Goodwin played both ends. A lobbyist is a person who pretends to have the interest of the public at heart, but instead is working for a corporation."

JEWISH CONGRESS INVITED TO BOSTON

Mayor Curley sent a telegram last evening to Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, chairman of the administrative committee of the American Jewish Congress, inviting the Congress to Boston. The mayor suggested that Faneuil Hall is the most appropriate place for this Congress to be held, as it is the "Cradle of Liberty," and as the Congress will deal with the securing of liberty and equality for the Jew.

The American Jewish Congress, representative of the 3,000,000 Jews of America, was to have been held last month at Washington. At the request of President Wilson the date of the Congress was changed to Nov. 2.

The proposed congress is the first of its kind in the history of the Jewish people. The purpose of the nation-wide gathering is to discuss the problem affecting the Jewish people, and to present certain demands when the final adjustment of nations shall take place. These demands will be formulated at this coming congress.

Louis E. Kirstein of this city is vice chairman of the National Administrative committee and chairman of the Greater Boston Congress committee.

OCT 2 - 1917

WAR TAKES 34 FROM FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mayor Approves Appointment of 12—May Advertise for Engineers.

Since the declaration of war, 34 men from the Boston Fire Department have either enlisted or been drafted for military service.

Yesterday the mayor approved the appointment of a dozen men to the department, drawing from the Civil Service list 9 eligibles with experience as chauffeurs and three with experience as engineers.

A fire department place with a salary of \$900 a year for the first year or so, does not appeal to men with experience as engineers just at present, according to the mayor. If the shortage of engineers on the Civil Service Commission lists becomes as serious as the mayor fears, he will advertise.

Many Boston Men Rejected at Ayer

The Journal, at the time of the draft examinations, mentioned many times the lack of uniformity of the physical examinations.

At Ayer in the past few days, Boston men have been rejected physically as follows:

- Thirty men for rupture.
- Fifty men for pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Ten as mental defectives, some of them imbeciles.
- Ten men for epilepsy.
- Sixteen for heart lesions.
- Fifty for flat feet or deformed extremities.
- Fifty-two for defective vision.
- Others for various diseases.

From another place, a conscript was certified who had one hand cut off at the wrist.

The men were escorted by the State Guards, Grand Army, Spanish War Veterans, Boy Scouts and other patriotic organizations in the city. Exercises were held in Everett square after the parade and several thousand persons filled the square. Addresses were made by Mayor John J. Mullen and a number of other prominent residents. The men will leave Everett for Boston this morning, where they will entrain for Ayer at the North station. The school children of the city will participate in the parade this morning.

Medford to Have Parade

A farewell reception was given the 14 drafted men of Medford at the Medford Theatre last evening. Twenty-four men who have already gone to Ayer from Medford returned in time to participate in the demonstration last evening. They will also act as escort to the new drafted men this morning.

The second 40 per cent. of the Malden quota of drafted men will be given a send-off this morning when they leave for Ayer and Mayor Charles M. Blodgett and a committee of prominent citizens have made plans for a public demonstration. The men will assemble at Malden square at 8.15, where farewells will be said and shortly after the men will parade to the western station, where they will entrain at 10 o'clock for Boston.

In honor of the Arlington men now in the service, both enlisted and drafted, and those about to enter the service, the second 40 per cent. of the draft quota, a big celebration was held last evening, under the direction of the Arlington committee on public safety.

Of 196 Cambridge young men, who will leave this morning for Camp Devens, 125 attended a banquet and reception given by the city at the State Armory last evening. After the dinner, which was served at 6.30 o'clock, the friends and relatives of the drafted men were admitted to the armory to participate in the reception and dance.

Watertown's 44 drafted men, who leave for Ayer today, were tendered a farewell reception last night in the Town Hall. The principal address was delivered by Lieut. Gov. Coolidge.

Roxbury and Roslindale

Mayor Curley was the principal speaker at receptions to drafted men at Roslindale and Roxbury. The latter celebration was given in the Ward 12 Mu-

nicipal Building, where the drafted men of Division 12 were the guests of the Tammany Club, of which Mayor Curley is a member. The other affair was held on Pearce Field, where the men of Division 23 were given a reception by the citizens of Roslindale and West Roxbury.

At both places thousands of persons turned out to bid the boys goodbye. The Division 12 men were given a \$5 gold piece each by the mayor, a safety razor by the Tammany Club, and other gifts.

"I am not sure that these men will be obliged to go as far as France," said the mayor. "The indications of the past few days, with the British drive on the French front, is creating havoc with the German army. It has been expressed," he said, "that the war will be over in 90 days. I pray that it may be true," he added, "and when Christmas day comes I hope that there will be peace the whole world over."

opened at the North and South Terminals, each one having a bell.

At 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, dignified sedate State street resembled the ancient football days, when 31 "young patriots" from Burdett College rushed from the headquarters of the New England Liberty loan committee at number 49, loaded with cards, posters and various other forms and sorts of advertising for the campaign. In less time than it takes to tell they swooped down on the market section and thence away to 31 different parts of the city to put additional "pep" into the advertising campaign.

Community Meetings

Mrs. I. Tucker Burr of the Women's Liberty loan committee, has arranged a series of community meetings to be held in the Boston schoolhouses to interest the people of the various districts of the city in the Liberty loan. The first meeting will be held on next Monday evening at the Longfellow School, Roslindale. Guy A. Ham will be the principal speaker at this rally.

Similar gatherings and rallies will be held on Oct. 10 at 8 o'clock in the Charlestown High School, at which the sailors from Commonwealth pier will furnish music and entertainment. On the same evening at the East Boston High School, John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, will speak for the loan. At the meeting in Dorchester High School on Oct. 17, Godfrey Cabot will be the chief speaker.

Mayor Curley will speak at the Brighton High School on the evening of Oct. 26. Other mass meetings will be held at the Elliot School, North End, Oct. 19; at the Lowell School, Jamaica Plain, Oct. 23, and at Roxbury, Oct. 26.

Maj. John R. Coffin of the Department of the Northeast has been assigned by Brig. Gen. Johnston, commander of that division, to assume complete charge of the sale of bonds to enlisted or drafted men in this State encamped outside Camp Devens, Ayer. Accompanied by Lieut. Col. D. K. Massee of Camp Devens, Maj. Coffin conferred with the members of the New England Liberty loan committee yesterday and made arrangements for the sale of bonds to the men in the various ca. ps.

DELAY EXTENSION OF CLARENDON ST.

Music Publishers Ask Two Years in Which to Move.

After several leading music publishers had stated that their establishments might move to New York unless they were given at least two years by the city in which to find new quarters and erect new buildings, the Board of Street Commissioners at City Hall yesterday announced that the extension of Clarendon street, through Stanhope street, will not be permitted before October, 1919.

The music publishers of Boston handle 60 per cent. of the business of the United States, and the larger concerns are clustered along Stanhope street. The pending street extension, which is part of the Park square realty development scheme, would raze many of the buildings occupied or owned by these companies, and, owing to their heavy presses and millions of plates, which are stored in fireproof vaults, the companies claimed that they need at least two years to erect new buildings.

HEAT BOSTON SCHOOLS WITH WOOD FIRES

Lawyer Rowley Offers to Give City 25 Cords for the Hauling.

Coincident with an offer to the School Committee from Attorney Clarence W. Rowley to supply the city with 25 cords of wood to burn in schoolhouses and thus remove the chill, the committee yesterday abandoned its proposed "no fires" policy, and wood fires were lighted in a number of schools where the temperature was low.

Mr. Rowley points out that closing schools because of the lack of fuel is poor economy, for the reason that fuel requires only a small percentage of the money spent on the schools, and that most of the expenses go on whether the schools are closed or not.

His letter closes with an offer of wood for heating the buildings until continuous heating is necessary, as follows:

"In order that you may not claim that it is impossible for you to get wood for heating purposes, I will give to the city of Boston 25 cords of well-seasoned firewood, which will be amply sufficient to take the chill off the school rooms until continuous heating is required, if the city will take it from the woods within 20 miles of Boston, where it now lies, and haul it to the school houses, and I will provide the city with as much more wood as it needs at cost.

"The city, having appropriated more than \$7,000,000 for school purposes, it is clearly your duty to provide for the health, comfort and education of the pupils, and not to close the school rooms because you say you are unable to keep them warm."

Democrats Solidly Back War Program in Annual Convention

Speakers at Faneuil Hall Enthusiastically Indorse
Administration's Determination to Crush
Prussian Autocracy—Walsh in Chair.

OCT 6 - 1917

Unqualified indorsement of the war against Germany, as well as enthusiastic support of the Democratic administration of the war, was the tenor of the speeches and the platform at the Democratic state convention which opened in Faneuil Hall this afternoon, two hours after the scheduled time.

Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, temporary chairman, opened the convention and turned over the chair to former Gov. David I. Walsh, the permanent chairman, who announced that the eyes of Germany were watching the United States for signs of half-heartedness in the war, and that a Republican victory would be construed as evidence of repudiation of the President's conduct of military and naval operations so far.

The announcement that the national Democratic committee would swing the entire weight of its influence and finances into the campaign in the Bay State on this account was received with cheers that promised elimination of the factional troubles within the Democratic party in the state apparent at the primaries.

The convention was late in settling down to business. At 2 o'clock this morning the state committee, presided over by Chairman Michael O'Leary, was still threshing out the mass of resolutions submitted in the hope that they would be incorporated in the Democratic declaration of principles.

The following convention officers were also chosen:

Henry F. Teague of Williamstown, permanent organization; Charles D. Maloguiti of Kingston, credentials; Charles F. Riordan, tickets; Edward G. Collins of Boston and ex-Rep. Charles H. Lue of Lynn, temporary secretaries; John J. Sullivan of Boston, sergeant-at-arms.

Sand in the Machinery.

The convention was decidedly apathetic and there were evidences of sand in the machinery. The old feud between Chairman O'Leary of the state committee and Candidate Manfield cropped out in spots. Only 100 delegates were in attendance and their cheers and enthusiasm seemed forced.

According to the credentials committee 1435 delegates were entitled to seats.

A letter from President Wilson to Matthew Hale, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was read amid cheers. The President congratulated Mr. Hale on the public spirit shown in accepting the nomination.

Brilliant Address by Ely.

Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, temporary chairman of the convention, made a brilliant address with the war as his theme. He said, in part: "We are engaged in war. Every village, town, city, state and home is sending the best of its citizenship across the sea to fight. This convention takes for granted that it is a righteous fight. It assumes without rhetorical description that any sacrifice is not too great if it wins the war."

"Reckoned in terms of peace it all means economical waste and individual loss, shattered hopes, and broken family ties. In the presence of these solemn facts we speak today. We say that the Democratic party as an organization more clearly appreciates the rights and the necessities of the man who labors than any other political body pulling an oar in the guidance of the ship of state."

"These are unusual times, emergency times, so important that we cannot conceive of a United States citizen of such slothful temperament of whom it may be said when the sky is again clear, and the bells of the nation ring out the peace for which we all pray, 'He played no part in the momentous events of the day.'"

Mr. Ely urged the election of Mansfield as Governor, as an endorsement of President Wilson's administration.

Mr. Walsh then praised the Wilson administration, pointing to the good legislation it has secured. He said that although the nation was unprepared for war six months ago it is now better prepared than some of the countries that have been at war three years. He declared the brains, youth and money of the country are being sent to Europe "to end forever, kings, kaisers and potentates and ensure democracy everywhere."

Walsh Speech Wins Cheers.

Former Governor David I. Walsh was given a good reception when he rose to speak. He was permanent chairman. Mr. Walsh said: "This war must be won, no matter what the cost. It is up to every citizen to ask 'What service can I render; what work can I do; what sacrifice can I make.'"

"We Democrats have a right to take pride and additional honor to be members of the old party now when the destinies of the nation are in the hands of our leader, Woodrow Wilson." (Cheers.)

Cheers greeted Mayor Curley as he was ushered to the platform. Mayor Curley referred to the removal of the Republican party from power and declared that "it saw an almost uninterrupted 50 years of control and during that time no enduring laws were put upon state or city statute books comparable to those under Woodrow Wilson, 'the greatest humanitarian and greatest friend of democracy in the world.'"

"If this war should last four years longer," he continued, "a great national precedent which has ruled since the declaration of independence must be broken in order that the humanitarian Woodrow Wilson may serve a third term. (Cheers.)"

"And if it is to end speedily, then capital, never better organized than now to raid womankind and mankind, will begin its raids unless we see to it in Massachusetts that humanity is protected."

"The only force to resist capital and to secure good laws is, as it has always been, the Democratic party."

Matthew Hale, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, recalled the support given President Wilson by the Progressives in Massachusetts and declared

the President to be "the greatest champion of progress the Democratic party has ever produced." He urged support for the candidates of the Democratic party "in order to present an undivided front to the enemies, both abroad and within."

OCT 6 - 1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY has appointed only ten additional firemen this week, and made one promotion—Lad-derman Thomas F. Twomey, of ladder 8 to be lieutenant—with increase in pay from \$1400 to \$1800. The ten new names on the pay roll are those of James T. Sheehan, John F. Doherty, Francis P. Donahue, Francis J. Carolan, Francis B. Boyle, Charles F. McCarthy, Paul H. Juen-ger, Edward B. Sproule, John T. Conley and Nathaniel H. Bowering.

Another fireman has been retired after an abbreviated term of employment in the city service—Hoseman Frank A. Martin, chemical 13. He is a young man, having been born in 1885. He was first appointed to the department in 1911, but resigned in 1913. He was reinstated Feb. 2, 1914, but the report on his case states that he "has been two years absent from duty for considerable periods," and has been off duty since June 27. He is retired on half-pay on account of bronchitis and tuberculosis.

A great many persons are seeking to take advantage of the fact that the law does not limit expenditures of a candidate for the mayoralty, and the further fact that Mayor Curley's distributive capacity is proverbial.

It was a common sight, when James M. Curley was first running for Congress, to see him followed by solicitors, after a street-corner stump speech. They counted on his carrying a pocketful of silver and small change. They usually wanted to borrow as much as a quarter, but when the supply got low, a dime would do if nothing more was visible. It was his experience with the "pan-handlers," no doubt that educated him to the use of such expressions as—"door-mat thieves," "second-story workers," "porch-climbers," and "milk-bottle thieves," which in moments of unbridled passion he hurled, in former days, at those who dared presumptuously to question his political supremacy, whether in South Boston, or Roxbury, or Charlestown.

But the mayor has learned caution. In his distributions, and naturally seeks moments of low visibility, or even descends to political camouflage, these days, for the hordes of the hungry, and very thirsty only multiply, and the luck of some only sharpens the appetite of more.

Street Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin is pleased to obtain a verdict against Thomas J. Giblein, and is not disturbed that it was only \$50.01, whereas the verdict after the first slander trial was \$1000. It is the verdict—the vindication—which the street commissioner was after, in view of the fact that Giblein made the charge that Goodwin did not dare to take the case to court. As for the money part of it, after the first trial, Goodwin gave away \$100 of it to the first 10 persons he met, including Tom Coffee and Louie Sullivan, on the basis of giving provided that Giblein ever paid the money.

7,000 CHILDREN LEAVE COLD SCHOOLS

The apparent unwillingness on the part of the school authorities to start fires in schools caused 7,000 children to stay at home and a wide-spread closing of schoolrooms.

Parents by the thousand, unwilling to have their children brave the damp, chilly air that permeated the most of the schoolhouses, are indignant because of conditions.

While janitors have been told that they may start fires when, in their judgment, they are necessary, some of them at least interpret the order as meaning that it would be wiser for them to avoid taking such a course.

"My orders are that I can start fires on my own judgment, while, the way the order reads it looks like I'd be taking better care of my job if I don't start them without getting orders. So I wait for orders," said one janitor in discussing the situation.

CLOSE DORCHESTER SCHOOL.

The William B. Endicott school at Blue Hill avenue and Galway street, Dorchester, was entirely deserted for hours and children sought the cheery warmth of their homes.

The question of heating the schoolrooms, that was believed to have been settled, following a statement by Joseph Lee, chairman of the school board, that fires would be kindled when necessary, is again an important issue.

Joseph A. Reddy, master of the Oliver Wendell Holmes school of Dorchester, says the whole trouble results from lack of authority on the part of the schoolmaster.

"I have no option in the matter, except to watch the temperature, and if it falls below the sixty degree point, to dismiss the pupils in the chilly class room, and report to the superintendent. The janitor takes his orders from Business Agent William T. Keough.

JANITORS ARE PUZZLED.

"Of course I can appeal to the janitor and through him to Mr. Keough, but this method is ineffective, although I do not question Mr. Keough's willingness to furnish fires on request. Parents have complained to me and hold me at fault, probably as a result of the newspaper stories that the question of heated school rooms has been settled."

An odd feature of the case is the fact that the janitors are still working under an order that antedates one supposed to have been sent them following the decision of Joseph Lee, chairman of the School Committee, that coal is not to be conserved in Boston to the extent of menace to the health of school children.

The new order, according to Mr. Lee, is that fires are to be lighted whenever necessary to keep the school rooms at proper temperature. It was supposed to have issued from the office of Custodian Mark B. Mulvey last Tuesday.

Under the old order janitors in several buildings refused to light fires. Many children as a result sat in school wearing outer wraps.

Superintendent of Schools Dyer said that closing of rooms and schools on account of cold weather has been more prevalent this Fall than heretofore, but he was unable to make an estimate as to the number of children sent home yesterday morning.

"The question of heating and maintaining school buildings is outside my province. Business Agent William T. Keough has charge of that. I do not think, however, he intends the rooms to be unheated." Mr. Dyer then intimated that the matter of lack of heat had been exaggerated. He called attention to his general order to school masters, relative to heating and temperature.

Miss Cora E. Bigelow, president of the Teachers' Club, who led the fight for heat in the schools, expressed her disapproval of a system that compelled children to be sent home because of lack of heat in schoolrooms while there was coal in the basement.

OCT 5-1917

NEED MILLION AN HOUR FOR BIG LOAN

OCT 5-1917

The Liberty Loan racers of New England set themselves today for the following selling pace:

A million dollars an hour for every hour of the day during the twenty remaining days of the campaign.

New England's maximum allotment is \$500,000,000. There are twenty more working days left. To secure the remaining \$485,000,000 it will be necessary to place bonds at the rate of \$24,250,000 a day, or a million dollars, roughly speaking, for every hour around the clock.

Which means, of course, a greatly intensified pace if the daily total of twenty-four million or more is to be compressed into actual working hours.

So there was renewed energy to reduce the colossal figure of \$485,000,000 still remaining in the New England allotment.

This is reckoned on the basis that \$15,000,000 worth of applications have been received or are on the way, which seems to the committee reasonable in view of the total of more than 12,000,000 at the close of banking on Wednesday. The twenty days include a holiday, but it is expected that Columbus day will be the occasion of a great many special activities of a patriotic character that will help to sell the bonds.

The latest figures given out show subscriptions reported to the Federal Reserve Bank up to the close of business Oct. 3, and reported by the fiscal agent of the government to the Liberty loan committee. The figures

given amount to \$12,536,000, but this sum does not include every small item from every New England village and town.

HALF FROM BOSTON.

More than one-half of this \$12,536,000 comes from Boston, the total reported from the city, with its 49 banks, being \$6,707,000. Other returns were:

One of the spectacular subscriptions was that of Hayden, Stone & Co., for \$10,000,000. Many jumped at the conclusion that this all applies to help make up New England's quota. This is not the case, and the New England committee feels that it will be fortunate if it is given credit for two millions of it. The subscription is made by the firm for themselves, their clients and corporations for which they are bankers.

OCT 5-1917

URGE DORCHESTER AV. BE COMPLETED

The condition of Dorchester avenue was the chief topic of discussion, at the quarterly meeting, held by Dorchester Real Estate Brokers' Association at the Quincy House last Tuesday evening.

The members urged the need of the immediate completion of the improvement on the avenue which started a year and a half ago. The work has been carried on in a spasmodic manner, as a result of which the street has been opened or is unfit for passage during most of this period.

The contention of the brokers is that prospective tenants and buyers coming to this section of Dorchester, looking for a home, would be disgusted with the transportation facilities. The condition of the avenue in South Boston, as well as Dorchester, has increased the running time of the electric cars to such an extent that it is disheartening to the people who use the line.

A committee comprising of A. M. Johnson, John J. Dailey and D. J. Dailey are to meet a like committee, representing the Dorchester Board of Trade and will call on the Mayor Monday morning with the purpose of asking his honor to exert his authority and have the work completed this Fall.

A motion requesting the legislative committee to frame a bill by which tenants will be responsible for the care of the premises as they find them was adopted at the meeting by a unanimous vote.

OCT 7-1917

MAYOR DESIRES OCT DAWSON PLACED

Mayor Curley has re-submitted the name of Thomas J. Dawson of East Boston to the Civil Service Commission for that body's approval of Dawson's appointment as superintendent of supplies for the city. Dawson has been in the employ of the Boston Elevated for thirteen years in the purchasing department. He lives at No. 626 Saratoga street.

MAKE CITY A GIFT OF \$10,000 FOR NEW STREET

SEP 21-1917

**S. A. Woods Machine Co.
Wants Spur Track to
Deliver Munitions.**

A gift of \$10,000 to the city of Boston from the S. A. Woods Machine Company, South Boston, to hasten the laying out of a new street, at a cost of \$36,000 to the municipality, became known yesterday, when Mayor Curley approved the decision of the Board of Street Commissioners to lay out Alger street, South Boston, from 473 Dorchester avenue, to the Old Colony division of the New Haven.

The immediate object of the street is to secure spur track railroad connections to the Woods plant, which is faced with the problem of delivering 1,000,000 three-inch steel shells to the government before the 27th day of next April. This means that there will be 60,000,000 pounds of hauling to and from the Woods plant, in addition to its normal production of 6,000,000 pounds a year.

The Woods Company has given the city \$5000 already, and the other \$5000 will be paid when the street is laid out. Payments of \$31,190 in damages for land to be taken and for buildings to be moved is included in the \$36,000.

This street, with the spur track, will mean a sudden boom in realty values in this undeveloped section, and will benefit other industrial plants on the easterly side of Dorchester avenue, between Old Colony avenue and the present private way known as Alger street. Two concerns are said to have just purchased warehouse sites in this territory in anticipation of the spur track and street laying-out decision by the mayor, which has been pending since last spring.

The Board of Street Commissioners also approved the laying out of Deer street, Dorchester, from Roach street to Melvinside terrace, yesterday, the betterment assessments being \$3437 and the damage awards \$3900.

SEP - 22 - 1917

PLAN FAREWELL TO "SECOND FORTY" TODAY

Preliminary plans for a monster farewell celebration in honor of the departure for Ayer of the second 40 per cent. of the selective draft troops will be considered at a public assemblage called by Mayor Curley for tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the old Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall.

Military, State, city and labor representatives have been invited to attend the meeting, at which there will be appointed a committee to arrange the details of the celebration, which will be held in Boston on Friday, Oct. 5.

A fund is planned, to be raised by popular subscription, to purchase thousands of small American flags to be given to the boys lining the streets when they pass.

WOULD BEGIN FUEL ECONOMY IN CITY HALL

**West End Pastor Declares
Schools Should Be
Kept Warm.**

"We had better begin our fuel economy in the offices of the School Committee, in City Hall, in the police stations and court houses, and in the schoolhouses last," the Rev. William M. Gilbert, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Temple street, advised last night in his weekly discussion on community problems.

His topic was "Cold Schools and Electric Signs—Which?" He suggesting saving coal by cutting out beer and cigarette ads in electric signs.

"The proposal of the chairman of the School Committee that fires in the schoolhouses are not to be started until the pupils can not longer withstand the cold, even with their outer clothing on, is a downright shame. Are the school authorities going to work with their winter wraps on until zero weather forces a fire?" said the pastor.

"Are the judges and lawyers in our courts going to shiver for their country's sake? Why must the children suffer? Is it because they are little and have no pull?"

"The little folks have already been exposed to colds, pneumonia and are threatened by an epidemic of disease. Most of them are woefully underfed, and still others have insufficient clothing and will suffer far more than well-paid city officials.

"It is not a square deal to have compulsory education and endanger the health of our school children. I have no desire to embarrass our officials in these times of crisis—but the children must not suffer. The action of some city officials leads me to believe they will not.

"If there is not enough coal to go around, close the public buildings first and schools last. Electric advertising signs should be stopped to conserve fuel also and patriotic citizens will shut them off without urging. If there remains danger of a coal famine, close the schools as a last resort, but don't invite disease by punishing innocent children—the country's hope of tomorrow."

OCT-5-1917

PAY \$9 A TON FOR CITY HOSPITAL COAL

The purchase of 700 tons of New River semi-bituminous coal for the Boston City Hospital at \$9 a ton from the Coastwise Coal Company was yesterday approved by Acting Purchasing Agent O'Hearn and Mayor Curley.

This price is 75 cents higher than was paid for the same grade of coal a few weeks ago, the explanation offered being that there are so many drawbridges through which a barge must pass to reach the hospital coal pocket that the price is necessarily higher.

CITY HALL NOTES

Thomas Dawson of East Boston is apparently being given serious consideration by the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission for the berth of purchasing agent at \$3900 a year. Dawson, who has been employed in the supply department of the Elevated for the past 13 years, was named by the mayor a month ago for the position.

Yesterday the Civil Service Commission asked an extension of time from the mayor in which to either confirm or reject his appointee.

A Wrist Watch Was Presented to "Joe" Callahan, one of the clerks in City Collector Curley's office, by his fellow employees yesterday just before he started for Ayer. The St. Ambrose Ball Club the previous evening had presented him with 1000 cigarettes and a gold ring.

The watch was presented at City Hall, the speech being delivered by Capt. Thomas R. Appleton, a G. A. R. veteran, who brought tears to the eyes of those present by his few words on the meaning of patriotism.

A Little Genuine Competition occurred on a City Hall contract yesterday when the bids were opened for the construction of a sanitary and locker building at the Rogers Park Playground in Brighton. Fifteen firms went after the job, the lowest bidder being the R. A. Bossi Company at \$12,341.

The highest bidder was Crowley & Hickey, at \$17,157. Just what the answer is for this sudden outburst of rivalry is a puzzle, unless it was because none of the "big bidders" was in the field.

Two Sewer Division Laborers

yesterday won out as the result of the civil service examination and were promoted to the rank of inspector at \$1200 a year. They were Thomas McDonald and Frank Johnson, who have worked for the city for 20 and 18 years, respectively.

The two men were congratulated by their fellow workers, who have been resenting the appointment of inspectors at the Strandway whose chief qualification was their prowess as political vote chasers and street corner campaign orators.

OCT-3-1917

JURY CONSIDERS SUIT FOR SLANDER

**Goodwin Offers Evidence to
Contradict Giblin's
Statements.**

The \$2000 suit for slander brought by Street Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin against Thomas J. Giblin, tried before Judge Hardy in the Seventh Session of the Superior Court, went to the jury at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after the plaintiff had offered evidence in rebuttal contradicting statements made by Giblin.

When the court adjourned for the day the jury had not agreed, and if a verdict is reached it will be reported this morning.

N. E. LOAN DRIVE TOPS \$25,000,000

Hayden, Stone & Company Take Block of \$10,000,000 Worth of Liberty Bonds.

New England's drive for its allotment of \$500,000,000 of the national Liberty loan of \$5,000,000,000 went past the \$25,000,000 mark yesterday, when Hayden, Stone & Co. subscribed for a block of \$10,000,000 worth of bonds.

BOSTON SUBSCRIBES \$1,000,000

Simultaneously with this mighty contribution came a \$1,000,000 subscription from the city of Boston, voted by Mayor Curley and the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday after a conference at the mayor's office. Other large subscriptions recorded were \$1,500,000 from the

Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and one for \$500,000 from the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The Hayden & Stone subscription, except for \$2,000,000 taken by the firm, was divided among clients and corporations for which the firm acts as bankers, and included \$3,000,000 for the Utah Copper Company, \$1,000,000 for the Nevada Consolidated Company, \$1,000,000 for the Chino Copper Company, \$1,000,000 for the Ray Consolidated Company and \$1,000,000 for the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company. One of the New England Liberty loan committee yesterday stated that it was possible that Hayden, Stone & Co. will place only part of this huge subscription through the New England end of the campaign. Parts will undoubtedly be placed through other centers of the country.

By subscribing \$1,000,000 the city of Boston goes on record as being the first municipality of the nation to aid the Liberty loan maintaining a similar record made during the first loan. The committee, which gathered at Mayor Curley's office, was presided over by Chairman Logan L. McLean, and the members present who voted the huge sum were Matthew Cummings, John J. Cassidy, Donald J. Ferguson, Felix Vorenberg, City Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell and City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery.

The New England Liberty Loan Committee reported yesterday afternoon that over half of the \$12,536,000 of subscriptions to Liberty bonds of the second loan of 1917, as reported to the Federal Reserve Bank up to the close of business Oct. 3, and reported by the fiscal agent of the government to the Liberty loan committee yesterday morning, came from the city of Boston, whose total was, as reported from its 49 banks, \$6,707,000.

Other cities and towns of the Commonwealth which reported large subscriptions were Brockton, \$518,000; Norwood, \$250,000; Fitchburg, \$170,000; Lowell, \$167,000; New Bedford, \$143,000; Whitell, \$86,000; Fall River, \$85,000; Worcester, \$70,000; Quincy, \$53,000; Brookline, \$53,000, and Medford, \$50,000.

Reports from other large centers of New England showed Portland, Me., \$350,000; Providence, R. I., \$297,000; Pawtucket, R. I., \$373,000; Burlington, Vt., \$209,000; Rutland, Vt., \$201,000; New Haven, Conn., \$375,000, and Hartford, Conn., \$133,000.

Massachusetts Leads

Massachusetts leads the other States of New England in subscriptions to the Liberty loan, having already subscribed \$9,041,000; Connecticut next with \$117,000; Rhode Island, \$1,039,000; Vermont, \$568,000; Maine, \$557,000, and New Hampshire last, with \$214,000.

Contrary to the policy followed by direction of Secretary McAdoo during the first Liberty loan campaign, the New England committee will give daily statements of the progress of the subscription campaign. The local managers of the drive were convinced the first time that this was the method which would give the best results, but they

were overruled by Secretary McAdoo's wishes until the campaign neared the close, when the lid was lifted and reports made.

"Keep the Bell Ringing" was the slogan of the women and corps of salesmen at the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common yesterday, which was opened formally for the sale of Liberty loan bonds. A bell donated by Fire Commissioner John Grady was placed outside the cottage and every time a bond was sold it clanged loudly and continuously, and will be rung every time a bond is sold.

OCT - 2 - 1917

CITY HALL NOTES

OCT 2 - 1917

A recount of the primary vote in Wards 9 and 18 brought no change, according to an announcement by the Board of Election Commissioners yesterday. William J. Foley and William J. Manning are the nominees in Ward 9 and James J. Moynihan and Charles A. Winchester in Ward 18.

Foley and Manning defeated William P. Hickey, Patrick H. Shanahan, and James J. Twohig. Moynihan and Winchester defeated Frank X. Coyne, Richard J. Garvey, Thomas H. Glynn, John F. Myron and George J. Walsh.

Bids on bituminous pavements for Gove street, East Boston, Museum road in the Fenway, and Milton street, West Roxbury were opened at City Hall yesterday, the Warren Brothers Company being the lowest bidder, offering Topeka-type pavement for \$16,800.08, standard sheet asphalt at \$17,479.13 and its patented Bithulthite at \$18,203.45.

The Bermudez Company bid \$19,292.65 on sheet asphalt and \$19,520 on Topeka-type. The Rowe Contracting Company bid \$20,012.30 on sheet asphalt and \$19,785.95 on Topeka-type.

The City Council will visit West Roxbury next Thursday afternoon and count the number of cemeteries in the district. It will inspect the neighborhood of Baker street, where a permit for a Jewish cemetery is being sought. The Council will also visit Poplar and South Washington streets, Roslindale, to see the land the mayor proposes to take for park purposes. It will be the first time the entire Council has made an inspection tour in several years, and the fate of several loan orders hangs in the balance.

The master bakers come here in September, 1918, according to a telegram received by the mayor in response to his request that the organization, formally known as the National Association of Master Bakers, select the Bean City for their next convention.

The mayor is more than satisfied with the showing Boston has made as a convention city this year, and is working hand in glove with the Chamber of Commerce committee, which is willing to do the work and let the mayor send the formal invitation.

OCT - 1917

CITY EMPLOYS NOTED BELGIAN

Bacteriologist to Be Assistant Director of Laboratories.

The appointment of Dr. Honore Van de Velde, the Belgian bacteriologist who came to this country shortly after the invasion of Belgium by the Germans, to a position as assistant director of laboratories at City Hall, was announced by Mayor Curley yesterday.

At the same time he promoted Dr. Philip Castleman to the rank of deputy health commissioner at \$3000 a year, placing him in charge of the division of laboratories where he has been acting as deputy at \$2500 a year ever since the resignation of Dr. Francis H. Slack, who is now engaged in private laboratory work in Brookline. He also appointed Dr. Charles E. Mackay of South Boston as a technical laboratory assistant at \$1200 a year.

Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney is elated at the acceptance by Dr. Van de Velde of the offer to enter the city service, as it was feared he would decline the \$2000 salary, which was the maximum the city could offer at this time. The new bacteriologist is an expert linguist, speaking French, German, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, Italian and English fluently. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and was a co-author of the first work ever published on immunization with autogenous vaccines. In 1910 he was the medical member of the Belgian mission sent abroad to study the fight against plague and was personally decorated by King Albert for services rendered during the cholera epidemic. He is 49 years of age and resides at 72 Huntington avenue.

MAYOR APPEALS TO BOSTON TO DO ITS PART IN LIBERTY LOAN

To the Citizens of Boston:

The National Government has called upon the citizens of this country to render a new national service in the Second Liberty Loan of 1917.

Boston must do its part. It has a reputation to maintain. The part which this city bore in floating the first loan was a splendid record of patriotism. The Government asked for \$2,000,000,000. This district, which includes all New England, except Fairfield County, Connecticut, took \$305,000,000. Almost one-half of the subscriptions for the first loan from this district—exactly, \$147,072,350—came from this city. One out of every six of our population subscribed, although elsewhere throughout the country only one out of every twenty-five took a Liberty Bond.

This is a high record to live up to. Boston must come forward this second time, giving freely for the support of those who are offering their lives that Liberty may survive in this land. It is our high duty to mass all that we have and all that we can give to make this war successful on the battlefields of Europe. I am sure that Boston will do even better than before in over-subscribing this Liberty Loan.

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

OCT 7 - 1917

Mayor Takes Up Fight for Warm Schools

OCT 7 1917

Mayor Curley will open his fight for warm schoolrooms the first thing tomorrow morning.

He has declared that he will have the schools heated, and the children's health safeguarded, even though it means a clash with the school authorities.

Yesterday's disclosures in connection with the widespread closing of schools throughout the city—due to chilly rooms—have aroused the Mayor to declare he will "go through with the fight" and get heat immediately.

OCT 10 - 1917

SEEK MORE LAND FOR AMATEUR FARMERS

A city-wide gardening campaign for Boston's amateur farmers was announced today by George B. Johnson, acting chairman of the sub-committee on food production.

Already, garden prospectors under the committee's direction are scouting the suburbs, the parks, and all possible locations for available land to supply the unprecedented demand for vegetable gardens.

It has been roughly estimated by Mr. Johnson and his associates, that three times as much land could be put under cultivation next year, and it is confidently expected that at least 2,400 adults will become proprietors of city plots, and that the names of several thousand school children will be added to the two thousand who raised potatoes and beans this season.

But Mr. Johnson and his committee do not intend to wait until next season to begin operations.

"I think we can use at least three times as much tillable ground next year as we have had under cultivation this season, and if property owners and the Park Commissioners will only come forward with generous offers nearly all who apply for plots can be accommodated," said Mr. Johnson.

The patriotic chairman has given much time with his committee every week to devise means for making the municipal venture in agriculture an unqualified success. He says:

RETURN TO THE SOIL.

"Although initial expenses in fertilizing, ploughs, tools and management have been large, perhaps more than the value of all crops harvested, interest on money expended has been returned not only in food products, but in increased health of the people, and in knowledge of what it means to gain a livelihood from the land.

"It is not in dollars we are counting our success, but in aroused interest which may lead toward a return to the soil by many who are now struggling in the city. There are thousands of acres of verdant land within easy reach of Boston, now going to waste, that might be reclaimed by some of these municipal gardeners who are learning to enjoy rural occupations.

"One has but to ride through the byways about Boston to see these waiting acres which might now not only be furnishing families with their living, but which might also be supplying food for local markets.

"Prices of food are surely not going to decrease, at least for another year, whether the war lasts or not, and those who can plant and reap will be the fortunate ones.

"Of course it means hard work and long hours, and such privations may not appeal to workmen who can find high wages and shorter working days in factories, but surely a combination could be worked out whereby the laborer could live on the land within reach of his work."

In explaining the present situation Mr. Johnson said:

WINTER RYE CROPS.

"Not only are we hoping to have more space in Franklin Park, but we shall expect increased acreage in Franklin Field, and along the Neponset River, as well as in other localities where the city owns property. There is also good reason to believe that private citizens who have good land in tracts of five acres and more will offer the use of such to us.

"The sooner we can know about such plots the better it will be, because it is highly desirable that winter crops of rye be planted, so that the earth may be in prime condition next Spring.

"All who want to enter the agricultural ranks next Summer should put in their applications now in order to give the committee some

idea of what to expect and what to prepare for."

While the committee of which Mr. Johnson is chairman is not self-perpetuating, he says the members have looked forward to developments

which may be more or less permanent; with one exception he believes the ground already broken should remain under cultivation.

"When it comes to the golf links in Franklin Park," he explained, "I think they should not be given up permanently. Lovers of golf should be allowed to indulge in such a healthful sport. In the case of the Playstead, I hold that the children have enjoyed their gardening as much, or more, than they did their baseball, and surely they have got more in economic returns and as much in health dividends."

Mr. Johnson's interest in gardens is keen and genuine. He took the chairmanship of the committee after the death of Robert S. Peabody, and he has lent all of his business ability and insight, which has helped to build up one of the largest businesses in Boston, toward making the civic garden project an example to all other large cities.

OCT 16 - 1917

CALL OFF POTATO DAY FOR CHILDREN

A disappointed army of children surrounded the Franklin Park Playstead today when it was announced that Potato Day would be postponed until the soil had dried. The youngsters had come from all parts of the city with bags and small wagons prepared to carry away their potato harvest which they had carefully tended through the long Summer.

After digging into the hills, D. W. O'Brien, assistant director of school gardens, announced a veto on the digging, and sent the children home to wait until old Sol had done his preliminary work.

JOURNAG - OCT-6-1917

CROWDS BID GODSPEED TO DRAFT RECRUITS

10,000 Gather at North Station to Cheer Men of Boston's Second 40 Per Cent. Quota — Reception Held in All Sections of the City.

Amid cheering and weeping, while a surging crowd of 10,000 waved farewells at the North Station, Boston's second 40 per cent. quota of drafted men left yesterday afternoon for the Ayer camp to join the new National Army.

Despite the rain and chill of the weather large crowds turned out to give parting words and receptions to the selected men in every part of Greater Boston. The enthusiasm that accompanied the first departure of men two weeks ago was not evident yesterday, a more serious aspect enveloping those who witnessed the departures of the men. The men themselves took to the task of leaving relatives and friends behind seriously and in a matter of fact way.

Men Carry Flags

Some of the men carried small American flags, while others carried nothing but bags containing their belongings. Special trains were run over the Boston and Maine to the Ayer camp all day.

Brookline's second 40 per cent. to go to Ayer were given a send-off by the townspeople, the program including speaking at the Town Hall and concluding with a parade. Forty-one men reported to the local selection board at 8.30 and after the roll was read Francis C. Oulmet, former golf champion, was selected to have charge of the party until their arrival at Ayer.

The parade was led by a detail of police in charge of Lieuts. E. Frank Bartlett and Joseph J. O'Connell. Then came Judge Parker, Selectman Payson Dana and Judge Sullivan, Anson M. Lyman and Dr. Harry M. Cutts of the selection board. They were followed by the State Guard, members of Charles Lyon Chandler Post, No. 143, G. A. R., and the selected men.

They marched past the High School, where they were cheered by the more than 1000 students. The students, who had been dismissed for a short period, continued to the depot, a mile distant, continuously cheering the men that go to make up the great National Army.

Roll-call at Station

At the depot, the roll was read by Oulmet, then the men bid their mothers, fathers, sweethearts, sisters, brothers and friends good-by. The men boarded the 11.06 train for Riverside, whence they went to Framingham Junction to Concord Junction to Ayer.

The 89 men that were sent from Division 23, Brighton, went to the Quincy House, after reporting at headquarters in the District Courthouse yesterday noon. Citizens of the district donated the dinner. The men took the 3 o'clock train for Ayer.

Division 16, Roxbury, sent 54 men. They reported at headquarters and left by a special street car for the North Station at 2 o'clock. The men were given cigarettes and tobacco by the

soldiers' relief committee of the district.

The men from Division 15, Roxbury, marched from their headquarters to the North Station, preceded by a band, while Division 14's men after being given a send-off at the St. Alphonsus Hall, Roxbury, boarded a special car for the depot. Addressee at the hall were made by Mayor Curley, the Rev. James Hayes, pastor of the Mission Church, and Judge Timothy J. Ahern. Dr. Thomas V. Toohy and John T. Crosse, members of the local board. Judge Michael Murray addressed the men of Division 22 at Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain. They were later taken to the North Station in automobiles of citizens of the district.

Crowds In Dorchester

Dorchester folks turned out in large numbers to bid farewell to the men leaving from Ayer from that district. The streets of the district were crowded with friends of the prospective soldiers.

At Codman square the only public demonstration was held. The conscripts gathered at that place shortly after 1.30 and were cheered for more than 15 minutes. Several speakers, including Dr. John F. Fitzgerald, complimented the selected men and reminded them of the great work that was before them. The Dorchester High School band furnished the music and there was singing of patriotic airs by the vast gathering.

Men from Divisions 11, 17 and 19 met at Columbia road and, following a reception by their relatives and friends, boarded a special car for the North Station.

The second 40 per cent. of the quota of drafted men from Malden, Melrose, Medford and Everett were given a rousing send-off in their cities yesterday when they departed for Camp Devens. Thousands of persons lined the streets to witness the departure of the young men who have been called by Uncle Sam. Band concerts were held and cheer after cheer echoed through the streets as the men entrained for Boston. Malden sent the largest number, there being 128 men, and they were

Object, He Tells Scandinavian Club.

"The time has come for the Scandinavian-Americans of Boston to send forth the message to Sweden, Denmark and Norway, that it is their solemn duty to take their stand with the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Japan, not for the destruction and dismemberment of the German people, but for the complete destruction and annihilation of Prussianism from the face of the earth, and the establishment on a permanent basis of liberty, freedom and democracy for the entire world," said Mayor Curley last night at the annual banquet and convention of the Scandinavian-American Club of Massachusetts, at the Westminster.

As Mayor Curley gave voice to these utterances, the 200 members and delegates rose to their feet and cheered.

"The German government mistook our patience for cowardice," continued the mayor, "but the time came when the last insult was offered. The time came when the end of the rope was reached, and nothing else could be done than sever relations and declare war on the government that regarded treaties as scraps of paper, and murdered innocent women and children of neutral nations.

"We are in the war justly; just as we engaged in our war in 1776 and again in 1861, we engaged in it for a just motive and for just reasons."

H. C. Hanson, president of the club, lauded Mayor Curley, Gov. McCall and other officials of the city and State governments. "Here tonight in assembly, on behalf of the Scandinavian-American Club of Massachusetts, I pledge all loyalty and allegiance to the United States of America and pledge support to the President of this country and to the Stars and Stripes, that liberty, justice and democracy might reign supreme over the whole world."

As President Hanson uttered this pledge of loyalty the entire assembly rose and gave cheer after cheer for the "United States of America and President Wilson."

Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge spoke for the State in the absence of Gov. McCall. He lauded the men of Scandinavian extraction and birth, saying they have made admirable citizens and valuable acquisitions to this nation. "History shows you came to this continent long before the time of the Pilgrims and Puritans," said Mr. Coolidge, "and therefore you have a right here.

"Your representatives have led in professional and political and military life for years, and America is justly proud of the gift Sweden, Denmark and Norway has given in the shape of men of your caliber."

Grafton D. Cushing, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, was one of the speakers, and said: "My candidacy was justified two years ago and justified this year also, because I believe nothing adds more to the existence and life of a party than contests within the party. It is for its good that they exist and that is why I am justified in running."

Conrad W. Crocker, candidate for the Republican nomination for attorney general, spoke at length on the transportation situation of the State and also on the coal situation. He said he visited Washington some months ago and complained to the Federal Trade Commission about the coal condition of the State and that his complaint was responsible for the investigation the federal commission made.

SEP-21-1917
**TIME SWEDEN
JOINED ALLIES
CURLEY SAYS**

Destruction of Prussianism

PATRIOTISM KEYNOTE OF DEMOCRATS

"War Must Be Won, No Matter the Cost," Says Ex-Gov. Walsh at Faneuil Hall Convention

OCT 7-1917

Complete tranquillity marked the Democratic State Convention in Faneuil Hall yesterday. All the candidates and convention officers were warmly received, as was Mayor Curley, who dropped in to say a few words.

The delegates were roused by a ringing speech on the war by Ex-Governor Walsh, and a spirited challenge by Matthew Hale to "Calvin, the Silent Coolidge," to state his position on the Initiative and Referendum.

In at least one respect the convention was unconventional, through an oversight no clergyman was invited to the convention and the customary prayer was omitted.

It was nearly two hours after the scheduled time that Chairman O'Leary appeared and opened the convention by presenting Joseph Ely of Westfield as temporary chairman. The organization of the convention was effected speedily.

PATRIOTISM THE KEYNOTE.

John J. Fitzgerald moved the appointment of a committee on credentials, Henry Teague of Williams-town a committee on permanent organization, Charles F. Riordan a committee on balance of State ticket, and Thomas J. Boynton a committee on resolutions. They were appointed chairmen.

After a "keynote" speech, in which the patriotic note was dominant, Mr. Ely and the temporary organization gave way to the permanent organization.

There was a storm of applause when David I. Walsh, the permanent chairman, appeared with Frederick W. Mansfield, nominee for Governor; Matthew Hale, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, nominee for Attorney-General, and Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, nominee for State Treasurer.

Taking as a text, "This War Must Be Won No Matter What the Cost," the former Governor discussed the pressing need of united action by the American people, and the duty devolving upon every individual bearing a part of war's burden, either in the trenches abroad or at home.

WAR FOR PRINCIPLE.

Speaking of the outlook for the Democratic party, Mr. Walsh declared that no one could now question the efficiency of the Wilson administration.

"In six months the United States government has reached a point of preparedness that some of the European governments have not been able to reach in three years," he declared. "Our young men have answered the call, Congress has appropriated the money, every single thing that can be thought of to comfort those who must make the supreme sacrifice has been done."

"We have confidence in the final result because of the spirit of sacrifice in American manhood and the leadership of Woodrow Wilson. Let's stand in the trenches and fight for these principles and fight against the enemies of democracy, against those who seek to use the instruments of government for self-aggrandisement."

It will be a contest between those who have confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the country and those who believe in class legislation and privileges for a few.

"We are today in Massachusetts fighting enemies of democracy. Don't retreat, don't turn your back on the enemy. Stand your ground and we shall be victorious."

"We have brave and courageous leaders, but the individual leader is of no consequence. It is the principles for which men fight for that live forever. It is a fight against invisible government, class rule, special privileges that were engaged in."

"To all progressive, thinking men whose hearts are inspired by the opportunity to be of service and have seen what has been accomplished in the last twenty-five years legislation, that this contest should appeal."

"CALVIN, THE SILENT."

Matthew Hale was given a rousing reception when he arose to speak. Mr. Hale paid his respects to Calvin Coolidge, his Republican rival for the Lieutenant-Governorship.

"Where does Calvin the Silent stand on anything?" he demanded. "I'm going to ask Coolidge a lot of questions before the campaign is over. I'm going to ask him where he stands on the Initiative and Referendum and a lot of other subjects about which he keeps his mouth discreetly shut."

"If Mr. Coolidge is not in favor of the Initiative and Referendum, why hasn't he the courage to come out and say so? I have more respect for a frank reactionary than for a man who is afraid to let the people know how he stands on a big question."

Mr. Hale read a letter he received from President Wilson, in which the President commends the action of the Bay State Progressive leader in accepting the nomination for the Lieutenant-Governorship from the Massachusetts Democrats. The letter was:

May I take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate you upon the public spirit you have shown in accepting the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts tendered you by the Democrats of that State? This action on your part is another evidence of your devotion to the cause of progressive principles in government which all forward-looking men believe to be so vital to the welfare of the nation.

It is encouraging to find that the men of Massachusetts who think alike in these matters have joined their forces together in a great common cause, and I think the wisdom of it will be appreciated throughout the nation as the days go by.

THIRD TERM PRESIDENT.

Mayor Curley brought the delegates a word of cheer, declaring that Boston would "deliver" for the Democratic ticket on election day. The Mayor predicted that the President would be elected for a third term if the war lasted four years more.

The Mayor outlined some of the humanitarian legislation done by the Democratic party and declared that there was much yet to be done.

"The results of the examinations for the draft, showing that more than one out of every three men are physically unfit to bear arms, constitutes an indictment of our entire industrial system," said the Mayor. "Every possible thing should be done at once to remedy the conditions that cause ill health."

Mr. Mansfield read the platform. Ex-Mayor Quincy and Humphrey O'Sullivan spoke briefly, each predicting success for the entire ticket at the polls in November.

The platform unreservedly indorses the Wilson administration as constructive under the most difficult conditions in our history.

The Democratic Congress is commended for collaboration with the administration.

On the subject of "The War" the platform calls for "effective display of unity and patriotism" as the imperative necessity of our national life, with the duty recognized to support the Wilson war policies.

The platform deplores support of those known here and abroad to be antagonists and even "severe critics" of the administration at this time.

OCT 7-1917

"SPITE FENCE" CASE HEARING

Citizens of Levant street, Dorchester, who have been put to great inconvenience recently by the erection of a so-called "Spite fence" near Tebroc street, as the result of differences between two prominent Dorchester builders, will have a chance to be heard by the Street Commissioners next Wednesday morning at City Hall. The hearing will be on the acceptance and reconstruction of Levant, Tebroc and Delano streets.

Every one residing on Levant street wants it accepted as a public way, for it is all built up and everybody also wants the wire fence that runs across the road removed, so anyone may go up or down the street without walking on a neighbor's lawn or take chances of tearing clothes climbing over the obstruction.

The Street Commissioners also are considering the repairing and acceptance of Delano street, for by putting it through to Levant street, another controversy may be settled.

The whole proposition is in the hands of the Street Commissioners and it is now up to the people to appear at the hearing Wednesday morning and fight for the acceptance of the streets by the city and proper repairs on both.

Many people residing on Levant street would like to see it extended to Topliff street, which would make Levant street a through road and not a "blind alley," stopping at the rear of a three-family house. It is expected that this proposition also will be brought before the attention of the Street Commissioners by those interested.

OCT 7-1917

CHANCE TO SOLVE THE COAL PROBLEM

Persons having suggestions to offer for the improvement of the retail coal situation will have an opportunity to voice their theories tomorrow evening at a public hearing of the Boston Fuel Committee. The meeting will be held in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall at 7:30 o'clock.

AMERICAN OCT 7-1917

CURTAINMENT OF HUB BUILDING CONTINUES

Rush Work on Government Projects Holds Builders Back; New Theatre on Hanover St.

The report from the building department for September does not evince any material change in the building situation in Boston.

Fewer building permits were taken out last month than August. The figures for September also suffer greatly in comparison with the same month last year.

The decrease in the number of permits marked particularly the third class buildings (frame), which signifies an absence of activity in residential construction.

Last month sixty-four permits were taken out, involving a total expenditure of \$820,410. During August eighty-five permits were issued by the building department. The estimated cost of building authorized by these permits amounted to \$1,314,129. A year ago last month 191 permits were granted; the estimated cost of buildings was \$1,198,000.

Last month only thirty-five permits for first and second class structures were issued, against seventy-eight for the same period a year ago. Permits for third-class building showed the greatest loss, as only twenty-nine permits were granted in September, compared to 113 for the same month last year.

The erection of new buildings of first and second class construction has practically been suspended until the many building projects, now under way for the government, are finished. The builders are trying to get along without lumber and steel until the tension in this direction has been released somewhat.

The cessation of suburban building is due almost entirely to the inability of the builders to secure mortgage money. The mortgage market has been closed tight and will remain so until the second Liberty Loan is successfully launched. Many of the builders are finding lucrative employment in the army cantonments.

Among the important building projects planned last month was for the construction of a new \$200,000 theatre on the site of the old American House hotel on Hanover street, for Simon Vorenberg.

At No. 177 Milk street the Boston Chamber of Commerce will make a seven-story addition to their present building, of brick and stone, whose estimated cost is \$150,000.

Another structure of importance is the proposed six story warehouse for the Summer Street Extension Trust. The building will be located at No. 54 Fargo st, South Boston. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

Three hundred and six applications were granted during the past month, for altering and remodeling structures throughout the city, involving an expenditure of \$495,866.

Following is a summary of the more important permits issued during September:—

HANOVER STREET—No. 66 (Ward 5); owner, Simon Vorenberg; brick and concrete theatre, estimated cost, \$200,000.
CONGRESS STREET—Nos. 369 to 375 (Ward 9); owners, Boston Wharf Company; eight-story concrete storage warehouse; estimated cost, \$112,000.
MILK STREET—Nos. 177 (Ward 5); owners, Boston Chamber of Commerce; addition to present building, seven-story stone and brick office building; estimated cost, \$150,000.
FARGO STREET—No. 54 (Ward 9); owners, Summer Street Extension Trust; six-story concrete and brick wool storage warehouse; estimated cost, \$100,000.
BOYLSTON STREET—Nos. 48-52 (Ward 5); owners, Boston Young Men's Christian Union; remodeling third and fourth floors; estimated cost, \$25,000.

The judges of the illuminated parade are William S. McNary, Dr. F. E. Dawes, Jeremiah J. McNamara, William L. Carleton, Charles H. Slatery.

OCT 7-1917

OPEN AIR MASS FOR SOLDIERS

Cardinal O'Connell Will Start Celebration of Columbus Day in South Boston.

An open air mass, offered for the welfare and safe return of the boys at the front, by Cardinal O'Connell, will be the principal event on the elaborate program arranged for Columbus Day, next Friday, at which time the new Columbus Park, on the Strandway, South Boston, will be dedicated.

The orator of the day will be Roger W. Babson on "Pan-Americanism."

A most interesting program has been completed. It includes a spectacular illuminated yacht parade with over 100 boats in line, various athletic events, moving pictures, band concerts, hydroplane flight, chorus singing under the direction of Pio De Luca, addresses by the Mayor and other city officials, presentation of the colors by Portuguese societies, patriotic singing by hundreds of school children and various other forms of entertainment.

Open house, the entire length of the Strandway will be the order of the day.

The program of events is as follows:

10:30 a. m.—Open air mass offered for welfare and safe return of boys at front, by His Eminence, Cardinal O'Connell. (Soldiers and sailors will attend.) Military bands and large chorus under direction of Pio De Luca. To be erected on Strandway (Columbus Park), opposite Champney street.

11 a. m.—Flag raising and presentation of national colors to His Honor by Portuguese societies (also in Columbus Park). Military band concert. Acceptance speech by His Honor. (Hydroplane flight tentative.)

2:30 p. m.—Military band concert in Marine Park. Patriotic singing by school children.

3 p. m.—Oration, "Pan-Americanism," by Hon. Roger W. Babson.

7 p. m.—Monster illuminated yacht parade, with 100 boats in line. To contest for Mayor's Cup and suitable prizes. Searchlights in Dorchester Bay from different points. Naval band concert, Columbus Park. Moving pictures, Columbus Park.

Notes.—Yacht clubs to keep open house. Strandway residences to decorate and illuminate. Athletic events on Boston Common in afternoon, under direction of Hugh McGrath. Yacht clubs participating in parade: South Boston, Columbia, Peninsula, Mosquito Fleet, Savin Hill, Orient Heights.

The chairmen of committees for Columbus Day will consist of: general committee, Dr. John R. Slatery; music and band concerts, Daniel G. Slatery; grounds, Richard J. Hayden; entertainment, John J. Toomey; illuminated yacht parade, Walter D. Lane; uniformed bodies and military and naval units, James H. Phelan.

OCT 7-1917

\$11,965,000 LOAN TAKEN BY BOSTON

State's Total \$16,868,000, That of New England \$26,647,000, a Gain of \$7,702,000 for Day

Boston subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan yesterday rose to \$11,965,000, and those of the State of Massachusetts to \$16,868,000. The figure for New England last night was \$26,647,000, which represents a gain of \$7,702,000 over the mark of Friday.

This gain, however, is not so great as the managers of the campaign had hoped, because New England's quota calls for \$25,000,000 a day during the campaign. Some banks are holding subscriptions back, and efforts are being made to induce them to declare their lists promptly.

Yesterday the banks showed more responsiveness in this regard than they have before, and the campaign managers hope that before long they will all be in line. If the banks reported their subscriptions promptly, it is believed, a much larger proportion of the quota would be found to have been taken up.

OCT 7 1917
MAYOR ISSUES APPEAL.

No Massachusetts town or city that has yet reported has reached its quota for the campaign, and Brookline, the "wealthiest town," is lagging far behind some other places not so much renowned for prosperity. Of the town quota—\$5,040,000 as a minimum and \$8,350,000 as a maximum—only \$76,000 had been reported last night. Brockton, with a much smaller quota, has subscribed \$521,000.

Mayor Curley yesterday issued an appeal to the people of Boston to aid the loan. He points out in his communication the splendid part played by Boston in the floating of the former loan.

Of yesterday's total subscriptions in New England, Boston contributed \$2,043,000 and the State of Massachusetts \$3,898,000.

COMMITTEE BLAMED FOR COLD SCHOOLS

Delayed Orders to Janitors, Says
Miss Bigelow, Responsible for
7,000 Children Being Dismissed

OCT 7 1917
By ELIZABETH ELLAM.

Boston school teachers believe that the failure to heat the schools during the past week, and the subsequent dismissal of 7,000 children in one day, because of damp and cold school rooms, has resulted rather more from a delay in the transmission of orders to the janitors of various buildings than from a continued determination on the part of the school committee to refuse the heat necessary to the buildings.

Since the waging and the winning of the fight by the teachers for the heating of the schools for the safety of the children and of themselves, no new orders have been given the janitors to start the fires. Continued cold rooms have resulted.

Miss Cora E. Bigelow, president of the Boston Teachers' Club, who presented the first petition, which was refused, stated that belief when she said:

"Janitors in the various buildings are still acting on the old June notice, which reads that they 'may build fires when necessary.' I have read that notice myself, and I know how it reads. The janitors do not feel like acting in this case until they receive the new instructions from the committee.

HAS NO NOTIFICATION.

"Chairman Joseph Lee of the school committee told me last Tuesday, that if my janitor had not already been notified, he would be. He has received no notification as yet, to build fires to heat the buildings. Most of the schools in the heart of the city have no great sun exposure for any length of time, during the day.

Schoolrooms that do have many windows and a great blaze of sunshine do not so greatly need the heat, but there are not many such rooms in Boston.

"Janitors, you know," she continued, "are commended on their economy. It is one of the points that is considered in a good janitor. That is one of the reasons that janitors are so timid about building fires in the schoolhouses. Though the sentiment of the committee may be for fires, the janitor looks to the schoolhouse custodian for the order to build the fires.

"The school house custodian and the business agent know perfectly well that Chairman Lee and Dr. Franklin P. Dyer, superintendent of schools are all anxious to have the rooms heated when necessary—yet no new orders have been given to that effect.

NO COAL IN SOME.

"It is true that some schools have no coal. There were some of the portable school houses on Friday, where the thermometer was down to 58, yet those schools did not dismiss until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Dr. Dyer has said, according to report, that he believes that the matter has been exaggerated. I am sure he would not feel so if he had visited some of the schoolhouses where the conditions are the worst.

"If the school authorities would like to know what we are talking about, let them come to us and we will direct them where to go to get a knowledge first hand, of conditions as they are. It is true that some of them visited schools, but they picked out one of the warmest days we have had to do it, and they visited some schools that had the sunniest exposure. Naturally, they found those schools warm. We could tell them where to go, if they would ask us about it.

"In due respect to all the powers that be," continued Miss Bigelow, "the teachers feel that in all matters that concern the general welfare of the pupils themselves, the master and the teacher should be consulted, rather than the office employees. Yet we are not consulted, and the office employee is."

It was amusing to Miss Bigelow to learn that in one building during the week, where in the upstairs rooms the children were without heat and were sitting huddled together in outer wraps shivering from dampness and from chill, there were oil heaters lighted in the basement of the building so that the voters at the city primaries might be warm and comfortable.

OCT 7 - 1917
**\$11,965,000
LOAN TAKEN
BY BOSTON**

OCT 7 - 1917
State's Total \$16,868,000, That
of New England \$26,647,000,
a Gain of \$7,702,000 for Day

Boston subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan yesterday rose to \$11,965,000, and those of the State of Massachusetts to \$16,868,000. The figure for New England last night was \$26,647,000, which represents a gain of \$7,702,000 over the mark of Friday.

This gain, however, is not so great as the managers of the campaign had hoped, because New England's quota calls for \$25,000,000 a day during the campaign. Some banks are holding subscriptions back, and efforts are being made to induce them to declare their lists promptly.

Yesterday the banks showed more responsiveness in this regard than they have before, and the campaign managers hope that before long they will

all be in line. If the banks reported their subscriptions promptly, it is believed, a much larger proportion of the quota would be found to have been taken up.

MAYOR ISSUES APPEAL.

No Massachusetts town or city that has yet reported has reached its quota for the campaign, and Brookline, the "wealthiest town," is lagging far behind some other places not so much renowned for prosperity. Of the town quota—\$5040,000 as a minimum and \$8,350,000 as a maximum—only \$76,000 had been reported last night. Brockton, with a much smaller quota, has subscribed \$521,000.

Mayor Curley yesterday issued an appeal to the people of Boston to aid the loan. He points out in his communication the splendid part played by Boston in the floating of the former loan.

Of yesterday's total subscriptions in New England, Boston contributed \$2,043,000 and the State of Massachusetts \$3,898,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PILE UP.

Among the Massachusetts cities and towns which are working up their loan figures to good sized proportions are Brockton, with \$521,000; Brookline, \$76,000; Cambridge, \$134,000; Fall River, \$171,000; Fitchburg, \$177,000; Greenfield, \$269,000—about one-third its minimum quota; Holyoke, \$60,000; Lawrence, \$206,000; Leominster, \$62,000; Lowell, \$443,000; Lynn, \$121,000; Medford, \$50,000; New Bedford, \$357,000; North Adams, \$60,000; Norwood, \$256,000; Quincy, \$122,000; Salem, \$70,000; Springfield, \$378,000; Worcester, \$229,000, and Whitinsville, \$86,000.

In cities and towns outside of Massachusetts the loan is making steady progress. Portland, Me., has subscribed for \$540,000, Bangor for \$90,000 and Lewiston for \$55,000.

Manchester leads in New Hampshire with \$136,000. Franklin has taken \$75,000; Concord, \$72,000, and Somersworth, \$55,000.

In Vermont, Burlington has taken \$231,000, and Proctor \$95,000. The best figures from Connecticut are that of Hartford, \$1,766,000; New Haven, \$906,000; New Britain, \$375,000, and Waterbury, \$331,000.

BIG DRIVE THIS WEEK.

Preparations are under way for a big drive this week to boom the sale of bonds in Boston. A feature will be a big patriotic mass meeting Tuesday, at 11 a. m., in the trade room of the Chamber of Commerce. The Marine Band from the Charlestown navy yard will play.

The speaking will begin at noon. Henry R. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside, and the speakers will include John R. Murphy, Judge A. K. Cohen, John F. Fitzgerald, E. Mark Sullivan, Rev. A. Z. Conrad and J. Payson Bradley.

Because bridges are designed to "put things over," and because it is the rule on shipboard to obey orders from the bridge, the speakers' platform for the Liberty Loan on the Common will be made in the form of a bridge. This will be christened at 1 o'clock, directly after the Chamber of Commerce meeting, and at the same time there will be a house warming in Liberty Cottage, another edifice on the Common in behalf of the loan.

AMERICAN OCT 7 - 1917

PATRIOTISM KEYNOTE OF DEMOCRATS

OCT 7 - 1917
"War Must Be Won, No Matter
the Cost," Says Ex-Gov. Walsh
at Faneuil Hall Convention

Complete tranquility marked the Democratic State Convention in Faneuil Hall yesterday. All the candidates and convention officers were warmly received, as was Mayor Curley, who dropped in to say a few words.

The delegates were roused by a ringing speech on the war by Ex-Governor Walsh, and a spirited challenge by Matthew Hale to "Calvin, the Silent Coolidge," to state his position on the Initiative and Referendum.

In at least one respect the convention was unconventional, through an oversight no clergyman was invited to the convention and the customary prayer was omitted.

It was nearly two hours after the scheduled time that Chairman O'Leary appeared and opened the convention by presenting Joseph Ely of Westfield as temporary chairman. The organization of the convention was effected speedily.

PATRIOTISM THE KEYNOTE.

John J. Fitzgerald moved the appointment of a committee on credentials, Henry Teague of Williams-town a committee on permanent organization, Charles F. Riordan a committee on balance of State ticket, and Thomas J. Boynton a committee on resolutions. They were appointed chairmen.

After a "keynote" speech, in which the patriotic note was dominant, Mr. Ely and the temporary organization gave way to the permanent organization.

There was a storm of applause when David I. Walsh, the permanent chairman, appeared with Frederick W. Mansfield, nominee for Governor; Matthew Hale, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy, nominee for Attorney-General, and Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, nominee for State Treasurer.

Taking as a text, "This War Must Be Won No Matter What the Cost," the former Governor discussed the pressing need of united action by the American people, and the duty devolving upon every individual bearing a part of war's burden, either in the trenches abroad or at home.

WAR FOR PRINCIPLE.

Speaking of the outlook for the Democratic party, Mr. Walsh declared that no one could now question the efficiency of the Wilson administration.

"We have confidence in the final result because of the spirit of sacrifice in American manhood and the leadership of Woodrow Wilson. Let's stand in the trenches and fight for these principles and fight against the enemies of democracy, against those who seek to use the instruments of government for self-aggrandizement."

It will be a contest between those who have confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the country and those who believe in class legislation and privileges for a few.

"We are today in Massachusetts fighting enemies of democracy. Don't retreat, don't turn your back on the enemy. Stand your ground and we shall be victorious."

"We have brave and courageous leaders, but the individual leader is of no consequence. It is the principles for which men fight for that live forever. It is a fight against invisible government, class rule, special privileges that were engaged in."

OCT 6 - 1917

\$26,647,000 OF LIBERTY LOAN TAKEN IN N. E.

OCT 6 - 1917

Boston and New England have subscribed \$26,647,000 to the new Liberty Loan in the first five days of the campaign, according to official statement today by the Liberty Loan committee of New England.

Business for the fifth day reached a total of \$7,100,000.

The 1,073 banks in New England were better represented in this latest statement, only 285 having failed to report.

RETURNS FROM 1,073 BANKS.

The detailed returns up to the close of business October 5 were as follows:

State.	Total Failed to banks report	Oct. 5 figures	Total for 1st 5 days
Maine	174	53	288,000
New Hamp.	124	42	147,000
Rhode Isl.	57	14	2,298,000
Connecticut	168	44	978,000
Massachusetts	445	97	3,898,000
			16,994,000

The most notable single subscription reported today was from the City of Newton, which took \$100,000 worth of Liberty Bonds for its sinking fund.

BOSTON SET EXAMPLE.

This is in line with the fine example set by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Boston, who voted to buy \$1,000,000 worth. In the first loan Boston took \$500,000 for its sinking fund. The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Boston, who passed this vote, after a conference with Mayor Curley, are Logan L. McLean chairman, Felix Vorenberg, Matthew Cummings, Donald J. Ferguson and John J. Cassidy. Charles H. Slattery and J. Alfred Mitchell are treasurer and secretary of the commission.

Announcement was made today that Dr. Newall Dwight Hibbs, who is lecturing on German atrocities, will not speak in Faneuil Hall tomorrow night, as first announced, on account of a change in his route. He will speak in Detroit tomorrow night, and will not reach New England for about a fortnight.

OCT 5 - 1917

BALLANTYNE IN ROW OVER SITE OF CEMETERY

OCT 5 - 1917
During a heated argument Councilman Walter Ballantyne charged President Joseph Shapiro of the Boston Burial Society with misrepresentation on the occasion of the visit of the finance committee of the City Council to land on Baker street, West Roxbury, which the Boston Burial Society has petitioned for authority to use as a cemetery. The Councilman emphasized his remarks with uplifted cane.

In the party were Councilmen John J. Attridge, Daniel J. McDonald, Walter L. Collins, Francis J. W. Ford and Alfred E. Wellington, besides Councilman Ballantyne. They were met at the proposed site of the cemetery by President Shapiro and Attorney William J. Kelley, representing the petitioners.

Shapiro was asked to point out exactly how much land it was desired to use, and indicated the tract bounded by Baker street, the Needham branch tracks of the New Haven railroad, and a line extending from Baker street to the tracks.

The councilmen were informed that the proposed cemetery would not include land in the rear of three houses at the corner of Baker street and Baker place, and that the cemetery would not touch Baker place.

Councilman Ballantyne was not satisfied with this, and asked that the plans accompanying the original petition of the Boston Burial Society be brought out. The blue print shows that the cemetery would touch Baker place, and would include the land in the rear of the three houses mentioned.

Ballantyne then roundly condemned Shapiro and charged him with misrepresentation. Attorney Kelly pleaded that Shapiro did not intentionally deceive, but Ballantyne said:

"Mr. Shapiro knows right well every foot of land that he owns. I asked him who owns the land on Baker place and he said he didn't know. Yet that land is included in his plans for the cemetery. It makes all the difference in the world whether a cemetery is to be within 40 feet of people's front doors, or 400 feet."

OCT 8 - 1917

STORAGE IN PARK LOCKER BUILDING

The locker building in Franklin Park, used for years for recreational purposes, has been turned into a storage warehouse for the free use of city gardeners who have the past summer raised crops on Franklin Park gardens, where the old golf links originally were.

Members of the Food Conservation Committee and Public Safety Committee were offered the building a few days ago by the Park and Recreation Department and a storage problem was solved.

OPEN AIR MASS BY CARDINAL TOMORROW

Interesting features have been planned for Columbus Day celebration to be staged on the Strandway, South Boston, tomorrow. The day's exercises will commence with an open-air mass to be celebrated by Cardinal O'Connell for the welfare and safe return of the boys at the front.

The program of the day follows:

10:30 a. m.—Open-air mass by Cardinal O'Connell, assisted by Rev. Joseph P. Coppinger, P. R., Rev. Henry Lyons and Rev. R. T. Haberlin. Mass to be offered. Dedication of Columbus Park. The beautiful Nardini altar to be erected on the Strandway near the locker-house, opposite Champney street, decorated with American and papal colors. The Coast Artillery Corps Band from Fort Warren, thirty-two pieces, under Bandmaster Swenson, to render cardinal's hymns during mass, accompanying the Knights of Columbus Choral Society, under the direction of Pio De Luca.

The Cardinal to be escorted to the mass from the South Boston side of the railroad bridge and the intersection of Columbia road and Mount Vernon street, by a detachment of 200 Knights of Columbus, fourth degree, and the St. Vincent's Boys' Fife and Drum Corps of South Boston.

11:15 a. h.—Flag presentation and raising on the grounds near the altar. The Portuguese Societies of America will present the Mayor with a beautiful silken flag, 12 ft. by 20 ft., and will also present His Excellency, the Governor, with a Portuguese flag for the Hall of Flags. Presentation by President William S. Andro. The flag will be unfurled by Miss Mary C. Toland of South Boston, and accepted for the city by the Mayor.

AVIATOR TO FLY.

11:30 a. m.—During flag exercises Lieutenant Godfrey Lowell Cabot, president of the Aero Club of America, will give a hydroplane exhibition, dropping copies of the President's proclamation and literature on Liberty Bonds.

2:30 p. m.—Patriotic exercises at Marine park, with folk dances and singing by the children of the public and parochial schools of South Boston, accompanied by the Coast Artillery Band and directed by Professor John A. O'Shea.

3 p. m.—Oration on Pan-Americanism by Hon. Roger W. Babson of Wellesley.

7 p. m.—Grand illuminated yacht parade, starting from a point south of the Life Saving station, proceeding to judges' boat moored to dolphin off L Street bath, where it will be reviewed, and disbanding at starting point. Over 100 boats are already enrolled for parade. During the parade searchlights from the Boston fire department boats and other points of vantage will play over the scene. Mayor Curley has donated a sterling silver cup for the club presenting the most beautifully decorated boat, while numerous cash prizes have been provided. Yacht houses and residences along Strandway will decorate and illuminate, while many will keep open house. The Hibbard will be used as judges' boat.

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

7:30 p. m.—Band concert at Marine Park by the Naval Band from Commonwealth pier.

8 p. m.—Moving pictures at Marine Park.

8 to 9 p. m.—One of the greatest Italian fireworks displays ever given in the East at a point nearly opposite Marine Park with novel set pieces. All traffic will be excluded from the Strandway on the morning of Columbus Day, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., between the Old Colony Railroad bridge at Columbia road and K street.

All traffic will be excluded from the Strandway on the evening of Columbus Day from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m., between the Old Colony Railroad bridge at Columbia road and City Point.

Automobiles will be permitted to use Columbia road and cross the Strandway at a point adjacent to Locker House, where motor vehicles may be parked within the new park grounds at a place designated for that purpose. The new park is adjacent to Old Colony avenue, off Dorchester street.

OCT 8-1917

Gallivan States His Policies in Fight for Mayor

OCT 8-1917

Congressman Gallivan has returned from Washington to Boston and immediately got down to business on his mayoralty candidacy. He has given out a statement as to some of the policies for which he stands and some of the things he hopes to do if elected Mayor of the city. His statement is addressed "to the citizens of Boston," and concludes:

"Summing it all up briefly, if I am honored with election there will be:

"No political machine at City Hall or one-man tyranny;

"No neglect of able citizens, with a premium on third-rateness;

"No favoritism or slackness in the departments;

"No dawdling with the great fundamental needs of the city;

"No slighting of any class, race, creed or element, or any sort of lopsidedness, but a rounded, fair, decent, all-alive management, under which the city's dollar will once more approximate par value and no taxpayer need be ashamed to file his collector's receipt in the same drawer with a Liberty Bond."

OCT 8-1917

HARVEST OF SCHOOL CROPS WEDNESDAY

School children will be dismissed from their classes Wednesday to dig potatoes and harvest the other crops from their school gardens in Franklin and Olmstead Parks. The program for the day will be the same as that originally planned for last Saturday, when weather necessitated a postponement.

OCT 9-1917

'UMBRELLAS UP' IN VINE ST. BUILDING

OCT 9-1917

Either \$500 must be provided to mend the leaky roof of the Vine street municipal building, Roxbury, or else umbrellas, and maybe a canoe or two, will have to be furnished to the persons using the building.

That is what Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, says, primarily, in reply to Councillor Walter Ballantyne's statement that the Vine street building is the only one built within the allotted appropriation by the city in the last ten years.

That's a good joke, according to Superintendent Kneeland. When it's raining the Vine street building roof, he says, provides unscheduled shower baths. The big skylight has a sieve-like nature. Hence the "super's" suggestion regarding umbrellas and canoes.

The employees, who do not all go in for physical culture, need the umbrellas. The members of the gymnasium classes could make up the canoe clubs.

SAWDUST ON FLOOR.

At present, declares Mr. Kneeland, the only provision against the showers from the roof is sawdust laid on the floor to absorb the water.

Kneeland's statement, in which he said he intended to provide employees with umbrellas, was in response to a remark by Walter Ballantyne, who told the council the Vine street building is the only municipal structure built in the last ten years within the original appropriation. Kneeland said today:

"I am now about to make up my next year budget and I shall either see to it that umbrellas are provided, with perhaps a canoe or two for members of gymnasium classes who are compelled to stand under the large skylight, or I shall ask for \$500 to repair the roof. At the present time sawdust is used on the gymnasium floor to absorb the extra shower bath which is precipitated from above in case of heavy rain."

BALLANTYNE'S CRITICISM.

At a meeting of the City Council, Councillor Ballantyne criticised the city building department for exceeding the costs of the original appropriations on city buildings, lauding the Vine street structure as the only exception to the rule. The building head then stated that it was not a satisfactory building and told about the umbrella emergency.

"With the single exception of the Vine street municipal building, all other structures erected within the last ten years have cost in excess of the money originally appropriated by the City Council," said Ballantyne.

POSIT - OCT - 7 - 1917

MAYOR ISSUES LOAN APPEAL

Says Boston Must Maintain Record
of First Liberty Loan—\$26,-
647,000 Reported in
New England



"BUY LIBERTY BONDS," MOTOR MOTTO.

The auto slogan of the Liberty Bond campaign is placed on the windshields of automobiles. This slogan was put on a machine outside the Liberty Bond cottage on the Common yesterday. Miss Barbara Burr (left) and Mrs. Hugh Minturn are shown placing the slogan on the car.

Mayor Curley issued a "Buy Liberty bonds" proclamation to the men, women and children of Boston last night. With New England becoming fully

aroused to the gigantic nature of the duty set before it by a full week of the campaign to get \$500,000,000 in subscriptions to the 4 per cent bonds of the second Liberty Loan, Mayor

Curley has added to the great patriotic purpose of the new loan another incentive to immediate investment of every dollar that can be saved and put to work on the battle line by each citizen of this city. V3

By his proclamation he sets before the people of Boston the high example made during the first Liberty Loan campaign, when one person in every six in Boston bought a bond. He reminded them that the present task is nearly twice as big—\$500,000,000 instead of \$300,000,000. He threw all the force of Boston's pride in its history as the birthplace of that liberty America has sworn to fight for and preserve into the campaign to urge the people again to keep Boston at the forefront of the nation in backing up the men in the trenches.

All New England has its own record to maintain, also. In the first campaign other Federal Reserve Bank districts contributed larger totals, but in no district in the whole country was the percentage of Liberty bond buying population so high as in New England.

At bank closing time yesterday noon \$26,647,000 had been invested in Uncle Sam's new four per cent Liberty bonds in New England, according to the tabulations at the Federal Reserve Bank. This represents the results of the first week's campaign and the total of three days' reports ending with those turned in yesterday morning.

Subscriptions reported yesterday morning amounted to \$1,702,000. Of that \$3,838,000 came from Massachusetts, and that Bay State total included \$2,043,000 subscribed right here in Boston.

Mayor Curley's Liberty bond proclamation issued last night was as follows:

Mayor's Proclamation

"City of Boston, office of the Mayor,
Oct. 6, 1917.

"To the Citizens of Boston: V3

"The national government has called upon the citizens of this country to render a new national service in the Second Liberty Loan of 1917.

"Boston must do its part. It has a reputation to maintain. The part which this city bore in floating the first loan was a splendid record of patriotism. The government asked for \$2,000,000,000. This district, which includes all New England, except Fairfield county, Conn., gave \$305,000,000. Almost one-half of the subscriptions for the first loan from this district—exactly \$147,072,350—came from this city. One out of every six of our population subscribed, although elsewhere throughout the country only one out of every 25 took a Liberty bond.

"This is a high record to live up to. Boston must come forward this second time, giving freely for the support of those who are offering their lives that liberty may survive in this land. It is our high duty to mass all that we have and all that we can give to make this war successful on the battlefields of Europe. I am sure that Boston will do even better than before in over-subscribing this Liberty Loan.

(Signed) "JAMES M. CURLEY."

Ship's Bridge on Common

This week New England should more than treble the present total of money invested by the citizens in the second Liberty Loan.

In Boston the Liberty Loan Committee of New England has a whole bagful of stunts to keep the ball rolling and

continued next page

P - OCT - 2 - 1917

plans for activities outside the metropolitan district are moving fast. Tuesday noon this committee is going to cut loose with a brand new idea on Boston Common, where the Liberty Cottage bond selling establishment has kept the Liberty bell ringing merrily with the sale of bonds totalling thousands of dollars a day.

There is to be erected a real ship's bridge before the Liberty Cottage. "And bridges are made to 'put over' things," remarked Herbert S. Underwood of the publicity committee yesterday afternoon. Anyway, this bridge is going to do a lot to "put over" the second Liberty Loan.

Speaking Campaign

This is to be a regular ship's bridge, from which come the words of command which win battles and which bring storm-beset ships safely into port. It is, therefore, to be used for a speakers' platform for a real live day-to-day programme of hurry-up-and-help-us-hurry speakers who will rush the bond selling so fast they are arranging for extra bond salesmen from the big financial houses.

The bridge of the Good Ship Liberty will be christened Tuesday at 1 o'clock. It has been made from portions of real ships' bridges from shipyards about Boston, and it is complete, to rope-net, stand rail and life preservers. At the same time Liberty Cottage will hold a sort of housewarming with a group of volunteer society girls assisting.

Just to help make things all "hunky-dory" these society girls have volunteered to "swab down" the ship's bridge so it will shine like a regular battleship's brasswork, and they are going to wash all the windows of the Liberty Cottage either tomorrow or Tuesday morning.

Liberty Cottage is getting to be one of the most popular places in town to buy bonds on account of the opportunity every buyer has to yank the rope that rings the Liberty Bell.

Penny Banks Opened

The last few days several parents have brought little children there with their penny banks to purchase Liberty bonds and ring the bell. They brought the family camera along, also, and snapped a picture of their little son or daughter pulling the Liberty Bell rope. The snapshot photograph attached to the bond 25 years from now will be a souvenir well worth keeping.

A surprise programme has been prepared for the Tuesday noon opening of the new speaking campaign from the ship's bridge platform.

One of the big events Tuesday will be the big patriotic mass meeting at 11 o'clock in the trade room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The marine band from the navy yard will be there and the speaking will begin at noon with John R. Murphy, Judge A. K. Cohen, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, E. Mark Sullivan, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Conrad and J. Payson Bradley as speakers. Liberty bond subscriptions will be taken there.

Tomorrow morning at 7:15 the New England Fish Exchange will conduct a big "Sunrise Mass Meeting" at the administration building on the Boston fish market to start the Liberty Loan campaign in the exchange. The mass meeting is to be conducted by the Oyster, Lobster and Fish Dealers' Committee on Liberty Bonds.

A Bond of 1777

In an effort to boom subscriptions to the loan in Chelsea, a big meeting of Chelsea business men will be held Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 in the Chelsea City Hall. Subscriptions have been coming slowly in Chelsea, and a list of powerful speakers has been arranged in an effort to arouse more popular interest.

Yesterday a document which might be called one of the first Liberty bonds in the United States made its appearance.

It was issued by the State of Massachusetts, Feb. 24, 1777, soon after the battle of Princeton and precisely two months before Lafayette arrived in Georgetown, S. C., to aid the cause of liberty for the American colonies. This campaign will be the manner in which the progress of the campaign is advertised. Two large thermometers, erected in Arlington Centre and East Arlington, graduated up to \$1,000,000, will tell just how much money has been subscribed from day to day. The headquarters of the campaign committee will be in Associates' building.

The executive committee is made up of Hollis M. Gott, chairman; John R. Foster, vice-chairman; Jere Colman, secretary; Oswald Yeames, William T. Foster, Jr., and Wilson D. Clark, Jr.

The Lexington Liberty Loan committee is organizing for its second great drive, and is now preparing for another house-to-house canvass similar to the one held in June, when a record amount of the money was subscribed. Charles B. Davis is chairman of the committee, and James Woodbury Smith is in charge of the canvassers. As before the progress of the campaign will be told by a huge subscription clock, to be erected this week outside the Lexington Bank building, where the headquarters are to be. The house-to-house campaign will open Monday morning, Oct. 15. Subscriptions will also be received from Lincoln and Bedford people.

Besides Mr. Davis, the committee includes Elwyn G. Preston, George E. Briggs, Robert P. Clapp and J. Chester Hutchinson of Lexington, Charles S. Smith, Donald Gordon and C. Lee Todd of Lincoln, and George R. Blinn and Charles W. Jenks of Bedford.

Special Aid Selling

Mrs. Barrett Wendell, president of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, is chairman of the Massachusetts Liberty Loan committee. She has organized women's committees throughout the State to carry on an active campaign for the sale of the second issue of Liberty bonds, and arrangements have been made for subscriptions to be received at the Special Aid headquarters, 142 Berkeley street.

The bond selling at the Liberty Cottages at the North and South stations and on the Common has been booming merrily during the past week under the active supervision of Lebaron Russell and W. E. Chamberlain.

They have a corps of 22 expert bond salesmen from the big banking, brokerage and bond houses of the financial district on the job all the time. The daily schedule is so made out that in each of the three cottages one or more salesmen are on duty continuously each day from 6:30 in the morning until 8:30 at night. They are prepared to sell bonds in any quantity from million-dollar lots for cash to a single \$50 bond on terms as low as \$1 per week. These cottages are backed by some of the biggest banks in town and receipts on those banks are given to all bond buyers. So there is no excuse for any man who has a job failing to buy a bond, because he can at least save a dollar a week to help the nation.

The city of Newton furnished a striking example of the great advantages of the second Liberty bonds as sound investments bearing good interest, when the sinking fund commissioners of that city yesterday voted to subscribe \$100,000 to the Liberty Loan in the name of the city of Newton. It was unofficially understood in Newton last night that this action pledges the entire income of the city of Newton for the next six months. This action is one which could not have been prompted by sentimental reasons. This board of commissioners must invest their funds for substantial interest return with the greatest possible security—so they picked the investment which gives the

greatest security known in the bond-selling world, the United States government Liberty Loan bond.

A sailor from the Charlestown navy yard dropped into the Liberty cottage on the Common yesterday, and bought a \$100 bond with a fistfull of bills. He said lots of the sailors are going to put their money into these bonds, and before he finished talking he dug down in another pocket and paid for another \$100 bond.

Reports From Cities

Of the grand total of \$26,647,000 subscribed to the Liberty Loan in New England this week, the following are some of the best town and city reports turned in yesterday:

Maine

	Oct. 6.	Total
Augusta	\$5,000	\$120,000
Bangor	43,000	90,000
Belfast	3,600	27,000
Brunswick	1,000	12,000
Gardiner	3,000	18,000
Kennebunk	4,000	8,000
Lewiston	51,000	55,000
Machias	1,000	5,000
Portland	135,000	540,000
Rumford Falls	3,000	20,000
Thomaston		14,000

New Hampshire

	2,000	72,000
Concord	7,000	38,000
Dover		75,000
Franklin	28,000	48,000
Keene	6,000	8,000
Laconia		

GIBLIN MUST PAY \$50.01

Verdict Against Him in Slander Suit

A verdict was awarded Frank A. Goodwin yesterday in his slander suit against Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston by the jury which heard the case in Judge Hardy's session of the Superior Court. On the first count, relative

to the accusation by Giblin that Goodwin had received \$1200 in connection with the securing of a location for a garbage plant in East Boston, the jury reported a verdict of \$50. The second count, concerning Giblin's charge that Goodwin had "dumped" Earnest E. Smith politically four years ago, so that Smith's name could not appear on the ballot as a candidate for Mayor against Curley, was also decided in favor of Goodwin by the jury, but no damages were assessed.

Judge Hardy instructed the jury, however, that since they had found for the plaintiff they would have to assess some damages, if only a cent, so a verdict for one cent was returned, making the total damages found \$50.01.

J. J. O'Brien was attorney for Mr. Giblin at the trial this week.

HERALD - OCT-8-1917

GALLIVAN GIVES HIS PLATFORM

No Favoritism or Dawdling, No
Slighting of Class, Creed or
Race, if He Is Mayor.

WOULD HAVE BIG MEN AID

OCT 8 - 1917

On his return to Boston yesterday and in getting down to business on his mayoralty candidacy, Congressman James A. Gallivan announced there would be no freezing or starving children if he were mayor. He also paid his respects to the paving problem.

In summing up his platform he said: "No favoritism or slackness in the departments.

"No dawdling with the great fundamental needs of the city.

"No slighting of any class, race, creed or element, or any sort of lop-sidedness, but a rounded, fair, decent, all-alive management, under which the city's dollar will once more approximate par value and no taxpayer need be ashamed to file his collector's receipt in the same drawer with a Liberty bond."

Change of Atmosphere.

In the rest of his statement he said: "I would like to be mayor" because, in my opinion, there is need of a change of atmosphere in the city government. This does not mean anything explosive or sensational. I do not intend to tear City Hall stone from stone. Neither do I propose to sell the Common to pay off the city debt or to rush to the Legislature, every spring with 150 radical bills, most of them predestined to the waste basket. On the other hand I am no more satisfied than other citizens to see things running as they are today.

"The revised city charter, which concentrated such unusual powers in the hands of one man, was designed to do away with party or political government. Its framers forgot that there might be something even worse. There is no special connection, perhaps, between a party formed on national issues and the government of a city, which is largely a matter of detailed business management. But a great political party is at least the exponent of an organized, consistent body of belief. It has some guiding principles and a certain responsibility.

"Even partisan government is bigger and better than personal government, in which one man shapes everything according to his personal interest or ambition. I promise to give neither sort of government, but to conduct city affairs in the interest of all the citizens.

"There is another feeling which smoulders in the breasts of a good many people, and which it seems to me fair to express. The government of Boston ought to enlist the services of the ablest men of the city, whether they are merchants, leaders of the labor forces, professional men, or experts in the applied sciences.

"The experience of the war has taught us that such men will respond loyally to every call of public duty. The advisory war council at Washington, the state and city committees of public safety have afforded inspiring examples of good citizenship, besides aiding vast re-enforcements of strength to the government in its great emergency.

Would Call in Big Men.

"The services of James J. Storrow, James J. Phelan, Henry B. Endicott, Abraham C. Ratschesky, J. Frank O'Hare, John H. Stevens and other good men like them who are now members of our committee on public safety cannot be overestimated. In the city administration today I do not feel the influence of such citizens. There is a great hiatus here, a most lamentable divorce.

"The Boston men that are most heard of in all other big affairs are never heard of in City Hall. And yet what city has finer or more devoted citizens? Their spirit of service and co-operation has been proved on every occasion. They should stand beside and behind the administration in all its activities. I promise to call upon such men.

"I shall not, in doing so, evade my charter responsibilities. The mayor is mayor and must make his own decisions. Still less do I mean to encourage mere debating conferences. But the city government that can win the confidence and command the talent of able, well known, practical men will accomplish more than one that ignores them.

"We hear a good deal of criticism of the city employees. I have worked side by side with the city force and believe that, as material they compare favorably with the standard in great private corporations. If there is indifference, in some cases, it leaks down from above. It is the old fable of the army of lions led by a certain other animal. I will not designate his species more specifically, because some might mistakenly assume that the allusion had a personal bearing and I intend to conduct my campaign, if I am permitted to do so, on a becoming plane of courtesy.

"If I am mayor, there will be no food riots and no starving or freezing children in Boston. There is one problem that interests all our citizens and interests me particularly, as a former street commissioner. That is, I need hardly say, the conditions of the pavements. Something must be wrong when our downtown thoroughfares have been showing asphalt pits that an enemy rifleman could hide in, and Commonwealth avenue out in the automobile district is a corduroy road that every chauffeur bumps over with his heart in his mouth. It is high time Boston had a decent surface laid on all of its principal streets. I promise to aim at that result and get it, even if it is necessary to commandeer the whole engineering staff of the Institute of Technology."

OCT-12-1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S "dedication" of

Columbus park tomorrow is the only thing about the Strandway job which is going through according to schedule by Oct. 12. The New York State Dredging Company has had its petition granted for relief from the \$100 a day penalty for non-completion of contract on time, and is preceeding in its own leisurely way with the job. It has already obtained one extension of time of six months, and there is no doubt, if present prospects are any indication, that another extension will have to be asked for. The grateful concern will set off fireworks said to equal in value the normal fine running 10 days, and according to the mayor's office "planned to eclipse anything of its kind ever seen in Boston."

The contract called for an expenditure of \$303,100 and the work was to have been completed by Aug. 9. Certain of

the city engineers have expressed the opinion that if the summer rate of progress was kept up the work might possibly be completed within seven years.

In three separate reports dated respectively April 19, 1914, Oct. 11, 1916, and Nov. 1, 1916, the finance commission opposed the project as an unwarrantable extravagance. Last June, the commission called the attention of the mayor to "the apparent illegal expenditure of the appropriation for doing work not contemplated as a part of the Strandway improvement"; and pointed out that as no work was going on at certain parts of the undertaking no inspection there was necessary. The commission charged that two inspectors were employed in reading tide gauges eight hours a day "notwithstanding the fact that continuous tidal records for a period of nearly 100 years are in existence"; and whereas the city was spending \$800 a week there was no need of spending over \$300.

Mayor Curley has ignored the commission's allegations, also the recommendations that the force of employees be reduced, and experienced men substituted for inexperienced. B A 2

James V. Donnaruma is lining up the Italian voters for Mayor Curley in fast and furious fashion. The "Gazzetta del Massachusetts" is coming out Saturday with an obsequious tribute to their great and good friend, and a bouquet of cabbages and garlic for the finance commission. Editor Donnaruma is the chairman of that committee charged with the mission of bestowing the \$2500 bronze bust on the mayor.

OCT-17-1917

MAYOR ASSUMES BLITHE ATTITUDE

"Ripping," was Mayor Curley's comment on the announcement of the candidacy of Andrew J. Peters for mayor, and then the mayor was obliged to repeat the word for the benefit of all the City Hall reporters in order that there might be no misunderstanding, and no quoting him as having said "Rip him."

"Don't you know the meaning of 'ripping'?" Haven't you heard the word 'bully'?" argued the mayor, when one reporter showed signs of misunderstanding. OCT 17 1917

OCT-13-1917

MAY LAY TRACKS TO SQUANTUM NOW

By action of the Street Commissioners today, the Boston Elevated St. Ry. Co. is permitted to proceed immediately with the work of extending the surface tracks at Neponset to the site of the proposed \$200,000 bridge which is to be constructed from Commercial Point, Neponset, to Squantum, where the federal government is to erect a huge destroyer plant. OCT

HERALD - OCT-8-1917

THEY ARE NOT UNANIMOUS.

Certain politicians whose acquaintance with Boston politics is superficial and not usually effective in a municipal campaign, make the mistake of assuming that the municipal employees will be a unit for Mayor Curley in his contest for re-election.

That is untrue, and those people—still in the majority—who are not employed by the municipality may well congratulate themselves, as taxpayers, that it is untrue. No mayor or candidate for mayor has ever been able to acquire the City Hall vote, so called, as a unit. There are various reasons for this, some of which are good and some otherwise, but to assume that the mayor has at the outset a solid vote of municipal employees is to begin the campaign against him without essential knowledge of the fact.

And what a great campaign for mayor Martin M. Lomaxney could make, and what a sound, practical mayor he could and probably would be if he were elected.

UNHEEDED ON MASON STREET

This is fire prevention day. That every day in the year should be fire prevention day goes without saying, but the modern practice of naming days and weeks has given us one that will be observed by a majority of the people about as every other day is observed.

So far as could be learned in the early morning, the Boston school committee had made no attempt to emphasize its stupendous efforts this year to aid the cause of fire prevention. Where there are no fires in public school buildings there can be no danger of calamity from overheated combustion plants.

Over all the other fire preventers in this city the school board maintains an easy lead, even though it shows no disposition to permit its own quarters to remain unheated on raw autumnal fire prevention days.

THIRD TERMS FOR TWO

Mayor Curley is of the opinion that, if the war lasts four years longer, the President will have a third term. And that, of course, would justify Mayor Curley, if elected a second time, in seeking a third term. The war can be made to cover almost any kind of digression from sound and patriotic custom.

Your candidate I cannot be
For mayor of this city.
I'd take the job with ghoulish glee
But, oh, the awful pity:
I'd rather work than make a speech;
I find no joy in lying;
Hence, glory's summit I can't reach
And, therefore, am not trying.

Candidate Gallivan's platform is one that will appeal to every citizen who believes in placing the municipality on the right kind of basis.

Fifteen thousand road building engineers are wanted in Europe. Fewer than that number would meet the Boston problem.

OCT-13-1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

MAYOR CURLEY'S plan for a Thanksgiving dinner in Mechanics' building for the 3500 men in the Boston regiment, at Camp Devens, does not excite much enthusiasm, either among the men themselves or their families. The day has been hallowed by custom for the gathering in homes of individual families, each family around its own fireplace, and the proposal to bring the soldiers together in one meeting hall, hardly less barren than barracks, does not appear alluring.

Moreover, there seems to be no way to obtain half fares for the men over the railroad. The mayor has been following suit to the chamber of commerce committee in this endeavor, but the law of 1913 has been overlooked.

By sections 18, 19 and 20 of chapter 784 of the acts of that year, the Legislature expressly forbade the giving of reduced rates, except "in a time of public emergency, or for charitable purposes." The public service commission, it is pretty safe to say, would find it rather difficult to issue an order of indulgence under either of the above clauses. Of course, they might order a public hearing, and thresh out the matter thoroughly, but the best legal authority today inclines to the opinion that there is no warrant for reduced rates to soldiers. Such an order would be in effect class legislation, and no matter how deserving the class, such favoritism is against the law.

There is another law, dating back 50 years or more, which also stands in the way of special rates on Sunday. That statute forbids Sunday excursions.

The query is often heard:

"Are Andrew J. Peters and John F. Fitzgerald running a slow race to see which can get into the mayoralty race last?" One day Mr. Fitzgerald is represented as being groomed to receive the Peters strength, and the next, Mr. Peters is on the verge of making the leap to get into the field. Is it a case of "After you, my dear Alfonse?" Meanwhile James M. Gallivan has passed the first post.

According to report, the Socialists are making little progress in their announced plan to circulate papers for their state secretary, James O'neal, for mayor. Such a candidacy is little relished by their great and good friend, James M. Curley, who says he stands ever ready to issue to them all the permits they want for pacifist meetings on the Common, or pretty nearly anything else. That the Socialists will fail to file the requisite 3000 signatures for their candidates is freely predicted. Meanwhile, of course the threat of the O'neal candidacy serves well as leverage on many occasions than otherwise.

Hanover street is to have artificial stone sidewalks from Court to Commercial streets at a cost of \$7736, and pedestrians who have to visit the market district in winter would be glad to have the brick sidewalks in that neighborhood similarly superceded, if less residuum of ice and snow will result.

Dr. George E. Allen has accepted an appointment as resident surgeon at the city hospital at \$108.33 per month, and Dr. George W. Papen at \$109. Fortunate indeed is the city that so many of the medical profession have so little thought for lucre and so much for the honor of their profession.

HERALD - OCT 9 - 1917.
SEND THE MAYORALTY ISSUE TO CONFEREES.

The Good Government Association performs a great and necessary work in the municipal life of this community. But it is not a political party and should not be one. It never ought to make nominations. Its duty is rather to submit estimates, based on its own comprehensive studies, of the candidates whom the more regular political agencies put into the running.

Fully half the voters of Boston want a change in School street. Of this we feel sure. But they are unorganized. In our city politics they know no party lines and can take no party action. How, then, are the opponents of Mayor Curley to get together? It is not altogether just or altogether wise that they should be left to depend for united action on the decisions of this particular organization.

Our idea would be, as we said Sunday, that the Good Government Association should invite the recognized leaders of the anti-Curley movement to go into conference to pick out a candidate, the association reserving the right to say little or much in his favor, as it saw fit, but also agreeing to put no third candidate in the field against him, and to give no endorsement to such a disruptive candidacy. In this the Republican organization would doubtless follow suit.

The effect of such an arrangement as this would be to give the voters the result of a consensus of opinion of the anti-Curley forces. Everybody knows who their leaders are. There would be no trouble in assembling such a conference at an early date. Probably a score of men would be enough to represent all its substantial elements. Whatever odium inevitably attached to its decision would land on broad shoulders and on those of the racially dominant element of the population with which the government of the city must in any event rest.

Mr. Gallivan has already informed the Herald, pursuant of its recent suggestion, that he would go into such a conference and give his heartiest support to any mayoral candidate which they decided to back—and he added with characteristic amiability, that he would not vote for himself. We believe all the other serious-minded men who are under consideration for the mayoralty would agree to do the same thing.

Mr. Curley is already a candidate. There will be an anti-Curley candidate. Whoever he may be he is bound to disappoint about eighteen-nineteenths of the present aspirants in the field, and a nearly equal percentage of their supporters. How much better that the responsibility of this disappointment should rest on the shoulders of a representative gathering of the voters of Boston than on the heads of the small and unfortunately select group of gentlemen composing the Good Government Association!

Company to get a location in East Boston. He asserted that he had from the stump declared Goodwin had obtained his present job by "dumping" Earnest Smith when the latter tried to obtain sufficient signatures to enable him to be candidate for mayor of Boston against Curley and Thomas Kenny in the last election. He said he had asserted on the stump that Goodwin had been guilty of

lobbying and "pussyfooting" in the garbage plant matter. Asked what he meant by this, Giblin testified:

"I mean that Goodwin played both ends. A lobbyist is a person who pretends to have the interests of the public at heart but instead is working for a corporation."

Giblin also testified: "I contend that Goodwin secured his present position as street commissioner by dumping Earnest Smith when the latter attempted to be a candidate for mayor. At the time Goodwin was active in the affairs of the Progressive party, which was represented by Smith, who aspired to become mayor."

"The deal by which Smith was 'dumped' was made in Young's Hotel. Goodwin was at the meeting. So was Mayor Curley. At the time I was one of Curley's lieutenants, while Goodwin was trying to break in. I will not say that I was close to Curley, for the only thing that is really close to the mayor is his shirt."

"While in the hotel room, Daniel Callahan, a private detective, entered. I heard him say to Curley: 'We've dumped Smith. You can now come over and take the rooms which were occupied by the Progressives.'"

"Early in my fight against the garbage company, a meeting was held in the East Boston high school at which the members of the community expressed their views about the proposed garbage location in my district. Goodwin occupied a seat upon the platform. He told Chairman Sullivan not to recognize me. Despite this fact, however, I later received an opportunity to speak. While condemning the garbage plant, the lights in the hall were put out and a Mr. Mameron, Goodwin's chum, came from the rear and punched me on the jaw."

"At a later date, I met Goodwin in an East Boston tunnel car. He started to kid me about the garbage plant. During our conversation he said: 'I got \$1200 out of it while all you got was a punch on the jaw.'"

Giblin also testified: "At the Orient Heights rally I asserted that I was informed Goodwin had taken the actions of a crook and a grafter and that he had taken \$1200 from the garbage company. I also said that he admitted getting \$1200." Giblin testified that Goodwin called him a bum and a panhandler. Thomas J. Giblin, Jr., son of the defendant, corroborated his father's statements as to what took place at the Orient Heights rally."

OCT - 2 - 1917
**CALLED GOODWIN
 CROOK, GRAFTER**

**Giblin Admits It on Stand at
 Trial of His Opponent's
 Slander Suit.**

OCT 2
THE PLAINTIFF TELLS STORY

**"Dumping" of Earnest Smith in
 Last Mayoralty Campaign
 Figures in Evidence.**

Street Commissioner Frank A. Goodwin yesterday began the trial of his \$2000 suit for slander against Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston, former representative in the Legislature. During the testimony, before Judge Hardy and a Suffolk jury, many interesting

sidelights were thrown on ward politics. Arguments in the case will be made this morning.

Goodwin testified that Giblin, while speaking at a rally in 1915, during his campaign for public office, referred to Goodwin as a "crook and a grafter," and asserted that he had obtained \$1200 out of a deal by which a garbage plant was to be placed in East Boston. Continuing, Goodwin said: "A year ago last month Giblin asked from the stump, 'Why doesn't Goodwin go ahead with his case? He doesn't dare to. I have the goods on him.'"

Political Enemies for Years.

"At a rally in Day square Giblin said: 'Do you know how Goodwin got his job? He made a deal with Curley and destroyed Smith's nomination papers so that he could not be a candidate.' Giblin has threatened to get my job at City Hall. We have been political enemies since 1909 or 1910, but I have not opposed him since 1912." On cross-examination Goodwin denied he had referred to Giblin as a "bum or panhandler." He admitted he had interrupted one of Giblin's rallies to tell him he lied.

Giblin admitted he had called Goodwin a crook and a grafter and that he charged that Goodwin got \$1200 for aiding the Boston Development & Sanitary

OCT - 10 - 1917
STANDISH WILLCOX of City Hall, who is famed for his skill in awarding beauty contest prizes, is again to judge the fair ones, at a Roxbury dance, Columbus day night. The Trocadero Associates, a Roxbury association, is holding forth at Parker Memorial Hall, and decided to call on Willcox to help settle all doubts as to the prettiest girl in Roxbury.

HERALD - OCT 7-9-1917

Asked to Be Candidate for Mayor of Boston



James J. Storrow.

URGE STORROW TO FACE CURLEY

**Fuel Administrator for New
England Adverse to Enter-
ing Mayoralty Fight.**

At a conference at the City Club late yesterday men interested in the cause of good government urged James J. Storrow to consider entering the field as a candidate for the mayoralty.

Mr. Storrow was averse to being considered. Besides the great responsibilities he has been carrying as a prominent member of the Massachusetts public safety committee, his recent appointment as fuel administrator for New England has entailed new duties of a most intricate and delicate nature. Therefore the conference on candidates will be resumed at an early date.

Need Commanding Candidate.

The immediate reason for yesterday's meeting lay partly in the increasingly urgent necessity for the early marshalling of the good government forces in support of some man of such commanding personality that his nomination, followed by an energetic campaign, would assure the defeat of Mayor Curley.

The entrance of Congressman James A. Gallivan into the field has complicated matters, and was another reason for the conference.

Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald

called on Mr. Gallivan in Washington last week and assured him that Mr. Peters stood ready to throw his support to Fitzgerald. The former mayor inquired whether the congressman's candidacy was genuinely in opposition to Curley, and whether he would be willing to support Fitzgerald.

Mr. Gallivan stated with emphasis that his candidacy was in genuine opposition to the present occupant of the mayor's chair and would be continued to the finish. The conference was friendly. Gallivan told Fitzgerald that if he had had any idea of becoming an anti-Curley candidate, he ought not to have hesitated so long.

Fitzgerald replied that he had no ambition to run, and that his family is very much opposed to the idea, but that he was continually meeting with offers of support, and requests to run, just as in the case of the United States senatorship campaign, when he was finally obliged to take the nomination against Senator Lodge.

The former mayor expressed frank doubts of the ability of the congressman to defeat Curley, and urged the desirability of getting together behind the best vote-getter. There was a discussion as to whether, with three or more candidates in the field, Gallivan would help or hurt Curley's chances.

With equal frankness, the congressman pointed out certain facts to the former mayor—that James A. Gallivan, as a member of Congress, is a live factor, with a good many thousand votes behind him, cast only 11 months ago, and presumably with him today; that he is possessed of the requisite energy as a campaigner, and that no Curley threats of what can be done in November, 1918, will frighten the South Boston congressman. He assured the former mayor of complete unity in the purpose to put Curley out of office; but as for withdrawing in favor of Fitzgerald—there seemed to be no special appeal in the thought.

Mayor Learns of Gunners Whereabouts

**Hero of the Campana Is Prisoner of the Enemy at
Brandenburg.**

James Delaney of Malden, the heroic chief gunner, U. S. N., who defended the tanker Campana against a German submarine till he had fired every one of his 180 shells, and received the compliment of being saluted by the entire crew of the submarine, lined up on deck by their commander by special order, is in a German prison camp at Brandenburg, and is being especially supplied with parcels of food by the central committee of the American Red Cross for American prisoners, from their headquarters, Berne, Switzerland.

The Germans admired Delaney because of his persistent courage, since a single shot from the submarine, if it had struck the Campana, might have fired her 40,000 gallons of oil cargo and blown up all the crew.

Mayor Curley received the above information concerning Delaney this morning, from First Assistant Secretary

of the Navy William Phillips. But as to the mayor's request for effecting an exchange of prisoners so that Delaney may be released, Secretary Phillips replies that while "the general question of the exchange of prisoners has received the department's careful attention, no definite steps in the premises have been taken."

LIMITS AGE OF FEMALE 'SHINES'

**Mayor Would Prohibit Employment of Girls Under 21
as Bootblacks.**

HE DRAFTS NEW ORDINANCE

Mayor Curley yesterday declared himself against the employment of girls and young women under the age of 21 as bootblacks. At certain ateliers de shine in the central section of the city women have been employed, and at first there was considerable gratifying publicity to the proprietors thereof.

However, as time went on, there were complaints that shining men's shoes was not an occupation for a girl, that the gloss of romance had nothing in common with the glow of blackening, and that many of the customers were disposed to be what is regarded in many circles as "fresh."

Mayor's Message to Council.

In time, Bromfield street will be rid of its feminine Cordovan chassours, for the mayor has outlined a prohibitive ordinance to the city council, with this message:

"It has come to my attention that several bootblack parlors, so-called, are employing girls and young women to black boots.

"The unfitness of such an occupation for young girls is hardly open to argument, and it seems unnecessary to enlarge upon the possible dangers, from the standpoint of public morals, of allowing them to be so employed.

Sec. 17 of chap. 65 of the revised laws, as amended by chap. 242 of the general acts of 1916, provides that the mayor and aldermen may make regulations relative to the exercises of the trade of bootblackening by minors and may prohibit such trade, and in order that this evil may be checked at its inception, so far as is within the power of the city, I recommend the passage of the accompanying ordinance."

The ordinance follows:

"Within the limits of the city of Boston no female person less than 21 years of age shall engage in the trade of bootblackening, and no person shall employ any such female in such trade."

MAYOR CURLEY EXPLAINS

"I never received any invitation to the celebration of the Italian societies on Columbus day," declared Mayor Curley today, when his attention was called to the fact that the 12 Italian societies who marched to the Cathedral, to decorate the statue of Columbus, had listened to speeches denunciatory of the mayor for failing not only to appear, but to reply to an invitation.

RECORD - OCT 9 - 1917
 WORTH A BIG EFFORT

Whatever view may be entertained of the candidacy for Mayor of Representative Gallivan, in his opening manifesto he makes one timely and telling point. It is the lack of big advisory talent in City Hall.

The Chief Executive of the fifth American city, during a time of unprecedented problems, ought to be a man able and eager to surround himself by and win willing co-operation from the very best minds in the community. Of such co-operation there is little evidence. The men of power, large vision and clear insight in Boston do not find either welcome or congenial atmosphere in the Mayor's office; and in consequence we are getting mediocre administration largely characterized by two-spot politics and incompetency.

Mr. Gallivan truly says that "the Government of Boston ought to enlist the services of the ablest men of the city." No time was ever better fitted to inspire the get-together spirit. It has won great triumphs at Washington and in most of the State capitals. It permeates large circles of American society, including most of the industries and many of the fields of commerce. Not in our day have men been more willing to sink the memory of former differences in their desire to serve their Nation unselfishly. We see the usual lines of political division melting in the heat of this patriotic zeal. We see class distinctions bridged. We see on every hand the processes of integration. But we do not see many of them in Boston's City Hall.

It is not necessary to attribute this wholly to the faults or the limitations of any individual. It is partly inheritance, and a habit. But it cannot be changed for the better without the initiative coming from the Mayor. And, to be effective, the Mayor who undertakes such initiative must himself be competent, sagacious and respected. He need not be a silk-stockinger or a high-brow but he must be clean, able, liberal and public-spirited.

The fact that Mr. Curley has not attracted or apparently desired the kind of co-operation here indicated places upon those who wish it the necessity of seeking another candidate. To this task it is well that public opinion should be now directed. We cherish no delusions as to the difficulties in the way. Curley is both astute and strong. If he is to be displaced there must be strategy as well as zeal. But the point emphasized by Mr. Gallivan admonishes us how desirable it is that Boston should abandon the present era of small-fry city politics for large-gauge policies. It is worth a big effort.

OCT 2 - 1917
**Roslindale Work
 On Stony Brook
 To Be Finished**

OCT 2 1917
Mayor Curley Acts After Complaint of Damage to Lawns from Overflow

Mayor Curley today ordered work completed on the Roslindale branch of Stony Brook. This includes the section running from Lindall st., crossing Murray Hill to Bexly rd., then crossing the vacant land to Firth rd., backing off into the Washington st. playgrounds.

Henry Boone, a resident of Firth rd., today called on Mayor Curley, and after explaining the damage to the surrounding gardens and lawns by the overflow of the brook after each heavy rain, was assured by the Mayor that the work will be completed this spring. He ordered the engineers to arrange for the protection of the property against further overflows.

OCT 2 - 1917
**Hope Eden Shows
 How to Tell Time
 By Mayor's Watch**

Mayor Curley was entertained in his private office in City Hall today by Hope Eden, the headliner at the Orpheum Theatre this week, who gave a brief demonstration of her telepathic powers to the amazement of the chief executive. The Mayor wrote several names of persons and cities on a pad of paper behind the young lady, who immediately recited them, and the Mayor reset his watch at 3.07 and again the young lady demonstrated her act by announcing the time correctly.

When Sec. Shattery asked the young lady to predict the name of the next Mayor of the city, the demonstrator declined with the announcement that that was too easy. Mayor Curley laughingly agreed with her.

OCT 2 - 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Rainsford Island is doing its bit in the war. It has just been learned that 28 of the graduates from the boys' school on the island have joined the navy, and just half that number have joined the army, and now Supt. Jack Ryan is seriously considering military drill for the youngsters in preparation for more enlistments.

City Hall is a hot place these chilly days in October, and Mayor Curley intends to keep it so as long as there is coal to burn, despite the so-called economical policy of the School Committee. The Mayor says that if he had his own way every building in the city would be heated by fuel these days, all of which should assist him materially in his campaign this fall.

OCT 1 - 1917
CURLEY SELF-REVEALED

When a man whose only known source of income has been a succession of modest salaries with a brief excursion into business suddenly moves from the neighborhood of his youth into a new home that would baffle a prince it is natural for people to inquire: "Where did he get it and how?"

People were asking this question two years ago of the present Mayor. They asked it until a statement was published as coming from the Mayor which explained in detail the alleged genesis of his palace in Jamaica Plain.

According to this statement, Mr. Curley got for his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Co. when he retired from it the sum of \$10,000 in a lump, and with it bought the lot upon which his home now stands. If true, that would satisfy most people's curiosity; for with the lot paid for it is easy enough to build a house. It was, we think, accepted as true at the time it went forth, because discussion of the Mayor's house soon stopped.

But following a recent denial by Mr. Daly that \$10,000 or any like sum had ever been paid to Mr. Curley by the Daly Co., the Mayor himself now admits, before the Finance Commission, that the explanation which went to the public over his signature two years ago was not true; that he knew at the time it was not true, and that he never took pains to set the public right, though he realized the statement was calculated to deceive. The Mayor hints at the possibility of another explanation when he takes the stump for re-election; but it remains to be seen whether the public, having been fooled once, will take chances on being fooled again.

In any community which values a high standard of integrity in its chief executive such airy trifling with public confidence would be politically fatal. Mr. Curley seems rather to enjoy the cleverness with which he has "put one over" the people of Boston. We have his measure. Is it satisfactory? Those who think not would do well to concert action for a change.

OCT 2 - 1917
 There was no meeting of the City Council yesterday as the members adjourned for two weeks at their last meeting a week ago yesterday. The members will meet, however, Thursday to enjoy a short joy ride in one of the city's autos. The excuse for burning up gas this time is the necessity of viewing the land at Baker st. and Baker pl., West Roxbury, the site of a proposed cemetery.

OCT 2 1917
 Pat Bowen, one of the Mayor's staunch supporters, is still patiently waiting for his license to operate a movie show in his new \$150,000 show house at Codman sq., Dorchester, which is nearly completed. Betting is 10 to 1 that Pat will win out against the strong opposition displayed at the hearing many weeks ago.

POST - OCT 6 - 1917

CITY'S GOOD-BY TO SECOND FORTY

10,000 Wave Farewell as 1500 Young Men Depart for Camp Devens—No Confusion at Station

OCT - 6 1917



SCENE AT NORTH STATION WHEN SECOND "FORTY" WENT AWAY. Thousands crowded the North Station yesterday afternoon when Boston's second 40 per cent quota rolled away to Ayer. In the picture Miss Mary Moore is shown being held up to kiss her friend good-by.

Boston's "second forty" per cent of selected young men for the great citizen army left the North Station yesterday afternoon with but few tearful partings at the station. Marching through an avenue of police which kept back the thousands of anxious mothers, sisters and friends the boys were escorted to the troop trains content with waving a short farewell in the hope that "their own" in the vast crowd would see and understand.

10,000 SHOUT GOOD-BY

Unlike the departure of the "first forty" there was no delay in the entraining. The 10,000 people that gathered in the drizzling rain outside the station were kept well in order by the army of police on hand. The station and trainshed were kept as clear as possible, but in spite of all police precaution, several hundred sisters, mothers and brothers were able to reach

the two troop trains to throw a last kiss, pass to their boy an extra blanket or give a last word of encouragement and advice before the conductor, with a wave of the hand, started another 1500 Boston boys on their way to Berlin via the training camp.

The rain and the multitude of local farewells necessitated the calling off of the proposed parade, disappointing thousands of mothers who brought along extra wraps for their boys in the hope that they could pass them out during the march to the station.

Mayor Curley was among the first at the station to say a farewell to the selected men.

Division 13 Goes Monday

Every draft division in the city was represented in the departure yesterday afternoon but Division 13 of Roxbury. On account of the large number of colored registrants examined it was impossible to make up a "second 40" of white men as ordered by Washington. The Governor has given the local board of that division an extension of time and the selected men from that locality will not leave until Monday.

Sandwiches and coffee were distributed to the departing men by the members of the Boston Chapter of the Red

Cross. From early morning until dark yesterday the committee of Back Bay women saw to it that no young man embarked for the Ayer camp without a cup of steaming hot coffee and a neatly wrapped lunch bag containing rolls, doughnuts and cheese sandwiches.

Cigarettes From Mrs. Guild

At the North Station, in charge of Mrs. Samuel Mixer, were Mrs. Curtis Guild, who personally gave a box of cigarettes to each soldier as a gift from her; Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. Alexander McGregor, Mrs. Randolph Appleton, Miss Clapp and Miss Sprague.

Drafted men coming into the South Station from the cape in the early noon were met by a committee of the Boston Red Cross Chapter, in charge of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, who was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch, Charles H. Fiske, Jr., Miss Alice Thorndike, Miss Elizabeth Choate, Mrs. Henry Wheeler and Mrs. E. J. Bradley, Jr. Coffee and lunches were given the men.

The "second 40" men from Division 1, with headquarters at 1 Beacon street, were the first to arrive at the station, quickly followed by the men from Divisions 1 and 2 in Charlestown, who were escorted by the local high school life and drum corps.

North End and Hyde Park

Honors for the greatest amount of enthusiasm shown at the station were evenly divided between the delegation from the North End and the delegation from Hyde Park.

The North End citizens hired a local band to escort the selected men of that section from the local draft headquarters in City Hall to the station. Forming in the centre of the station the band accompanied by the 56 selected soldiers made the station ring with the notes of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" and ended the concert with the singing of "The Royal March," the Italian national anthem.

The Hyde Park selected men brought along with them a lively band of small numbers but much noise. From the arrival of the delegation at the station until the train was well out of the shed no pause was made by the musicians in their efforts to include all the popular and patriotic music ever written.

The first train pulled out of the station just on the stroke of 3, while the other left at 3:30.

CHILDREN WILL HARVEST TODAY

Prizes to Be Given for Best Truck

Today is harvest day for Boston school children.

The potatoes, beans and garden truck, which the children planted last spring and tended so faithfully during the summer months, will today be harvested, bagged and carted away. Prizes will be given to the children and exercises will be held throughout the day.

Franklin and Olmstead parks will be the scenes of the harvests. The following programme has been arranged, weather permitting:

- 9 a. m.—Children will clean up plots, pulling bean vines and weeds.
- 9:10 a. m.—Instructors will teach methods of digging.
- 10 a. m.—Digging of potatoes. Potatoes will then be left to dry until 1 p. m.
- 1 and 2 p. m.—Potatoes to be bagged and carted away.
- 2 p. m.—Pictures and exercises.

RECORD-OCT-7-1917

OCT-2-1917

OCT-13-1917

FRANK GOODWIN SLANDER SUIT TO JURY TODAY

Sues Rep. Giblin for \$2000
for Alleged Calling

OCT 2 1917
of Names

The suit brought by Street Commr. Frank A. Goodwin against former Rep. Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston for \$2000 damages for alleged slander is expected to go to the jury today.

Giblin is charged with having called Goodwin a grafter and a crook and his testimony aroused frequent laughter in the courtroom. Giblin's definitions of the terms he admitted calling Goodwin were the cause of all the mirth.

Giblin, testifying in his own defense, admitted calling Goodwin a crook and a grafter, and that he charged that Goodwin secured \$1200 for aiding the Boston Development & Sanitary Co. to secure a location for a garbage plant in East Boston. Giblin also declared that when on the stump he said Goodwin got his present job by "dumping" Ernest Smith when the latter tried to get sufficient signatures to enable him to oppose Curley and Thomas Kenny, when they were candidates for the office of Mayor.

Giblin said the deal to "dump" Smith was made in a hotel not far from City Hall. "At the time, I was one of Curley's lieutenants, while Goodwin was trying to break in," testified Giblin. "I will not say that I was close to Curley," continued Giblin, "for the only thing that is really close to the Mayor is his shirt."

The witness then related a story of how, at a rally the lights were turned out and that he got a punch on the jaw.

OCT-2-1917 FIRE DEPT. HARD UP FOR ENGINEERS

As 32 members of the Boston Fire Department, so far, have been drafted into military service, Mayor Curley yesterday ordered Fire Commr. Grady to direct the Civil Service Commission to send him the required number of men to fill the vacancies. It has been learned, however, that the commission is experiencing difficulty in securing engineers for the department, as the supply of such men has been exhausted because the department pays only \$900 a year to start, while such men are receiving much more salary in other lines of work.

OCT 2 - 1917 REPAVING WORK GOES TO WARREN BROTHERS

Warren Brothers Co. offered the lowest bid yesterday for repaving Gove st., East Boston; Museum st., Brighton, and Mountain st., Forest Hills. The bid was \$16,800 for repaving with Topeka paving, and it appears that the company will be awarded the contracts despite the fact that the city prefers bitulithic paving for this particular work.

Our Fireless Schools

To the Editor:—
Mr. Lee is quoted as saying:—"The question before the School Committee is whether coal should be saved in the warm weather or wait and have to shut the schools down altogether when the weather got cold?" He is also quoted as saying that, in the matter of economy in coal, "the School Committee has been guided wholly by the advice of its business agent, William B. Keough."

With all respect to the School Committee and to Mr. Lee, I wish to call attention to the following facts (these are not simply my opinions): The weather this fall has not been warm. The frosts have ruined many gardens and caused fires to be built in other city buildings, including the School Committee rooms on Mason st. Without doubt, there have been fires of some sort, if only for cooking, in the home of every school official.

The mission of the School Committee is to care for the school children; therefore, would it seem more logical to turn for advice to the medical advisor, or even to the masters and teachers, in regard to cold rooms, damp air and dead atmosphere in buildings where no fires are allowed at all?

Of course, the business agent, in the predicament of having insufficient coal on hand, would advocate "no fires," and fall back upon Dr. Garfield's call for conservation of coal to help out the situation.

It is quite apparent to the parents of the children and general public that the attitude of the school officials is not due to spontaneous patriotism, but is dependent upon the fact that their business agent failed to secure the necessary amount of coal when the purchasing agents of the other departments obtained their's earlier in the year.

Now that other city officials, the press, the public and the coal dealers are made acquainted with the situation, no doubt an early solution of the problem will be reached.

Cora Bigelow.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Tom Giblin, the defendant in the \$10,000 slander suit instituted by Street Commr. Goodwin, which went to the jury yesterday, has been trying out his case before a jury of friends around the City Hall Annex with more or less success. The East Boston heavyweight is becoming a noted expert on the rules of evidence.

OCT 3
The statues standing in City Hall's front yard are being cleaned for the first time in many years, and the young man now working on Quincy's head attracted much attention yesterday when he actually used a tooth brush to scrub Quincy's slightly exposed teeth.

Frank Rock, the city's assistant purchasing agent, has been invited by Owner Comiskey of the White Sox to be the latter's guest during the world's series. It is about the nicest little invitation that ever was offered to a payroll patriot, and Frank did not hesitate one second in accepting it. The Mayor has kindly added a feature to the program by permitting him the required time off without loss of pay.

Mayor Curley and the Tammany Club are again diving down deep in their respective pockets to provide farewell gifts to the Ward 12 contingent Thursday evening. The last 40 p.c. received each a high priced safety razor, but what the next quota will get is a secret.

OCT - 5 - 1917 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

At least one soldier boy on the city payroll got a good send-off before his departure for Camp Devens today. He is Joe Callahan of City Collector Curley's department, to whom was presented a wrist watch, by his co-workers yesterday, and a gold ring and 1000 cigarettes by the St. Ambrose Ball Club last evening. Joe was formerly a member of the Boston Nationals.

OCT 5 - 1917
Former Rep. Dan Casey of South Boston should worry about his recent defeat in the House contest, as he has a real job in the Mayor's office. He is taking the place of his brother Jim, who recently entered the Navy. Although it is the first time in several years that Dan has found it necessary to work, he is gradually getting back into his old stride.

Mayor Curley yesterday received a bust of another Mayor who forgot to have one made for the collection of busts which decorate the walls of the Mayor's office. The one received yesterday from the sculptor's studio was that of former Mayor Frederick O. Prince, who served in the Mayor's chair from 1877 to 1881, inclusive.

A young man with a large money bag full of coins appeared at the City Hall Annex yesterday afternoon inquiring for Street Commr. Goodwin, and after the visit an attempt was made to solve the mystery, but neither the young man nor Commr. Goodwin would say a word. A friend of Commr. Goodwin, however, contended that the bag contained \$50.00 in pennies, and that the donor was Tom Giblin of East Boston, against whom Goodwin has just won a slander verdict to that amount.

OCT - 1 - 1917 WOULD STANDARDIZE ICE CREAM VALUES

Delegates to the convention of the National Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza yesterday heartily approved a suggestion of J. S. Abbott of the Department of Agriculture, one of the speakers, that they co-operate with the department in an effort to standardize the value of ice cream throughout the country.

The greetings of the city were extended to the delegates by E. J. Slatery, secretary to Mayor Curley.

The total retail value of the ice cream output of the United States in 1916 was \$291,648,000, according to L. O. Thayer, secretary of the association, who said that this was an increase from \$245,313,973 in 1915. The 1917 figures will show a large increase over those of last year, he said.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION GLOOMY ONE

Leaders Stir But Little Applause

Platform Adopted Is Same as That Prepared by Committee

Despite the frank admission of many of the Democratic leaders that a Democratic State victory this fall is a forlorn hope, several hundred staunch supporters of the party managed to create a semblance of enthusiasm in Faneuil Hall today upon the occasion of the annual State convention.

The convention was obviously "cut and dried," but through the medium of patriotic airs, played by the band, and patriotic addresses by the speakers, the small assembly roused itself to spasmodic enthusiasm during the few hours that were required to perform the perfunctory duties of adopting a platform and ratifying the State ticket.

The convention was due to open at 11 a.m., but at that hour less than 100 tried and true Democrats were assembled in the old Cradle of Liberty, and it was noon before the festivities began, when Charles F. Riordan, treasurer of the State Democratic Committee, announced that everybody must be patient.

Chairman Michael A. O'Leary of the State Committee formally opened the convention at 12.12.

There was some applause in the small audience while Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, District Attorney of Hampden and Berkshire Counties, delivered his address in accepting the office of temporary chairman, and there was a little more applause when former Gov. David I. Walsh arose to accept the office of permanent chairman.

Both the temporary and permanent chairman probably excited as much enthusiasm as the head of the State ticket, Frederick W. Mansfield, but the latter devoted more of his speech to the questions at issue in Massachusetts.

The ticket as ratified is:—

Frederick W. Mansfield, Governor.
Arthur B. Reed, Secretary of State.
Humphrey O'Sullivan, State Treasurer.
Elzear H. Choquette, State Auditor.
Josiah Quincy, Attorney-General.

The platform as finally adopted did not differ much from the report of the platform committee. As in former years in Massachusetts, it is slightly more radical than the preceding year.

Much space is devoted to the war, it being contended that this is no time for narrow party politics nor personalities, and that the real line of cleavage in American politics today is between liberal and reactionary.

Speaking of State affairs, the platform declares that "our candidate for Governor is a man who, when elected, will stand in his own shoes and will directly administer the business of the State in the interest of the whole people."

The platform, referring to the Constitutional Convention, says that the Democrats endorse, without qualification, the attempt of the delegates to submit to the people the questions of absentee voting, public trading and the initiative and referendum.

Regarding the Legislature, the platform condemns the "misrepresentative character of the Republican Legislature of this year, and the lack of leadership shown by the present Republican Governor."

On the labor question, the platform promises to "restore the originally-intended effects of the workmen's compensation act, the purpose of which, it is contended, "has been thwarted by judicial construction."

For the farmer the platform promises the establishment of a system of co-operative rural credits similar to that established by the Federal Government, and a change in the system of the distribution of milk, by which the farmer will get more, the consumer will pay less and the distributor will receive less.

The platform, finally, declared the party in favor of the present efforts of the National party to compel the alien to take up arms for America.

The chairmen of the principal committees named were: Committee on resolutions, former Atty. Gen. Thomas J. Boynton, chairman; committee on balance of State ticket, Charles P. Riordan, treasurer of the State committee, chairman; committee on permanent organization, Henry N. Teague, chairman; committee on credentials, Senator John I. Fitzgerald, chairman.

Mayor Curley, former Mayor Fitzgerald and many other leading Democrats of the city, who were expected to appear, had not arrived up to a late hour.

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Mayor Curley did not attend the Brockton Fair yesterday, as stated by all the Boston newspapers. The joke is on the newspapermen at the fair, who received a visit yesterday from Councillor Dan McDonald and some Boston newspapermen. The genial Councillor announced something about the fair, and that was enough to convince the newspapermen "covering" the fair that Boston's Mayor was present. As a matter of fact the Mayor visits the fair this afternoon.

Tim Buckley, former member of the Governor's Council, is being mentioned as a candidate for the City Council this fall, but the former Councillor declines to be interviewed. It is said on excellent authority that he and the Mayor are fine friends at present, and that if conditions do not change materially Buckley will appear on the Mayor's slate.

Atty. John F. McDonald, who has recently been appointed Mayor Curley's campaign manager, would like to get out of the job if he could do so gracefully, according to his friends, who say that he is sick of politics. In fact his friends say that he never knew that he had been appointed to the job until he read it in the newspapers.

NEWTON HAS TAKEN BONDS OF \$100,000

N. E. Total Now Is \$26,647,600

Bay State's Share Was 3,898,000 in Yesterday's Subscription

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of Newton today followed the lead of Boston, and the Liberty Loan Committee was notified that \$100,000 worth of bonds had been purchased for the benefit of the municipality. The pledge of \$100,000 represents the entire income of the city for the next six months.

The subscription of Newton was the largest individual purchase today and the committee announced that the total receipts at the close of the financial day were \$26,647,000.

The subscriptions in New England for yesterday amounted to \$7,702,000, of which Massachusetts gave \$3,898,000.

Dr. Hillis Coming Later

The committee was notified today that the route of Dr. Newell D. Hillis of Brooklyn, who was scheduled to speak in Faneuil Hall tomorrow night on his experiences and observations of the German atrocities, had been changed and he would not appear, as he was to speak in Detroit.

Dr. Hillis will visit New England later this month and will probably speak in Boston within two weeks.

Postmasters have been notified to cash coupons of bonds that are presented, and L. B. Franklin, Treasury agent in charge of the second Liberty Loan campaign, has requested bond holders to collect their interest as it accrues.

In many cities local committees have designed an arm band or red, white and blue, with the slogan, "Buy a Liberty Bond," and all city or town employees, including policemen and firemen and street car conductors, are displaying bands of national colors.

McDONALD IN CHARGE OF CURLEY'S CAMPAIGN

John F. McDonald, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a prominent figure during the campaigns of ex-Gov. Foss and ex-Gov. Walsh, will manage Mayor Curley's mayoralty campaign next December, announced Charles O. Power, secretary to the Mayor, last night.

GALLIVAN ANNOUNCES PLATFORM

Wants Mayor's Job for Four Years and Tells Why

BELIEVES CHANGE IN CITY HALL NEEDED

Street Paving May Be Among Campaign Issues

With the close of the extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress on Saturday, Congressman Gallivan returned to Boston and immediately got down to business on his mayoralty candidacy. Last evening he gave out the subjoined statement as to some of the policies for which he stands and some of the things he hopes to do if elected Mayor of the city. His statement is addressed "to the citizens of Boston," and is as follows:

CAMPAIGN ISSUES

"The issue in the approaching municipal campaign is nothing less than the administration of the fifth city in the United States—your city and mine—for a period of four years. The quality of this administration will depend absolutely on the character and fitness of

the man you elect as Mayor. There is probably no city in which power is concentrated in the hands of one official more completely than it is in Boston. The next Mayor will be Mayor during a momentous period. The great war throws its shadow over everything. It has created new problems and will continue to create them after it is ended. It touches the millionaire's income, on the one hand, and, on the other, reaches down into the family larder and the coal bin. Whether it drags out its bloody length for two years more, as it may, or whether it comes to an early and victorious conclusion, as we all hope, it will exert its influence for a long time to come and will color more and more the administration of every American city. I promise that, if I am elected, it will color my administration red, white and blue.

"I am an American and a Bostonian from the ground up. In the Lawrence grammar school in South Boston I absorbed democracy unconsciously in fellowship with schoolmates who were like myself, the children of wage-earners. Through the ambition and

sacrifices of good parents I was privileged to attend our fine old Latin school. From there the well trodden path, travelled by so many distinguished men, from John Adams to Wendell Phillips, led naturally to Harvard College.

"I passed through the grades of newspaper work and saw life from that liberal angle. I had the distinctive advantage, for a prospective Mayor of Boston, of a period of service in the State Legislature. For almost 14 years I was a street commissioner in City Hall and learned something of its spirit and system. I have served a Boston district in Congress for three years and a half. As this outline shows, I have swung all my life around the circumference of the Hub and would be a poor Bostonian if I had not a genuine love for my native city and a fair conception of its needs.

"One gap remains to be filled before the circle is complete. I would like to be Mayor. It is an honest ambition, entertained by many good men, and one that requires no apology from any of us.

Sees Need of Change

"I would like to be Mayor because, in my opinion, there is need of a change of atmosphere in the city government. This does not mean anything explosive or sensational. I do not intend to tear City Hall stone from stone. Neither do I propose to sell the Corporation to pay off the city debt or to rush to the Legislature every spring with a hundred and fifty radical bills, most of them predestined to the waste basket. On the other hand, I am no more satisfied than other citizens to see things running as they are today.

"The revised city charter, which concentrated such unusual powers in the hands of one man, was designed to do away with party or political government. Its framers forgot that there might be something even worse. There is no special connection, perhaps, between a party formed on national issues and the government of a city, which is largely a matter of detailed business management. But a great political party is at least the exponent of an organized, consistent body of belief. It has some guiding principles and a certain responsibility. Even partisan government is bigger and better than personal government, in which one man shapes everything according to his personal interest or ambition. I promise to give neither sort of government, but to conduct city affairs in the interest of all the citizens.

Aid From City's Leaders

"There is another feeling which smoulders in the breasts of a good many people, and which it seems to me fair to express. The government of Boston ought to enlist the services of the ablest men of the city, whether they are merchants, leaders of the labor forces, professional men, or experts in the applied sciences. The experience of the war has taught us that such men will respond loyally to every call of public duty. The Advisory War Council at Washington, the State and city Committees of Public Safety, have afforded inspiring examples of good citizenship, besides adding vast reinforcements of strength to the government in its great emergency.

"The services of James J. Storrow, James J. Phelan, Henry B. Endicott, Abraham C. Ratchesky, J. Frank O'Hare, John H. Stevens, and other good men like them, who are now members of our Committee on Public Safety, cannot be overestimated. "In the city administration today I do not feel the influence of such citizens. There is a great hiatus here, a most lamentable divorce. The Boston men that are most heard of in all other big affairs are never heard of in City Hall. And yet what city has finer or more devoted citizens? Their spirit of service and co-operation has been proved on every occasion. They should

stand beside and behind the administration in all its activities. "I promise to call upon such men. I shall not, in doing so, evade my charter responsibilities. The Mayor is Mayor and must make his own decisions. Still less do I mean to encourage mere debating conferences. But the city government that can win the confidence and command the talent of able, well known, practical men will accomplish more than one that ignores them.

As to City Employees

"We hear a good deal of criticism of the city employees. I have worked side by side with the city force and believe that, as material, they compare favorably with the standard in great private corporations. If there is indifference in some cases, it leaks down from above. It is the old fable of the army of lions led by a certain other animal. I will not designate his species more specifically, because some might mistakenly assume that the allusion had a personal bearing and I intend to conduct my campaign, if I am permitted to do so, on a becoming plane of courtesy.

"Besides, all city employees are not lions. But the great majority of them are eager, I believe, to give a clean, honorable name to the city service. How could any man enter the important departments—the fire, the health, the library, the institutions, the park and recreation departments, for example—affecting intimately the life of his fellow citizens, his neighbors, his own children, without taking some pride in them and preferring to see them well conducted?

"We have seen what an able and devoted Police Commissioner has accomplished for the police force of Boston, and every man in that department respects him for it. A Mayor with the right intentions, given four years to develop his principles, could achieve as much in the other city departments. "I promise to appeal to the spirit of service in the city employees by a strict recognition of merit and all the quickening and stimulating resources at my command. I realize that they are the arms, hands and fingers upon which every Mayor must depend in the actual execution of his plans.

Sums Up Programme

"It is not yet time to enter into a detailed study of other urgent questions. There will be no lack of opportunity later for that. I am addressing my fellow citizens now because it has been suggested that some of them might be measuring the various candidates in a preliminary way, and I wanted them frankly to get a general outline of my programme.

"Summing it all up briefly, if I am honored with election there will be: "No political machine at City Hall or one-man tyranny; "No neglect of able citizens, with a premium on third-rateness; "No favoritism or slackness in the departments;

"No dawdling with the great fundamental needs of the city; "No slighting of any class, race, creed or element, or any sort of lopsidedness, but a rounded, fair, decent, all-alive management, under which the city's dollar will once more approximate par value and no taxpayer need be ashamed to file his collector's receipt in the same drawer with a Liberty bond.

"JAMES A. GALLIVAN."

BOSTON BONDING HEARING REOPENS

SEP 3 1 1917

**Finance Commissioner Says He
Expects to Show Mayor Is
Member of Daly Company,
Doing Business With City**

Mayor James M. Curley, Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, Standish Wilcox, one of the Mayor's secretaries, and other men whose names the Boston Finance Commission has not chosen to make public are summoned to appear tomorrow morning in the inquiry it has been making into the liability bonding done by city employees and city contractors.

At the sudden resumption of the bonding yesterday afternoon, Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the finance commission, declared that he expects to prove that James M. Curley invested \$8000 in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, of which Francis L. Daly is the head, in the fall of 1913, and that there is nothing to show that the mayor ever withdrew this money. Attorney Hurlburt then called attention to the statute prohibiting city officials from being connected with firms doing business with the city under penalty of fine of \$1000 and imprisonment for not more than one year.

The Mayor and Mr. Sullivan were both summoned to appear before the commission yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. They were not present, the Mayor stating about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that he had received no summons. At the corporation counsel's office the constable serving the summonses was unable to find Mr. Sullivan. Standish Wilcox of the Mayor's office was at the hearing, but asked to be excused from testifying on the ground that his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, was at the Constitutional Convention and could not be present. He was excused until tomorrow morning, when, Attorney Hurlburt informed him, he would have to testify whether his counsel was there or not.

By witnesses Attorney Hurlburt showed that James M. Curley, on his individual note, had borrowed \$4000 from the Mutual National Bank, an institution which ceased doing business about two years ago, on Aug. 29, 1913, and by a letter, proved that at about the same time Mr. Curley sold bonds through Hornblower & Weeks for \$4093, which he deposited in the Federal Trust Company to his credit. The books showed, Attorney Hurlburt told the Finance Commission, that Mr. Curley drew \$3900 from the Mutual National Bank on Aug. 28, 1913, and \$4100 from the Federal Trust Company the same day.

Mr. Hurlburt said that the \$8000 Mr. Curley had thus raised he would claim was really the money with which Francis L. Daly purchased the interest of Frank Sullivan in what had been the Sullivan-Daly Plumbing Supply Company on Aug. 29, 1913.

Attorney Hurlburt, when he addressed the commission upon the

formal reopening of the bonding inquiry yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the School Committee in Mason Street, said that it had proved that Francis L. Daly was a partner of a Mr. Sullivan in the plumbing supply business, that he had bought out Mr. Sullivan's interest on Aug. 29, 1913.

The attorney continued "On Aug. 29, 1913, there was deposited to Francis L. Daly's credit in the Fourth Atlantic National Bank the sum of \$8000. Daly testified before this body that he secured this through an uncle in Chelsea. There is evidence that leads us to believe he did not secure it from his uncle. We think Daly's statements were untrue. We shall offer evidence of admissions by Curley in reference to his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. Curley purchased the interest of a man named Sullivan and this money was not repaid, and as far as we can see he is still a member of the firm."

"We claim," the commission attorney asserted, "that we have traced the payment of \$3000 given Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Daly for the Sullivan share in the business, and that it came from James M. Curley, who is still a member of the firm."

William H. Stickney of Brookline, cashier of the Mutual National Bank for its period of existence from 1909 to 1915, and George U. Crocker, a director, testified regarding a loan of \$4000 to James M. Curley in August, 1913.

DREDGERS MAY BE TAKEN

Three dredgers at work in Old Harbor, in connection with the park-making along the Strandway, may be requisitioned by the United States Government for work on the government destroyer plant at Squantum. Lieutenant Atwood, in charge of construction work at the Squantum plant, told Mayor Curley that such a demand might be made upon the city. The Mayor asked the lieutenant to make any such demand in writing if it is to be made.

LACK OF HEAT DISMISSES ABOUT DOZEN SCHOOLS

**In Several Instances Janitors Are
Said to Have Refused to Start
Fires in Buildings**

Unheated school buildings resulted in the dismissal of some dozen schools yesterday. The superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, says he has no authority over the fires but that when masters complain to him of conditions he allows them to dismiss the children.

It is reported that in several instances janitors refused to light fires, saying that as it was Friday and there would be no sessions for the next two days it would be a waste of fuel. The janitors receive their orders from Mark B. Mulvey, custodian. The chairman of the School Committee, Joseph Lee, stated on Tuesday that he had

issued orders for the lighting of fires whenever necessary.

Mr. Mulvey stated this morning that he had instructed janitors to be as economical as possible with the use of coal, to save every pound they could and to cooperate with the principals. He visited a number of schools yesterday, he said, and found the temperature at 60 or above without fires although the buildings were damp. To start fires yesterday, he said, would have been a waste as it would take about a ton of coal in each school building, or about 500 tons in all and Monday might be warm.

Asked if the masters were subject to the janitors in this matter he repeated that the janitors were to cooperate with the masters. When asked if he thought it more economical to dismiss school than to start fires he said to start fires would waste much coal.

MR. PETERS FOR MAYOR URGED

**Announcement of Platform by
Congressman Gallivan Said to
Renew Demands for Entrance
of Former Representative**

With James A. Gallivan making public the municipal platform upon which he declares he will seek election on Dec. 18 next as Mayor of Boston, Andrew J. Peters, former members of the Lower House of Congress and former Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been offered the support of the Good Government Association of Boston, is confronted with the necessity of making early decision as to whether he will enter the campaign. It is understood that while Mr. Peters is still considering the offer of the Good Government Association's support for Mayor that he will give a final decision within a very few days.

With Mr. Gallivan making an appeal for the support of the very element to which Mr. Peters, or any other opponent of James M. Curley, must look for success in December, the political situation is changing locally. There are astute men in Boston who believe that with a clear-cut candidate for Mayor the Good Government cause would not be so much weakened by Mr. Gallivan's candidacy as Mayor Curley's would be, that Mr. Gallivan would have a strong following in South Boston and other sections of Boston. These men declare that a man of the stamp of Mr. Peters would make a strong bid for success.

Strongest kind of pressure is being brought to bear upon Mr. Peters to accept the leadership in Boston of the element represented by the Good Government Association, in the campaign for Mayor. He has been assured that he will get three quarters of the Republican vote, or an even larger percentage.

It is known that Mr. Peters desires the support—and the free and loyal and energetic support—of all the anti-administration forces in Boston if he consents to enter the field against Mayor Curley. He is not one who will shrink under attack, as he has a clear record, but he does not desire, so it is said, to go before the people without being assured that the field is united in his favor and that he will get the full support of the people who want to see Boston have a new Mayor.

Representative Gallivan declares today in the platform which he has made public that he believes in a business administration for Boston, and an administration conducted "in the interest of all the citizens." He says that "strict recognition of merit" will be the primal rule of action in his administration. He says that he would not upset City Hall, for there are able men working for the city, nor would he offer to sell Boston Common to pay the city debt. A government which will be fair to all without regard to sect or class is a part of the Gallivan platform. In part, the platform follows:

"The government of Boston ought to enlist the services of the ablest men of the city, whether they are merchants, leaders of the labor forces, professional men or experts in the applied sciences.

"The experience of the war has taught us that such men will respond loyally to every call of public duty. The Advisory War Council at Washington, the state and city committees of public safety have afforded inspiring examples of good citizenship, besides aiding vast reinforcements of strength to the Government in its great emergency.

"The services of James J. Storrow, James J. Phelan, Henry B. Endicott, Abraham C. Ratshesky, J. Frank O'Hare, John H. Stevens and other good men like them who are now members of our committee on public safety cannot be over-estimated. In the city administration today I do not feel the influence of such citizens. There is a great hiatus here, a most lamentable divorce.

"The Boston men that are most heard of in all other big affairs are never heard of in City Hall. And yet what city has finer or more devoted citizens? Their spirit of service and cooperation has been proved on every occasion. They should stand beside and behind the Administration in all its activities. I promise to call upon such men. . . .

"There is one problem that interests all our citizens and interests me particularly, as a former street commissioner. That is, I need hardly say, the conditions of the pavements. Something must be wrong when our downtown thoroughfares have been showing asphalt pits that an enemy rifleman could hide in, and Commonwealth Avenue out in the automobile district is a corduroy road. It is high time Boston had a decent surface laid on all of its principal streets. I promise to aim at that result and get it, even if it is necessary to commandeer the whole engineering staff of the Institute of Technology."

J. J. STORROW URGED TO RUN

Coal Administrator for New England and Chairman of Public Safety Committee Sought as Candidate for Mayor

James J. Storrow, Coal Administrator of New England, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and president of the Boston City Council, is besought by men who desire to have a change in the administration of Boston municipal affairs to consent to become a candidate for Mayor at the city election, Dec. 18 next. The matter was put squarely up to Mr. Storrow late yesterday at a conference held in the Boston City Club. Mr. Storrow declared frankly he didn't want to be a candidate for Mayor. He did not positively refuse, however.

At the conference, which was a secret one, Mr. Storrow was told by the men who met with him that they desired for Boston better government than it has been getting. They told him that he is the strongest man in Boston to oppose Mayor Curley for reelection.

It was explained to Mr. Storrow that in the interest of good government for Boston, the forces hostile to Mayor Curley should get together as soon as possible now and that they should speedily indorse an able man and get that man's consent to stand for the mayoralty.

The fact that Congressman James A. Gallivan insists that he intends to remain in the mayoralty contest is taken into account by the men who are urging Mr. Storrow to become a candidate. That was a cogent reason for holding the conference yesterday and placing their desires before Mr. Storrow. The fact that Andrew J. Peters still remains mute as to whether he will enter the mayoralty contest or not is another thing to be considered.

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, is said to have visited Congressman Gallivan in Washington last week and asked Mr. Gallivan if he intends to remain in the race. It is said Mr. Fitzgerald told Mr. Gallivan that Mr. Peters would withdraw in Mr. Fitzgerald's interest should Congressman Gallivan withdraw at the same time. Thus Mr. Fitzgerald would stand alone against Mayor Curley. It is said Mr. Gallivan declared that he intends to remain in the contest.

Mr. Storrow is said to have told the men at the conference that he did not want to enter the contest. He said he did not want to be considered, that his work as Coal Administrator of New England and his exertions for the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety were demanding practically all of his time. According to accounts of the conference, the meeting adjourned with the main purpose of the meeting unsettled, and that is whether James J. Storrow will really consent to become a candidate for Mayor. The

conference, it is said, is to be resumed at an early date.

Councilman Henry E. Hagan, one of the active men of the Good Government Association, is flatly in favor of James J. Storrow's candidacy. He says that Mr. Storrow is the strongest man to go against James M. Curley. Mr. Hagan has been one of those most insistent in urging Mr. Storrow to consent to oppose Mr. Curley at the polls in December. He says that Mr. Storrow can defeat the Mayor, that he combines the very elements needed to achieve such a result this year.

Mr. Storrow's long and hard labors this year since war was declared would be a powerful campaign asset, it is said by his friends. His devotion and entire loyalty to the United States and the cause of the war would be a powerful argument, on the stump, it is held. With Mr. Storrow a candidate national issues would naturally enter the campaign and put on it a phase which Mr. Curley has not calculated on facing, it is said by Mr. Storrow's friends.

The contest for mayoralty of Boston with a strong candidate seems very encouraging to certain members of the Good Government Association. It is declared that Congressman Gallivan's candidacy is aimed directly at James M. Curley and that Mr. Gallivan's purpose is to defeat Mayor Curley no matter who is elected. Some old political scores are said to be in process of attempted settlement in this very attitude of the Congressman. Hence the Good Government people do not seem to regret Mr. Gallivan's declaration that he is a candidate till the finish this year.

LOAN SALES ARE MOVING SLOWLY

OCT 9 1917
Subscriptions Aggregating \$35,546,000 or \$6,341,000 Over Previous Total Are Reported by the New England Banks

Liberty Loan subscriptions aggregating \$35,546,000 had been reported up to 9 a. m. today at the Federal Reserve Bank at Boston, the depository for the New England district. This represents an increase of \$6,341,000 over the previous total.

The following tabulation shows the relative standing of the New England states:

	Reported Oct 9	Total
Maine	\$389,000	\$1,723,000
New Hampshire	118,000	916,000
Vermont	214,000	1,077,000
Rhode Island	1,847,000	5,365,000
Connecticut	752,000	5,230,000
Massachusetts	3,020,000	21,256,000
Total	\$6,341,000	\$35,546,000

Among subscriptions reported today was one for bonds to the value of \$100,000, entered by the Great Falls Manufacturing Company of Somersworth, N. H. The directors of the United States Warstod Company have voted to purchase a large block of Liberty bonds. This concern took \$50,000 worth of the first issue.

1027-9-1917
Mayor Curley addressed the rally held at the Liberty Cottage on Boston Common this afternoon, standing upon the ship's bridge which has been erected there and speaking to a throng numbering 3000 or 4000. About 75 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce marched to the rally and were escorted by the Charlestown navy yard band. The Mayor declared,

"Citizens are not asked to subscribe to the Liberty Loan in order that Belgium may be restored, or for the good of Great Britain or of France, but for the United States, that we may be certain to live in peace, not this year alone, but forever."

Announcement was made today of a change in schedule of the New England speaking engagements of Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University. The revised schedule calls for addresses at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 24; Portland, Me., Oct. 25, and Springfield, Mass., Oct. 26.

Robert S. Weeks of the New England Liberty Loan Committee spoke before the Salesmen's Managers Club of Boston at the Boston City Club Monday night. He said that all salesmen should do everything possible to boost the sale of Liberty bonds.

Tonight's meetings in aid of the loan include a meeting of the Plumbers Association at 165 Devonshire Street, the Boston Credit Men's Association at Young's Hotel and the Everett Board of Trade at Whittier Hall, Everett.

The machinery section of the Liberty Loan committee, H. C. Dodge, chairman, held its first meeting in the executive committee room of the Federal Reserve Bank this afternoon.

Plans for reaching citizens of alien birth in Massachusetts and to urge them especially to become subscribers to the second Liberty Loan of 1917 are being made by a committee headed by Alexander Whiteside. Subcommittees will be established in every community where the alien-born population is sufficient to warrant an active campaign, and these local workers will be under the direction of the state committee.

These committees will reach 15 nationalities as follows: Armenian, Chinese, Finnish, French, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Syrian and Turkish.

Aside from Chairman Whiteside the members of the Massachusetts committee are: J. Alfred Anderson, J. J. Arakelyan, D. Chauncey Brewer, Harry V. Bicknell, Edmund Billings, George E. Brock, former Senator W. Murray Crane, the Rev. Francis V. De Bem of Gloucester, J. Arthur Favreau, Walter L. Hayes, Francis L. Higginson, James Logan of Worcester, Max Mitchell, former State Senator, Malcolm E. Nichols, Joseph H. O'Neill, W. Poldanovicz, John Romaszkievitz, Gustaf Sundelius, Joseph Santosuosso, former Gov. David I. Walsh and Felix Feri Weiss of Winthrop.

At a meeting last evening in the South Boston Yacht Clubhouse for the purpose of arousing interest in the loan, Joseph Maynard, surveyor of the port, presented the great need for more and larger subscriptions.

Harvard will start a Liberty Loan drive next Monday. A special committee of undergraduates, representing every class, was formed on Monday,

and subcommittees will make a canvass of the university.

Francis W. Hatch of Medford is chairman of the main committee, and the other members are: George C. Barclay of New York, Waldron P. P. Belknap Jr. of New York, George A. Brownell of New York, John R. Meeker Hawkins of New York, John R. Meeker of New York, Frank E. Parker of Bay City, Mich.

1027-13-1917 IN MEMORY OF COLUMBUS

Park Is Dedicated in South Boston
Strandway

Cardinal Celebrates Mass; Mayor Speaks

Portuguese Bring Silk Flag Too Late

Babson Gives Address at Marine Park

Thousands of men, women and children helped yesterday in the dedication of Columbus Park, formerly McNary Playground, in the Strandway, South Boston.

The events of the dedication were an open-air mass at 10.30 o'clock, celebrated by Cardinal O'Connell, and a dedicatory address by Mayor Curley. Commandant Rush of the Charlestown Navy Yard was present at the exercises and was accompanied by Captain Horrigan of the Navy, and Colonel Hall of the marines. Lieutenant Governor Coolidge represented the State.

It had been expected that a silk flag, the gift of Portuguese societies of Greater Boston, would be flown for the first time from the park staff yesterday, but through some misunderstanding in regard to the time of the presentation, the exercises were over when the Portuguese marchers arrived. It is understood, however, that the flag will be given to the city and that it will soon take its proper place in the park.

Paying tribute to Christopher Columbus, Mayor Curley said:

"By his courage and genius and opened a haven for the oppressed and downtrodden of every land and clime, one that will last till the end of time, and continue to be an everlasting monument to his endeavors for and gift to mankind. Under the leadership of the head of the Catholic Church in this part of the country we gather here today to dedicate this beautiful spot on the shores of the broad Atlantic, whose terrors Columbus braved more than four centuries ago. May it be a monument to his name as long as America continues to live and flourish.

"We gather here to honor the name of Columbus, and to offer prayer for the soldier and sailor boys of America who have given freely of all they have in the cause of liberty and democracy, and to pray with all our hearts for their safety and welfare while abroad on the battlefields of the Old World, and for their safe and speedy return to our homes as glorious victors, and conquerors of autocracy and tyranny, and messengers of freedom, liberty and democracy of all the people of the earth. Today we witness the nations of the ancient world crying and pleading for help from the new, and at this hour the sons and descendants of the discoverer of America are hurrying across the high seas in response to the call."

While Mayor Curley was speaking, Lieutenant Godfrey L. Cabot, president of the Aero Club of America, sailed over the crowd in an aeroplane and dropped literature urging subscription to the second Liberty Loan.

Fresh Wind Stops Boat Parade

Fireworks, Band Concerts, Motion Pictures and Yacht Club Entertainments However, Make Evening Celebration in South Boston Successful

With yacht clubs and boats illuminated and bands playing, the citizens of South Boston continued their Columbus Day celebration well into the evening. A parade of yachts had been planned, but the wind was so fresh that this feature was cancelled by Commodore Walter D. Lane. Nevertheless, thousands enjoyed the fireworks displayed from a scow at the foot of K street, and the concert and motion pictures at Marine Park.

A few staunch boats ventured over the course planned for the general parade, and a city fireboat gave a demonstration with all its lines of hose going at once. There were entertainments and dancing at all the yacht clubs.

Urges More Business Courage

Roger W. Babson Declares Merchants Must Treat Latin America Better

"The greatest discoveries of Columbus Day were in connection with physical things in the world of land and water; the greatest discoveries to be made in your day will be in connection with the spiritual things in the world of ideas, leadership and people."

These were the words of Roger W. Babson, the statistician, who spoke on "Pan-Americanism" at Marine Park, yesterday, in connection with the Columbus Day celebration. Several thousand persons were in attendance. Squads of girls gave folk dances, and a military band played before Mr. Babson was introduced by the mayor. "Some manufacturers use South America as dumping grounds only," Mr. Babson said. "When business is poor in the United States our people send salesmen to South and Central America to sell our surplus goods. The salesmen succeed in getting orders, and the goods are liked. Every period of depression, however, is followed by a period of prosperity, and by the time that Latin Americans become accustomed to our goods the manufacturers of the United States no longer need foreign markets. The home demand then takes all our product. English merchants are, in consequence, much more popular than are our merchants. The European puts his foreign customers even before his domestic trade."

"It is impossible for Boston to create and hold foreign trade on any other basis. As Mayor Curley has so often said—our merchants must be more courageous to extend credit to Latin Americans. To win in Latin America, Boston must have the courage to sell to them, whatever the business conditions. Boston mustn't be content to sell in South America only when we have surplus goods; but Boston must have the courage to take care of South America when it is hard for us to do so. One thing more. All of us must have the courage to encourage those who are now doing these very things. Many of our largest corporations and some of the large Boston banks deserve much credit for what they are now doing."

"Let us also help the Massachusetts Waterways Commission in its work to establish a steamship line between Boston and South America. Let us have courage to introduce a vocational training school. The industrial development committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of which Francis W. Bird is chairman, is endeavoring to do some good work along these lines. Let us have the courage to help him out."

Continued on page 2

607-13-917
 (1) "Our careless diplomatic customs have caused us to have an aimless and cowardly foreign policy. Such things cause the Latin Americans to ask: 'Why do you keep United States marines in Nicaragua and practically run the Nicaraguan Government, while you preach democracy and the right of small countries to settle their own affairs? Why do you go too far to begin with in your demands upon us, and then back down? Why don't you make good your threats?'"

"I recently asked a prominent official of the Colombian Republic why the people of the United States are not trusted by many of the people of South America, and he at once replied: 'Because you stole the Panama Canal Zone from us, and are now going to war to help France get back Alsace and Lorraine. We don't back up Germany and Austria in their brutality; but if you make Germany and Austria return the territory which they conquered years ago we hope you will be consistent and return what you have secured in the same way. This last act of your Senate in giving Colombia the double cross by refusing to approve the recent treaty convinces us and our neighbors that you lack the courage necessary to be consistent in your dealings.'

"There is also another reason why the Latin Americans lack confidence in us. Until recent years many of the North Americans who went to Central and South America were men who had committed crimes in the United States and had fled south to escape punishment. Nations are like merchandise in that they are judged by samples. Certainly in the past we have sent some pretty poor samples of the United States to Central and South America."

"Before Latin Americans will ever take us seriously, we must revise our treatment of the colored race. We must have the courage to be friendly with every man, irrespective of race, color or religion."

Italians' Own Celebration

Twelve Societies Parade and Decorate Statues and Score the Knights of Columbus

Italians who are not in sympathy with the Knights of Columbus also celebrated Columbus Day. Twelve societies took part in it by marching to the different Columbus statues and decorating them with flowers and flags. Professor D. Mollica and Rev. Enrico Sartorio were the speakers, and at the statue near the Cathedral of the Holy Cross Professor Mollica pointed out that Columbus was not a member of the Knights of Columbus. The Italians honor him as an Italian and not as a saint, he said. Rev. Mr. Sartorio declared that the celebration of Columbus Day has not been in honor of Columbus. The "Knights" have made it a religious celebration. In his speech on the Common Professor Mollica criticised Mayor Curley for failure even to answer the invitation to take part in the celebration. In connection with this celebration an anti-clerical march, "Go Out of Italy," was played from the steps of the Cathedral.

DEMOCRATS OF STATE CONVE

Party Members in Massachusetts at Faneuil Hall in Boston Indorse Platform and Hear Speeches of Leaders

Democrats of Massachusetts today in Faneuil Hall indorsed their state

ticket nominated at the primaries Sept. 25. They also framed and adopted their state platform which is an indorsement of the national Administration and a criticism of Governor McCall's administration and the work of the Republican Legislature.

The convention indorsed Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston for governor; Matthew Hale of Boston for lieutenant-governor; Arthur B. Reed of Abington for secretary of state; Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, for state treasurer; Ebzeah H. Choquette of New Bedford, for auditor, and Josiah Quincy of Boston, for attorney-general.

The convention was late in starting. Discussion over the final planks and wording of the platform kept State Chairman Michael O'Leary and members of the resolutions committee of which Thomas J. Boynton was chairman from appearing in Faneuil Hall until nearly noon.

It was not until 12:10 that Chairman O'Leary appeared and called the long-waiting crowd to order. Joseph B. Ely of Westfield was elected temporary chairman on the motion of former Congressman Andrew J. Peters. Former Councilor Edward G. Collins of Boston and former Representative Charles H. McGlue of Lynn were named temporary secretaries, and John J. Sullivan of Boston, sergeant-at-arms.

Temporary Chairman Ely took the platform and delivered his address. There were then about 150 in the hall. Mr. Ely said the convention must deliberate with a seriousness of purpose commensurate with the need of the time. The Democratic Party, he said, has been eternally vigilant for the maintenance of human liberty.

"This is not a time for personal aggrandizement," said Mr. Ely. "The right of ordinary times that prices should be fixed according to the law of supply and demand has ceased to exist. The ordinary laws of trade and commerce and barter must mark time to the demand of the great masses of the people who are making so much sacrifice."

Democratic Platform

Administration of President Wilson Indorsed in Its Entirety

The platform adopted by the Democrats of Massachusetts in convention today in Faneuil Hall, follows, in part:

"The Democratic Party of Massachusetts in convention assembled unreservedly indorse in its entirety the national administration of President Wilson. His administration has been constructive under more difficult conditions than those that ever confronted any administration in the history of the country. For its collaboration with the administration we commend the Democratic Congress. We believe that for this result the Democratic Party is entitled to the confidence of the voters of both State and Nation.

"We recognize it as our duty to give the fullest and most ungrudging support to the national administration in the prosecution of the present war and the carrying out of its war policies.

"This is no time for narrow politics nor for personalities. Party lines are crumbling fast. People are interested in principles and vital issues, not in worn out meaningless names. The real line of cleavage in American politics today is between liberals and reactionaries. Sooner or later all progressive forces will be united, bound together by common ideas and working together for common ends.

"In the meantime the Democratic Party is endeavoring to attract to itself these leaders of the new progressive thought who were formerly allied with the Republican Party.

"Our foremost duty is the successful prosecution of the war; but while our attention is centered upon this great undertaking, we should be just as zealous as in times of peace to protect our people from extortion, oppres-

sion, and the partisan conduct of state affairs.

"We endorse without qualification the attempt in the constitutional convention, now in session, to submit to the people at an early date questions of absentee voting, public trading, and the initiative and referendum.

"We condemn the misrepresentative character of the Republican Legislature this year, and the lack of leadership shown by the present Republican Governor. The Republican party was returned to executive power in this State on a pledge by its candidate for Governor that if elected he would promote a 48-hour bill for women, and a four workers' bill. In his inaugural he recommended a health insurance measure and a non-contributory old age pension law. Not one of these measures was enacted.

"We strongly advocate the adoption of an honest system of apportioning our senatorial and representative districts; believing that the present method of apportionment is unfair.

"If given the opportunity in this Commonwealth, we shall endeavor to promote all progressive labor legislation and without uncertainty. In so far as its purpose has been thwarted by judicial construction, we pledge legislation which will restore the originally intended effect of the statute. The system should be extended to include occupational diseases.

"Under the present system of the distribution of farm products, particularly milk, the farmer gets too little and the consumer pays too much. We demand that the Legislature investigate and stop the high cost of distribution, which has resulted in undue profits to the middleman and in unjust criticism of the farmer.

"The extension of the educational system of the State by the introduction of correspondence courses, as advocated and put into operation by the last Democratic Governor, has been hampered by a Republican Legislature which has reduced its appropriation. We promise an adequate appropriation to carry on this work.

"The number of state boards and commissions should be reduced, abolition and consolidation and authority and responsibility of the executive should be increased.

RECORD - OCT 8 - 1917

GALLIVAN HAS HIS COAT OFF

OCT 8 - 1917
Returns From Washington and
Starts His Campaign
For Mayor

NO MACHINE AT CITY
HALL, IF ELECTED

Says War Will Color His Administration, "Red, White
And Blue"

Released by the adjournment of Congress, Congressman Gallivan returned to this city yesterday and promptly started his campaign for Mayor. In a statement issued last night, he said that if he is elected, "there will be no political machine at City Hall or one-man tyranny; no neglect of able citizens with a premium on third-rateness; no favoritism or slackness in the departments; no dawdling with the great fundamental needs of the city; no slighting of any class, race, creed, or element, or any sort of lopsidedness, but a rounded, fair, decent, all-alive management, under which the city's dollar will once more approximate par value and so no tax-payers need be ashamed to file his collector's receipt in the same drawer with a Liberty Bond."

He says that the war not only has created new problems, but will continue to create them, and adds: "If I am elected, it will color my administration red, white and blue."

He refers to his service in the Legislature, his 14 years as street commissioner, and his three and a half years in Congress, and continues:

"I would like to be Mayor because, in my opinion, there is need of a change of atmosphere in the city government. This does not mean anything explosive or sensational. I do not intend to tear City Hall stone from stone. Neither do I propose to sell the Common to pay off the city debt, or to rush to the Legislature every spring with 150 radical bills, most of them predestined to the waste basket. On the other hand, I am no more satisfied than other citizens to see things running as they are today."

"The revised city charter, which concentrated such unusual powers in the hands of one man, was designed to do away with party or political government. Its framers forgot that there might be something even worse. There is no special connection, perhaps, between a party formed on national issues and the government of a city, which is largely a matter of detailed business management. Even partisan government is bigger and better than personal government, in which one man shapes everything according to his personal interest or ambition. I promise to give neither sort of government, but to conduct

city affairs in the interest of all the citizens.

"The government of Boston ought to enlist the services of the ablest men of the city, whether they are merchants, leaders of the labor forces, professional men, or experts in the applied sciences. The experience of the war has taught us that such men will respond loyally to every call of public duty. The Advisory War Council at Washington, the State and City Committees of Public Safety, have afforded inspiring examples of good citizenship, besides adding vast reinforcements of strength to the Government in its great emergency. The services of James J. Storrow, James J. Phelan, Henry B. Endicott, Abraham C. Ratchesky, J. Frank O'Hare, John N. Stevens and other good men like them who are now members of our Committee on Public Safety cannot be overlooked.

"In the city administration today I do not feel the influence of such citizens. There is a great hiatus here, a most lamentable divorce. The Boston men that are most heard of in all other big affairs are never heard of in City Hall. I promise to call upon such men. I shall not, in doing so, evade my charter responsibilities. The Mayor is Mayor and must make his own decisions. Still less do I mean to encourage mere debating conferences. But the city government that wins the confidence and command the talent of able, well known, practical men will accomplish more than one that ignores them.

"We hear a good deal of criticism of the city employees. I have worked side by side with the city force and believe that, as material, they compare favorably with the standard in great

private corporations. If there is indifference, in some cases, it leaks down from above.

"How could any man enter the important departments—the Fire, the Health, the Library, the Institutions, the Park and Recreation Departments, for example—affecting intimately the life of his fellow-citizens, his neighbors, his own children, without taking some pride in them and preferring to see them well conducted? We have seen what an able and devoted Police Commissioner has accomplished for the police force of Boston, and every man in that department respects him for it.

"A Mayor with the right intentions, given four years to develop his principles, could achieve as much in the other city departments. I promise to appeal to the spirit of service in the city employees by a strict recognition of merit and all the quickening and stimulating resources at my command. I realize that they are the arms, hands and fingers upon which every Mayor must depend in the actual execution of his plans.

"There are, as I have said, special war problems looming up. Some of these the mayor of a city has no power to settle. He cannot, as mayor, provide a living wage for the soldiers, though he may believe, as I do, that such a wage would be fairer than mouth-filling, but not pocket-filling, promises by public men to take care of their families. That is out of his province. It depends on the President and the War Department. A mayor cannot jail the war profiteers, much as he would like to; for that is the business of the food administration. But he can, under his charter powers and, perhaps, new

powers that are likely to be granted him, relieve the sufferings that may result from high prices and scarcity of supplies. I promise to give myself whole-heartedly to this policy.

"If I am mayor, there will be no food riots and no starving or freezing children in Boston. There is one problem that interests all our citizens and interests me particularly, as a former street commissioner. That is, I need hardly say, the conditions of the pavements. Something must be wrong when our downtown thoroughfares have been showing asphalt pits that an enemy rifleman could hide in, and Commonwealth ave., out in the automobile district, is a corduroy road that every chauffeur bumps over with his heart in his mouth. It is high time Boston had a decent surface laid on all of its principal streets. I promise to aim at that result and get it, even if it is necessary to commandeer the whole engineering staff of the Institute of Technology."

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Asst. City Messenger Fred Glynn observed his 47th birthday yesterday in various ways, one of which was the telling of a story of the house in which he was born on Summer st. The genial assistant to Ned Leary asserts with a serious brow that 20 years after the house burned down during the great Boston fire, his father, who was a carpenter, was put to work repairing the building put up in place of the old home when he discovered about five tons of coal buried beneath the cellar flooring which he, the father, had purchased with his hard earned cash 20 years before. The coal was immediately transferred to the South Boston home.

Mayor Curley is undecided about attending any of the world's series games in New York and Chicago, but his close friends say that he will be unable to resist the temptation of seeing at least one of them. The Mayor has seldom missed any of the big games played in Boston during the last four years.

Joe Mellyn, the Mayor's fourth assistant secretary, suffered the undesirable experience of having his head rattled yesterday afternoon, not figuratively but literally. It was the first hard jolt that the young assistant has suffered in years, and it was all caused because he stumbled through the balcony window in the old Aldermanic Chamber while leaving the balcony after viewing some drafted men pass on parade. Fortunately, however, he was only stunned but he took the count, far above 10.

MAYOR IN FAVOR OF NEW STATION 17

In an order sent to the City Council this afternoon, Mayor Curley recommends the transfer from the Public Works Department to the Police Department of the old brick pumping station at Metropolitan ave. and Washington st., Roslindale, and the reconstruction of the building so that it can be used by Div. 17.

Police Station 17 now is located in a dilapidated building in Germantown. It is understood that most of the members already favor the idea.

RECORD - OCT-8-1917

Hydroplane and 200 Yachts for So. Boston Fete

Two more features of the Columbus Day dedication ceremonies of Columbus Park South Boston Friday were announced today by Mayor Curley.

Lieut. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Beverly will drop thousands of extracts from President Wilson's war message and Liberty Bond circulars, from hydroplane and 200 yachts will participate in the water features.

Lieut. Cabot will rise from Misery Island Sate Harbor and intend to sail above the multitude between 1 a.m. and 1 noon, during the monster flag raising. The 200 yachts will make a line 2 1/2 miles in length.

The complete program will be made public by Mayor Curley tomorrow.

OCT-10-1917

ANTI-CURLEY FORCES PICK NO CANDIDATE

Cannot Agree On Single Man

Fitzgerald Reported Ready if Assured of Full Support

Latest reports from the Curley and anti-Curley political camps indicate that the anti-Curley forces are still unable to agree upon a single candidate, despite the recent announcement of Congressman Gallivan that he is in the contest to stay until the finish, but the Congressman is an independent candidate.

He has not received the endorsement of the Good Government Association, and it is doubtful if he will.

Former Mayor Fitzgerald is attending the World's Series and so he cannot be called upon today to refute or verify various statements.

From these reports it would seem that Mr. Fitzgerald would gladly oppose Mr. Curley this fall if he (Fitzgerald) can be assured of the support, not only of the Goo Goos, but also of all the opposition.

Gallivan May Quit

If Mr. Fitzgerald means what he says and has his own way, it will mean that Mr. Gallivan will have to step down and out from the Mayoralty contest, and even if Mr. Fitzgerald does not have his own way, friends of Mr. Gallivan still insist that the Congressman is not serious and will retire from the fight regardless of all circumstances.

There has been some talk recently of all the opposition forces to Mr. Curley gathering and deciding upon a man whom they feel can defeat the

present incumbent, and the general feeling throughout the city is that Mr. Fitzgerald is that man.

It is estimated that there are about 60,000 Democratic votes in Boston this fall, and about 30,000 Republican votes. If these figures are nearly true, and Messrs. Curley and Fitzgerald oppose each other with a good Republican appearing on the ticket, it would mean a close shave for each one of them; but with a third Democrat on the ticket it is almost conceded by all the political wiseacres that the Republican, provided he is well known, can walk in without very much exertion.

No Such News

But there is little possibility of more than two Democrats appearing, despite the fact that there is a growing opinion that Mr. Fitzgerald would very much like to see three Democrats and one Republican on the ticket so that Mr. Curley would surely be defeated. James J. Storrow is positively out of the race, so far as being a candidate is concerned.

There is Peter

Then there is Andrew J. Peters, another good Democrat, well to do, but not easy to do, who would like very much to sit down in the Mayor's easy chair for four years if it came easy.

Mr. Peters is a Harvard man with limited power of expression on the platform. He would make a good, steady, but not exciting fight, and he would undoubtedly make a good reform Mayor.

A dozen or more other Democrats have been mentioned time and time again, but none of them are real "heavyweights" except perhaps Postmaster William F. Murray, who is a lively campaigner and an interesting speaker. He is, perhaps, next to Mr. Fitzgerald in ability and strength.

But there is very little probability of his entering the field.

So far as the lone Republican is concerned, the only man mentioned so far is former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, but it is understood that he will not seriously consider the proposition unless at least two Democrats appear on the ticket.

Mr. Curtis is another man with plenty of money and a disposition to spend it, but he would not be so overjoyed with a Mayoralty victory as Mr. Fitzgerald or any of the other possibilities.

OCT-9-1917

Franklin Field Lockers Used to Store Produce

Service Will Be Free to "War Farmers" Who Raised Vegetables There

The Food Conservation Committee, 33 Beacon st., announced today that the locker building at Franklin Field has been offered by the city of Boston as a storage place for vegetables raised by "war farmers" during the summer.

Those having vegetables to store should get in touch with Farm Manager Homer Darling at Franklin Park. The storage service will be free.

OCT-9-1917

Mr. Storrow Is Busy

It is a proper and obvious compliment paid to James J. Storrow, that he should be urged to be again a candidate for the office of Mayor of Boston. That he is disinclined to accede to the suggestion is not surprising.

Mr. Storrow's fitness for candidacy, the assurance of the high quality of administration he would, as Mayor, give to this city, need no elaborate exposition at this date. His strength as a candidate would be large; he fulfills the requirement that to defeat Mayor Curley any candidate against him must be a man of established reputation, and widely known. Mr. Storrow's achievements, in his business and in such positions of public trust as he has held, mark him as exceptionally well qualified to give to Boston such an excellent administration as it has not had in some time.

But Mr. Storrow is a busy man; he is busy with tasks of national importance. We do not underestimate the importance of the office of Mayor of this city, but we cannot believe that, supposing an assurance of Mr. Storrow's victory in the contest with Mayor Curley, he would enlarge the scope of his public service by stepping from his present work in the public interest to undertake this different effort.

The efficacy of the work of the Public Safety Committee and the administration of the fuel problem depends in large measure upon continuity of service, of smooth running and uninterrupted control—the maintenance without check of an orderly program. Mr. Storrow has obtained a firm grasp on these matters; particularly in the coal distribution problem, now under his direction, and preparation for which he has spent much time and effort. It would not do for him to cast aside all the ground he has gained in this field.

We would welcome, under any circumstances, Mr. Storrow's candidacy for the Mayoralty; but he sees his duty to be in his present position, and in that judgment his friends must acquiesce.

LIBRARY FOR MEN IN OLD SOUTH

A businessmen's branch library will be established by the city in the basement of the Old South church, Washington and Milk sts.

Mayor Curley and Pres. Kenney of the Library Trustees, representing the city, and Richard W. Hale, representing the Old South Meeting House Ass'n, agreed upon the plan yesterday.

OCT-10-1917

CAPT. DACEY RETIRED

Mayor Curley yesterday approved retirement of Capt. Dennis J. Dacey of Engine 45, Mattapan. Capt. Dacey was appointed in 1896, and has been off on sick leave since last December.

Picking a Candidate

Mr. Storrow makes publicly certain what was well enough understood by most—that he is not a candidate for the office of Mayor of Boston, and will not be induced or forced to become one. His reasons are those which The Record stated yesterday. He has important work to do and is going to keep on doing it.

Almost simultaneously with this comes the renewal of the boom for ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, who possesses some special qualifications as a "logical anti-Curley candidate." Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy rests chiefly on coldly practical grounds—the assumption that he is most likely to have sufficient political strength in Boston to defeat the present Mayor. It would be a bitter pill for the Good Government Association to O. K. Mr. Fitzgerald, but the Association is exercising its throat muscles in preparation for the feat. Observers report progress.

Just now there is much mild hysteria about this process of picking a candidate to "beat Curley." The city finds itself with a dearth of men "big" enough to stand any chance. It is a rather melancholy situation, that a city of Boston's size and importance is unable to produce one man of commanding personality and prominence, likely to win against the present Mayor, who is unpopular in many directions, and vulnerable at many points. Mr. Curley possesses one quality which thus far has been lacking in most of those suggested as his opponents at this election—forcefulness, aggressiveness, power. It is his immediate advantage. It cannot be overcome by any candidate whose stock consists simply in being somebody else than Curley.

If we are not to produce any candidate strong enough to beat Mayor Curley this year, we need to do this: Nominate a clean, able man, of some standing, who will emerge at the end of the campaign politically stronger than he entered, and who will build upon the gains made in this campaign, to become Mayor four years hence. Or, supposing it becomes desirable to nominate former Mayor Fitzgerald, let him by appointment, say, corporation counsel, develop some man or group of men who will be able to seize, by virtue of merit and force of character, commanding position in the local political field, and thus become eligible material for the mayoralty. John Purroy Mitchel was thus developed in New York by Mayor McClellan, and became bigger than his developer.

In other words, let's not regard this coming election as an isolated demonstration of political revolt against Mayor Curley and his methods of administration. Just now the field is full of halfway candidates—men who might "take a chance" at this election. We need to look ahead. Nominate the strongest man we can find now, but name him with an eye to the future.

Slides Boom Loan

Three hundred and fifty lantern slides for exhibition in 70 motion picture theatres of New England will center the attention of thousands of moving picture patrons on the Second Liberty Loan. These slides are being distributed through the co-operation of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry and include sets of five, each bearing different legends for display until Oct. 27. The slides say:—

"Over the Top with Your Dollars—Subscribe to the Second Liberty Loan."

"What a Record to Ring Down the Ages—There Was a Liberty Bond in Every American Home!"

"Give Your Children a Share in Their Country—Buy Them United States Government Liberty Loan Bonds."

"Go Into Partnership With Uncle Sam—Buy a Liberty Bond Today."

"Shall We Be More Tender With Our Dollars Than With the Lives of Our Sons?—Subscribe to the Second Liberty Loan."

A score of young women of the Vincent Club, armed with pails, sponges, cloths and scrubbing brushes arrived at the Liberty Loan cottage on the Common yesterday and had a "house cleaning" for the benefit of the drive to raise \$5,000,000,000 for the fighting forces of Uncle Sam.

The young women, gowned in bungalow aprons, cleaned the inside of the small cottage and then washed the windows, while hundreds watched from the Tremont st. mall.

The Back Bay society girls were in charge of Mrs. G. Richmond Fearing and Miss Miriam Sears, president of the Vincent Club.

Among those assisting in the work were Miss Katherine Royce, Mrs. John Hurd, Miss Elizabeth Williams, Mrs. Augustus Thorndike jr., Miss Marie Converse and Miss Barbara Burr.

After the "house-cleaning" was completed the young women assisted the bond salesmen in selling the Government bonds, and several hundred dollars were realized by the society saleswomen.

The total subscriptions received at the Chamber of Commerce up to 2 p.m. aggregated \$212,200. There was one subscription of \$25,000 another of \$20,000 and two for \$10,000. Names of subscribers were not given out.

Edward F. Cullen of the Publicity Committee introduced Mayor Curley at the Common rally yesterday and the Mayor pleaded with the people to buy Liberty bonds to supply the boys of the fighting forces with arms, clothing, food and shelter, and to secure a world peace.

He said the contributions received were not for the restoration of Belgium or France, but for the benefit of the United States, and it was the duty of every person enjoying liberty to buy at least one bond.

Major J. H. Coffin of the Northeastern Department, who is in charge of selling the Liberty Loan bonds among the soldiers in New England, stated yesterday that he has received glowing reports from the various posts and forts that the soldiers and officers alike are buying the bonds in splendid fashion.

Capt. R. C. Harrison, commander of the Boston provost guard connected with the Northeastern Department, has reported that of his 108 men, 74 have already subscribed more than \$3700, with the possibility that every man will take at least one \$50 bond.

Oct. 24 will be Liberty Loan Day in the U. S. Army.

Ship Bridge Up

The ship bridge was placed in position yesterday and a large wheel from a pilot house of a steamer has been put on the stand. Noon rallies, with prominent speakers, will be held until the end of the campaign on Oct. 27.

Fourteen-year-old John F. McCarthy of 51 Grant ave., Medford, had the honor of ringing the Liberty Bell this morning after he had purchased a \$50 bond.

The lad, full of enthusiasm, entered the cottage soon after the doors were opened, and made his payment on a bond. He said he had saved enough to make his first payment, and hoped to be able to purchase another before the end of the sale.

Traders Parade

The Liberty Loan Committee of the grain and flour and other similar trades of the Chamber of Commerce gathered a large crowd in the business section by a parade starting from the Chamber of Commerce building just after 11 a.m., headed by the Marine Band from the Navy Yard. Leading the parade were the brokers having offices in the Chamber of Commerce building. Returning to the Chamber of Commerce building a buffet lunch was served by the Liberty Loan Committee, while public was invited and even "to attend."

Enter Mr. Gallivan

The melancholy feature of Mr. James A. Gallivan's candidacy for the office of Mayor of Boston is the difficulty of the public in taking it seriously; but why? Mr. Gallivan has achieved some occasional, even frequent, publicity in Congress. He has been close to city government in Boston in earlier years, and he knows the local political game. Yet Mr. Gallivan's hardest task, in his supposed pursuit of the mayoralty, will be to convince the public that he is campaigning in earnest and means to see it through.

He "gets the jump" on some of his rivals by coming early into discussion with a statement of purpose, in which we find interesting points. Issues appearing limited in this campaign, we advise all potential candidates to follow Mr. Gallivan's plan at once, by stating what they stand for and what they won't stand for. Otherwise the candidate who delays his "platform" will find all the issues taken up by others!

Mr. Gallivan makes one point worth note: "The Boston men that are most heard of in all other big affairs are never heard of in City Hall." More and more an administration is judged by its friends and its associates—it is so in any national administration, where the President gains or loses by the character of his Cabinet and of his advisors and his appointees to high place. It is so in the State, where, for example, Gov. McCall was undoubtedly helped in his latest campaign by the appointment of such men as Mr. Endicott. It is so in a city government. "What city has finer or more devoted citizens?" asks Mr. Gallivan. The city administration should use them.

RECORD - OCT-9-1917

BALLANTYNE FIGHTS \$115,000 ORDER

**Strenuously Opposes Policy of
Voting in Favor of Addi-
tional Amounts**

**MONEY IS FOR FOREST
HILLS COURT HOUSE**

**Council Votes Down \$53,000
Appropriation for West
City Hospital**

OCT-9-1917

Strenuous opposition to the policy of voting in favor of additional amounts of money necessary to complete new city buildings was voiced in the City Council yesterday by Councillor Walter Ballantyne, who contended that, so far as he has been able to learn, only one public building was completed within the original appropriation, that exception being the Municipal Building at Dudley and Vine sts., Roxbury.

The opposition was caused by the discussion of an order for \$115,000 which is estimated for the construction of the proposed court house in Forest Hills sq. Supt. of Public Buildings Kneeland, however, contended smilingly that the Vine st. structure needs repairs to its skylights, and that the custodian, Henry J. Griffen, has informed him that if the repairs cannot be made immediately the city should furnish the employees there with umbrellas and rubber boots.

The Councillors finally agreed to refer the matter of the \$115,000 estimate for the Forest Hills court house to the Finance Committee, which will meet next Tuesday.

Despite this attitude, however, it was necessary yesterday for the Council to appropriate \$9000 additional for the completion of Wards A and E, for which the Council already has appropriated \$75,500. These wards were destroyed by fire last spring.

The Council refused to appropriate \$53,000 additional for the completion of the West Department of the City Hospital for which work the Council already has appropriated \$200,000. The subject was referred to the Finance Commission for investigation.

Councillor Ballantyne's order that the Street Commissioners be requested to report on the advisability and cost of tearing down the buildings bounded by Dudley and Warren sts. and Harrison ave., in Roxbury, and establish a public park in the area, was adopted in view of the fact that the commissioners have declined to report on a similar order passed last spring.

Mayor Curley's order for the establishing of a public park bounded by Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland sts., West Roxbury, was put over for two weeks. Meanwhile the City Planning Board will be consulted and also the Street Commissioners.

Mayor Curley's order transferring from the Public Works Department to the Police Department the old pumping station at Metropolitan ave. and Washington sts., Roslindale, was passed. The building will be remodelled and used as police station 17.

Mayor Curley's order transferring from the Public Works Department to the Police Department the old pumping station at Metropolitan ave. and Washington sts., Roslindale, was passed. The building will be remodelled and used as police station 17.

OCT-9-1917

OPPOSITION TO FOREST HILLS COURT HOUSE

**Ballantyne, in Council, Is
Against Using \$115,-
000 That Way**

Strenuous opposition to the policy of voting in favor of additional amounts of money necessary to complete new city buildings was voiced in the City Council yesterday by Councillor Walter Ballantyne, who contended that, so far as he has been able to learn, only one public building was completed within the original appropriation, that exception being the Municipal Building at Dudley and Vine sts., Roxbury.

The opposition was caused by the discussion of an order for \$115,000 which is estimated for the construction of the proposed court house in Forest Hills sq. Supt. of Public Buildings Kneeland, however, contended smilingly that the Vine st. structure needs repairs to its skylights, and that the custodian, Henry J. Griffen, has informed him that if the repairs cannot be made immediately the city should furnish the employees there with umbrellas and rubber boots.

The Councillors finally agreed to refer the matter of the \$115,000 estimate for the Forest Hills court house to the Finance Committee, which will meet next Tuesday.

Despite this attitude, however, it was necessary yesterday for the Council to appropriate \$9000 additional for the completion of Wards A and E, for which the Council already has appropriated \$75,500. These wards were destroyed by fire last spring.

The Council refused to appropriate \$53,000 additional for the completion of the West Department of the City Hospital for which work the Council already has appropriated \$200,000. The subject was referred to the Finance Commission for investigation.

Councillor Ballantyne's order that the Street Commissioners be requested to report on the advisability and cost of tearing down the buildings bounded by Dudley and Warren sts. and Harrison ave., in Roxbury, and establish a public park in the area, was adopted in view of the fact that the commissioners have declined to report on a similar order passed last spring.

Mayor Curley's order for the establishing of a public park bounded by Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland sts., West Roxbury, was put over for two weeks. Meanwhile the City Planning Board will be consulted and also the Street Commissioners.

OCT-2-1917

BOSTON PLANS SEND-OFF FOR "SECOND FORTY"

OCT-2-1917

**Mayor Promises Band and
There Will Be Parade
on Friday**

Tentative plans for a parade of the next 40 p.c. quota of Boston men who will depart for camp Friday have been arranged by Local Board for Div. 12 and Mayor Curley.

Members of all the Boston local boards have been invited by the local board for Div. 12 to meet at the latter's headquarters in the Municipal Building at Dudley and Vine sts. tonight to complete plans.

The idea is to secure the co-operation of the members of all the local boards in Boston so that the send-off will be a real success.

Mayor Curley has already agreed to furnish a band to head the parade, and the commanders of several companies of the State Guard have agreed to be present with their men as escort.

It is tentatively planned for all the drafted men to form in line along Columbus ave., beginning at Park sq., the numerical order, according to their official designation.

A tentative route of the parade is as follows: Charles, Beacon, School and Washington sts., to the North Station. Mayor Curley has already announced that he will review the parade.

A general and far-reaching revision of local draft board decisions has been promised by the appeal board, following the examination of the findings of many of the division boards of this city.

It has developed that many local draft boards have certified to the National Army men who have shown cases of absolute dependency on the part of wives and children.

Sec. E. J. Sampson has stated that a readjustment of all such claims would be made in all cases where dependency can be proved. Marriage, he said, is not necessarily an indication of dependency. The dissections making every effort to complete the list of men necessary to leave for Ayer next Friday.